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Church Book of St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby

Edward Laws, EDWARD AND EDWARDS E H.
LAWS, Emily Hewlett Edwards

652

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FROM THE BEQUEST OF

JOHN HARVEY TREAT

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**Church Book of St. Mary
the Virgin, Tenby**

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Erig.

**Sketch of a Wall Painting discovered in Vestibule leading to Rood Loft Stairs
immured in the N.W. Pier of the Tower in Tenby Church (See page 151)**

Scale 2" to 1'

CHURCH · BOOK · OF · ST.
MARY · THE · VIRGIN
TENBY · BY · EDWARD
LAWS · F.S.A. · AUTHOR
OF · LITTLE · ENGLAND
BEYOND · WALES · AND
EMILY · HEWLETT · ED-
WARDS

PRINTED · AND · PUBLISHED · BY · JOHN · LEACH
OF . TENBY · MDCCCCVII.

FA 2434.2



Treat found

“*Dis Manibus Sacrum*”

**To the Memory of Generations
who, through Eight Centuries,
have worshiped God in Tenby
Church, this Book is Dedicated**

Introduction

If we except the Cathedrals and Brecon Priory, St. Mary's of Tenby is the greatest church in the Principality of Wales.

So long ago as 1851 the late Professor Freeman and his friend Matthew Bloxam suggested that it was worthy of a monograph.

St. Mary's story was forgotten, but still recoverable ; and we claim that by perusal of Papal Registers, Registrum Abbatiae Johannis Whethamstede, wills in Somerset House, MSS. in the Record Office, Browne Willis' MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Registers &c., at Carmarthen, and the neglected papers belonging to the Corporation of Tenby, we have made out a fairly consecutive history of the personalities connected with our church since Giraldus Cambrensis was rector in 1172, though we confess that there are still great gaps which require filling in.

The narrative has been divided by us into six parts, each complete in itself ; this arrangement has caused a certain amount of unavoidable repetition.

We have traced out the connection of Tenby with the French Abbey of Séez through the alien priory of Monkton, and have shown the disputes that arose from this source, continuing through centuries, during which the name of the little Welsh town was bandied between Popes, Bishops, Kings, and Earls Palatine.

When this trouble was eventually settled by the confiscation of alien priories, Tenby was transferred to the Abbey of St. Alban's, and John of Whethamstede continued its history in his

register. Then the advowson was granted to the riotous nuns of De la Pré, and when they were dispossessed it returned to St. Alban's.

At the Dissolution of Monasteries the advowson of Tenby was acquired by Father William Gwynne, priest of Cole Abbey Church, in the city of London, who left it by will to his nephew William Rogers, scholar of King's College, in Cambridge; but in 1548 we find private patronage had disappeared, and King Edward VI. installed as rector of Tenby; he was succeeded (apparently) by Queen Mary, more certainly by Queen Elizabeth, and most likely by King James I.

During this period of Royal rectors, the vicars, Robert Thomas Collins and George Parkly in turn, had sole charge of the spiritualities, but the Mayor and bailiffs of Tenby, as agents of the Royal rectors, administered the temporalities, and this they continued to do until the Municipal Reform Act of 1835 restored the management of her own affairs to the Church. Then we have shown how the gospeler, Edward Carner, dispossessed the rector, John Roch, in 1653 (*circa*), and was removed at the Restoration of King Charles in 1660, when John Roch was reinstated; finally, how the sinecure rectory and the vicarage were consolidated by Queen Anne in 1711.

The history of the fabric was perhaps more cleanly forgotten than the story of the personalities. All recollection of the rood stair, with its mural painting, was lost; remembrance of the great cruciform porch had disappeared like its stones; the desecrated Chapel of Jesus is still used as a coal-hole, its former state forgotten; the venerable Chapel of St. Anne has been re-dedicated in post-Reformation times for some unknown reason to St. Thomas and St. Mary; an imaginary St. Nicholas has possessed himself of the old baptistry; all knowledge of the creator of the beautiful carved roof had passed away, and the altar steps have been erroneously ascribed to Bishop Laud.

Concerning the history of the fabric, we received scarcely any aid from MSS. or printed books, but by the exceptional kindness (and trust) of the late rector, the Rev. GEORGE HUNTINGTON, his successor, the Rev. N. C. RAM, and their churchwardens (Messrs. TRUSCOTT and BOWEN), we have been enabled to make a thorough examination of the church ; to search with pick and shovel ; to strip off plaster and open out forgotten details. How thorough this investigation has been will be understood when we state that during the process no less than seven windows have been re-opened.

Our readers may perhaps consider that the transcription of all epitaphs inside and outside the church was a work of supererogation ; but it must be remembered that this burial place is now disused, and the inscriptions are disappearing fast. Many of these relate to persons who resorted to the little watering-place at various periods from the seventeenth century downwards ; these visitors came from all parts of the kingdom ; then the interment of every parishioner is part of the history of the church. But strongest argument of all, this book is dedicated to the memory of generations who have worshiped in Tenby Church, so it was surely our duty, so far as may be, to keep their memory green.

Seeing what a prominent place the personal pronoun has assumed in this introduction to our book, it is but fair to remind our readers that the word "we" is an unlimited plural, and that here it includes many names not printed on the title page.

It is a pleasant task to thank our friends for the great assistance that we (this time dual) have received at their hands. For instance, Mr. EGERTON ALLEN, of Tenby, assisted us in heraldry, read proofs, and allowed us to reproduce from his collection a valuable pencil sketch by Miss KYMER ; Mr. J. ROMILLY ALLEN, editor of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, identified several of the bosses ; Mr. F. BURKITT, Reader of Palæography and Professor of Divinity to the University of Cambridge, deciphered the very

Introduction

difficult epitaphs of the Merchant Adventurer and Ap Owain the rector ; Mr. FRANCIS GREEN, of St. David's, gave us names of several rectors, and unearthed the will of William Gwynne, a most important find ; Mr. ERNEST H. LEACH, Tenby, did us very great service in hunting out and transcribing papers from among the Tenby Corporation documents, and the seventeenth century bundle of wardens' accounts were discovered and copied by him ; Dr. HENRY OWEN, of Poyston, Haverfordwest (helpful as ever), translated references written in crabbed and contracted Latin, which he copied for our book ; no one could have been kinder. Among other friends who helped were Mr. JOHN BALLINGER, of Cardiff Free Library ; the Rev. S. BARING-GOULD, of Lew Trenchard, North Devon ; Mr. BARKER, Diocesan Registrar, Carmarthen ; Mr. BOWEN, churchwarden, Tenby ; Mr. JAMES HUGHES, Tenby ; Mr. ARTHUR L. LEACH, Plumstead, Kent ; the Rev. JAMES PHILLIPS, Haverfordwest ; the Rector of Tenby, Rev. N. C. RAM ; Principal JOHN RHYS, Professor of Celtic, Oxford ; Mr. GEORGE TREHERNE, of Bedford Row ; Mr. JAMES TRUSCOTT, churchwarden, Tenby. Some friends who assisted have, alas, passed away : Mr. NICHOLAS DUNN, the Rev. GEORGE HUNTINGTON, Mr. NICHOLAS ROCH, and the Rev. GEORGE MASSY. To all of these individually and collectively we return our sincerest thanks.

EDWARD LAWS.

EMILY HEWLETT EDWARDS.

NOTE.—Since the above was in print we have learned with very sincere regret that our old friend, JOHN ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A., Editor of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, has passed away.

Contents

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS.

St. Mary's, Tenby, under the Administration of the Abbey of Séz, 3—Under the Abbey of St. Alban's, 10—Under the Nunnery of De la Pré, 10—Reverts to the Abbey of S. Alban's, 18—Advowson acquired by William Gwynne, 20—Royal Rectors, 21—Ecclesiastical Rector re-appointed, but administration of Parochial Affairs remains with the Corporation, 21—Consolidation of sinecure Rectory and Vicarage, 39—Corporation repudiate responsibility as to Church Repairs, 43—Church freed from Municipal Control, 54—Church restored by Archdeacon Clark, 58.

MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD.

Monuments, 65—Mural Tablets, 84—Sepulchral Slabs, 94—Sepulchral Slabs in Church-yard, 111—Non-sepulchral Memorials, 137.

THE FABRIC.

Forethought Concerning the Fabric, 143—Welsh Norman Church, 146—Early English Church, 147—The Tower, 147—Piscina under Chancel Arch, 149—Rood Stair, 150—Mural Picture of the Crucifixion, 151—Decorated Period: The Spire, 152—St. Anne's Chapel Piscina, 153—Borrowed Light and Cornice, 154—Triangular Light over East Window, 155—Results of Decorated Additions, 155—Perpendicular Transformation, 156—Piers and Arches, 157—Portrait Heads, 157—Capitals, 158—Indications of Colour, 159—Perpendicular Arches in Chancel, 160—North Chancel Aisle originally a Baptistry, 161—Piscina of the Chapel of Jesus, 162—The Roof, 162—The Majesty, 163—The Angels, 164—The Bosses, 165—West Door, 173—Cruciform Porch, 174—Floor and Altar Steps, 175—Chapel of Jesus, 176—South Porch, 178—North Porch and Windows, 179—Letter by Mr. W. J. Phillips, 182—Exterior of Church—185.

ENVIRONMENT.

Church-yard, 191—White's House, 192—St. Mary's College, 195—Letter from Mr. Dunn, 196—Old Town Hall, 199—Kite's Nest, 201—St. Isabel's Chapel and Vicarage, 202.

Contents

FURNITURE AND APPURTENANCES.

Altar, 207—Fonts, 208—Pulpit and Lectern, 209—Organ, 210—
Bells, 211—Vane, 217—Chancel Screen and Choir Stalls, 219—Plate,
220—MSS. and Printed Books, 224—Table of Benefactors, 227—
Encaustic Tiles, 230—Sun Dial and Clock, 231.

WARDENS' ACCOUNTS AND CLERGY LIST.

Corporation as Auditors, 237—William Gwynne, Patron, His Will,
238—Royal Rectors, Churchwardens' Accounts for 1657–8, &c., 239—
Rectors, 255—Vicars and Curates nominated by the sinecure Rectors,
260—Curates appointed by Rectors since the consolidation of the living
in 1711, 266

INDEX.

Pages 271–292.

List of Illustrations

Mural Painting at foot of Rood Stairs, now covered (E. H. E.)	<i>Frontispiece</i>	PAGE
Effigy of an Unknown Lady, from her Tomb, early fourteenth century (E. H. E.)		5
Thomas White, Mayor of Tenby 1457 (E. H. E.)		14
"Ichnography of Tenby Church," by Joseph Lord		41
Tenby Church (1840 <i>circa</i>), from an Old Print		57
Boss from John White's Monument, 1490 (E. H. E.)		62
Tomb of Unknown Lady, early fourteenth century. From photo by Mortimer Allen, Tenby		66
"Anatomy" on Tomb of Ecclesiastic, probably John Hundun, Bishop of Llandaff 1461-75. From photo by Mortimer Allen, Tenby		70
Tomb of the Whites (1490 <i>circa</i>). From photo by Mortimer Allen, Tenby		74
Scotsborough Monument, 1610. From photo by Mortimer Allen, Tenby		78
Sepulchral Slab of Merchant Adventurer, 1407 (E. H. E.)		105
Sepulchral Slab of (Hugo) ap Owain, Rector of Tenby 1450 <i>circa</i> (E. H. E.)		139
Plans of Tenby Church, 1907. By J. Preece James, Tenby		142
East Wall of Norman Welsh Church (E. H. E.)		146
Piscina under Chancel Arch (E. H. E.)		150
Piscina in St. Anne's Chapel (E. H. E.)		153
Heads on Piers in Nave (E. H. E.)		157
Piscina in Chapel of Jesus (E. H. E.)		162
Bosses in Roof: Plate I. (E. H. E.)		164
Goose preaching to Gagged Ass		
St. Veronica		
Celtic Knot		
Mitred Head		
" I Am the True Vine "		
Cockatrice		
Bosses in Roof: Plate II. (E. H. E.)		164A
Mitred Head		
Badge of St. Mathew		
Badge of St. Luke		

List of Illustrations

	PAGE
• Bosses in Roof: Plate II. (<i>continued</i>)	
I.H.S., encircled by Thorns, Rushes and Berberis	.
Badge of St. Mark	.
Hypocrites	.
• Bosses in Roof: Plate III. (E. H. E.)	164B
Caput Christi	.
The Whale	.
Mocking Priest	.
Mermaid	.
Flames?	.
Evangelists' Four Mouths Bound Together	.
• Bosses in Roof: Plate IV. (E. H. E.)	164C
Solomon's Seal?	.
Head with Foliage	.
Censer	.
Demon Mocking	.
Stigmata T [homas] W [hite] P [roctor]	.
John the Baptist's Head in a Charger	.
• West Door	174
• Tenby Church, north-east. Pencil sketch (1840), copied by E. H. E.	179
• Original Window in South Aisle. From sketch by J. W. Phillips	184
• Boss from White's Tomb, 1490 (E. H. E.)	188
• John White, from his Tomb (E. H. E.)	193
• Headstone built into St. Mary's College (E. H. E.)	196
• Old Town Hall. From pencil sketch by unknown artist; copied by E. H. E.	199
• Interior of Old Town Hall, after C. Norris, 1841	203
• Mason's Mark, on Top of Stem of old Font, now covered (E. H. E.)	208
• Inscription on Priest's Bell in St. Anne's Chapel (E. H. E.)	212
• Weather Cock. Copied from photo by E. H. E.	218
• Interior of Church before erection of Chancel Screen, 1869. From old print	220
• Panel in Pulpit (E. H. E.)	233
• Seal of Borough of Tenby	254

Addenda et Corrigenda

PAGE LINE

- 16 ... 24 ... In his Diary, dated 1767, Sir Joseph Banks states that besides the inscription given in the text "there had been another over the opposite window, which has at some time been taken out; there is still a hole in the wall."
- 23 ... 27 ... For "Elizabeth" read "Isabella."
- 25 ... 20 ... For "instifie" read "justifie."
- 42 ... 14 ... Joseph Lord had just married an heiress, Jane, the daughter of John (?) Rickson, a merchant of Pembroke, and owner of lands in the neighbourhood of Tenby. This was the first step on that ladder to fortune which eventually transformed John, the grandson of our artificer, into Sir John Owen, Baronet of Orielton, Lord Lieutenant of Pembrokeshire, Governor of Milford Haven, and M.P. for the County of Pembroke.
- 44 ... 12 ... Joseph Lord's sister is described in the Register of Burials 21st October, 1725, as Susan Lord, widow, so she was probably his sister-in-law.
- 45 ... 34 ... For "Holcomb" read "Holcombe."
- 47 ... 27 ... Ditto.
- 49 ... 15 ... Ditto.
- 54 ... 17 ... Ditto.
- 55 ... 13 ... For "lef" read "left."
- 65 ... 13 ... For "Sayer" read "Sayes."

PAGE LINE

66 ... 13 ... See note page 149.

72 ... 21 ... For "cccclxxxij" read "cccclxxxii."

77 ... 16 ... For "John" read "Thomas."

77 ... 32 ... For "rollerets" read "sollerets."

87 ... 28 ... For "Ilwyn" read "Llwyn."

99 ... 22 ... Insert:

GANGWAY WEST END OF SOUTH AISLE.

XXXIX A.

In memory of John Morgan, late Postmaster of this town,
who died Nov^{ber} 26, 1818, aged 45.

XXXIX B.

Underneath this stone lie the remains of Martha Jeffery, daughter of John and Mary Bowen, of Begelly, in this county, and widow of Henry Jeffery, of Appledore, in the county of Devon, who was lost at sea Jan. 20, 1780, aged 29 years, leaving behind her an infant son. Also here lie the remains of the above named Mary Bowen, who departed this life March 20, 1809, aged 80 years, to perpetuate whose memory this marble is inscribed by her grandson, Henry Jeffery, who has to lament the loss of an affectionate parent and sincere friend.

XXXIX C.

In memory of Thomas Morse, of this town, Gent., who died Feby. 2nd, 1778, aged 60 years. Also of Rachel Morse, wife of the above Thos. Morse, who died Feby. 16th, 1787, aged 66 years. Also of Thomas Reed, grandson of the above, who died Nov. 23, 1782, aged 5 weeks. And also of Elizabeth Reed, sister of the above Thomas Reed, who died August 14th, 1783, aged 12 hours.

99 ... 34 ... Insert:

XLII A.

Here lyeth the body of Margaret Lewis, wife of John Lewis, officer of Excise in this Town, who departed this life the 27 day of March in the year of Our Lord 1759, aged 56 years. And Mary, the daughter of the above John and Margaret Lewis, aged 13 months. [Illegible.]

PAGE

LINE

99 ... 34 ... (*continued*)

XLII B.

Here lieth the body of Richard Brown, who departed this life July 25, 1802, aged 47 years.

Fare well my wife and children dear,
I am not dead, but here in silence
Prepare for death for
.

Also Thomas Howell, father in law to the above Richard Brown, who departed this life April 27, 1777, aged 58 years.

XLII C.

Underneath this stone lies the body of David Gibbon, Gent., eldest son of Griffith Gibbon and Eleanor his wife, late of this town, also deceased, who departed this life 27 October, 1790, aged 55 years.

108 ... 4 ... For "isicus" read "istius."

108 ... 14 ... For "Walter" read "Warlow."

192 ... 24 ... Such is the Pembrokeshire account of Henry Tudor's escape; but in Jersey the story runs that Clement le Hardy hospitably received the Duke of Richmond (presumably after he had been landed in the island by White) "and conveyed him to Normandy at the hazard of his own life." See Smith's *Roll Call of Westminster Abbey* (Smith, Elder and Co., 1902), page 331.

196 ... 18 ... For "John" read "Robert."

249 ... 29 ... "Snittbillies" in this entry certainly do not refer to hedgehogs. Were they wards of a lock?

256 ... 9 ... For "John de More" read "Thomas."

258 ... 18 ... For "p. 38 ante" read "p. 35 ante."

259 ... 14 ... For "p. 49 ante" read "p. 45 ante."

262 ... 18 ... Harness gyrdelles were leather girdles embossed with precious metal and stones, such as were worn by knights' wives in the fourteenth century. They

Addenda et Corrigenda

were presented to the Virgin as thank offerings, and used by women to assuage the pangs of child-birth. In 1508 Robert Lascelles, of Brackenham, co. York, left by will to his son Roger "one small girdill hernest with silver and gilt that which is one small heyre lome called Our Lady's girdill with sick women with chyled to remayn as one heyre lome." Test. Ebor iv., 271 (*Notes and Queries*, April 27th, 1907, p. 326).

265 ... 7 ... For "1666" read "1696."

Names omitted in Index :

- Barr, 98.
- Burkitt, 106 N, 108 N.
- Cornock, 101.
- Crode, 99.
- Griffiths, 116, 123, 268, 132, 102.
- Pigou, 100.
- Pine, 124.

**A Chronicle of Events connected with the
History of the Church**

A Chronicle of Events

1090.—About this time Arnulph de Montgomery¹ conquered South Pembrokeshire. Tenby Church seems to have been re-dedicated, if not re-built, by the invaders. Mary was a favourite Norman saint, but was not a Welsh patroness. There are some reasons for thinking that the Church may originally have been dedicated to Ffraid, or Bridget.

1098.—Arnulph de Montgomery² gave the Church of St. Nicholas, which is said formerly to have stood within the walls of Pembroke Castle, to the Benedictine Abbey of St. Martin de Séez, in Normandy. From this gift originated the well-known alien priory of Monkton, which some years after was founded and endowed. Apparently, the churches of Tenby, Castlemartin, Manorbier and Angle went with St. Nicholas (if not in 1098 soon after) into possession of the Abbot of Séez.

1151.—Maredudd and Rhys ap Grufudd,³ sons of Grufudd ap Rhys, stormed Tenby and put its inhabitants to death.

1172.—Gerald de Barri⁴ held the living of Llanwnda (probably obtained for him by his uncle the Bishop of St. David's), and those of Angle and Tenby, which belonged to the Abbot of Séez.

¹ *Brut y Tywysogion*; *Arch. Camb.*, 1863, p. 77.

² *Ibid.*, p. 125.

³ *Gerald the Welshman*, Henry Owen, 1889, p. 5.

⁴ Laws' *Little England Beyond Wales*, p. 145. *Gerald the Welshman*, Henry Owen, 1889, p. 5.

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby

- 1186.—Maelgwn,¹ son of Rhys, son of Grufudd, burnt Tenby, and apparently destroyed the Church.
- 1203.—On starting for his fourth pilgrimage to Rome, Gerald de Barri² resigned Tenby with his other livings.
- 1219.—William Marshall,³ Earl of Pembroke, left by will the tithe of his Tenby mills to the monks at Pembroke.
- 1234.—“Earle Gilbert gave certaine landes to the Maudlins of Tenby towardes the relieffe of the leepers there, which lande, after beinge converted to other uses, is nowe of her majesties possessions.”⁴ The remains of this building still (1905) stand in the grounds of St. Mary’s Hill. Though neither the Maudlin Hospital, nor that of St. John Baptist, were officially connected with St. Mary’s Church, still they are here set down, as for a term of three hundred years they must have been closely associated.
- 1245.—Warine de Munchensy,⁵ Earl of Pembroke, “caused the Church of Tenby to be perfected, which from the time of the burning of the towne till then was not restored; he also bestowed great store of plate and jewells upon the saide Churche, which they enjoyed long after.”
- 1289.—“Mandate to the Bishop of St. David’s to grant the petition of William de Valentiis, Earl of Pembroke, who has built and endowed a hospital for the poor and sick

¹ *Little England Beyond Wales, Laws*, p. 145.

² *Gerald the Welshman*, Henry Owen, 1889, p. 23.

³ Clark’s *Earls, Earldom and Castle of Pembroke*, p. 44.

⁴ George Owen’s *Pembrokeshire*, vol. i., p. 21.

⁵ On the death of Anselm, last Earl Mareschal of Pembroke, his great inheritance was divided among his sisters, and Joan got the Pembrokeshire share. She married Warine de Munchensy. Their two sons died without issue, and their daughter, Joan, married William de Valence, who was undoubtedly Earl of Pembroke by right of his wife, Joan de Munchensy. Whether her father, Warine de Munchensy, enjoyed the Earldom has been doubted. George Owen says he did. See Owen’s *Pembrokeshire*, vol. i., p. 22.



Effigy on Tomb of Unknown Lady
(Early Fourteenth Century)

in his town of Tenebie, and wishes to have a chapel and chaplain therein without prejudice to the mother church."¹ Concerning this transaction George Owen² writes: "I have seen an Inquisition, taken in the time of k. h. 4, that this William de Valence and Joan his wife builded the Hospital of St. John's near Tenby, and gave much more land to the same than now it hath." The Hospital of St. John Baptist stood in the corner of St. John's Croft, near the modern railway viaduct. At the dissolution of the smaller religious houses it was let on lease to the Recorde family, who built a mansion on the site. The ruins of the Recorde house were standing in Norris' day. He figured the same in his *Etchings of Tenby*, plate 37.

- 1300 On the eastern side of the north door, an effigy of a lady to lies under a cinque-foiled canopy. For particulars see
 1350 No. I. in chapter on monuments.
- 1317.—14 Kal. April. "To Walter Alexander, Provision at the request of Aymer de Valentia, Earl of Pembroke, of a canonry of St. David's, with reservation of a prebend, notwithstanding that he is rector of Wlwardenton, Stenchy Saxthorp and Tenebie, in the dioceses of Worcester, Norwich and St. David's."³
- 1337.—Edward III., being at war with France, confiscated the alien priories (Tenby included), and let out their lands and tenements.
- 1354.—"From Guy de Briene,⁴ baron.⁵ Whereas while the suit

¹ *Papal Registers*; Rolls Series. ² Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, vol. i., p. 23.

³ *Papal Registers*. Walter Alexander's name occurs in Jones and Freeman's list of canons whose stalls have not been ascertained under the year 1334. Wlwardenton I cannot identify, nor do I know what Stenchy means. Saxthorp is a parish in the hundred of South Erpingham, county Norfolk.

⁴ *Papal Registers*; Petitions, i., p. 257.

⁵ Guy de Bryan, Lord of Laugharne (then in Pembrokeshire), and the Honour of Walwyn's Castle, Seneschal of Pembroke, Standard Bearer to

about the church of Tynebey in the diocese of St. David's was pending between his clerk and secretary, John Seys,¹ and Thomas Melyn.² Thomas died at the Roman Court. He prays that whatever right Thomas had in that church should be transferred to John; notwithstanding that he John had canonries and prebends at St. David's and Aberwyly (*sic*), and the church of Hanney³ in the diocese of Salisbury, which latter he is prepared to resign on obtaining Tenby. Granted." From this it would appear that Thomas Melyn was *de facto* Rector of Tenby in 1354.

1354.—Some one (perhaps the Prior of Monkton), acting as representative of the Abbey of Séez, seems to have presented Thomas Melyn, notwithstanding the action of King Edward III. *re* alien priories in 1337.

King Edward III. at the siege of Calais (1349), ambassador to Rome (1354), Knight Banneret (1355), served in the French wars (1359), revisited Rome (1361), received the order of the Garter for services in Scotland (1371). In the first two years of the reign of King Richard II., Guy de Bryan saw service both in France and Ireland; the remainder of his life seems to have been spent in Pembrokeshire, where, without doubt, he was the foremost man of his day. John Hastings the younger, Earl of Pembroke, was a minor, and after his death King Richard II. took the earldom into his own hand. Guy de Bryan, who was *persona grata* at court, seems to have had much to do with the government of the earldom. He was a great church builder, re-built a considerable portion of Tewkesbury Abbey, founded Slapton Priory, county Devon, built or re-built the churches of Llandawke and Eglwyscymyn, Carmarthenshire. We have seen the interest he took in St. Mary's, Tenby, and that his clerk and secretary was rector thereof. He lived during the last years of the Decorated and the Transitional Perpendicular periods of architecture. These are represented in our church by the Decorated spire, piscina and triangular east window. The Transitional Perpendicular will be found in the pillars and arches of the southern arcade, so I do not think we go too far if we assume that these additions were made under the influence, if not actually by instruction, of the great soldier, Guy de Bryan. Guy de Bryan was brother to the Bishop of St. David's, and married a daughter of Sir John Carew, of Carew Castle. He died in extreme old age, in 1390, and lies under a tomb of his own construction in Tewkesbury Abbey. See Owen's *Old Pembroke Families*, p. 83.

¹ John Seys does not figure in the lists in Jones and Freeman's *St. David's*: perhaps Seys was a nick-name, meaning the Englishman, and that he appears in these under his real name.

² For Melyn's family see Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, p. 269, and Owen's *Old Pembroke Families*, p. 22.

³ Hanney East or Priors Hanney, near Wantage, Berks.

- 1355.—Mandate to the Archbishop of York to give to John Seys, or Ceys, a canonry of Llandewi Brefi,¹ and to reserve to him a prebend of the same, notwithstanding that he has the churches of Hanney and Tyneby, and canonries and prebend of Aberwyly and St. David's.²
- 1375.—John Parchemin, Papal Chaplain and Rector of Tenby, died at Rome. John Martin succeeds.³ “Confirmation of John Martin, Rector of Tenebia in the diocese of St. David's (who holds a canonry and prebend of Cloyne), of that church, which he had obtained by permission of the present Pope,⁴ by the death at the Roman Court of John Parchemin, notwithstanding that he, John, was a Papal Chaplain, of which no mention was made in the letter of prevision.”⁵
- 1380.—Jan. 31. Ratification⁶ of the estate of Thomas de More⁷ as parson of the Church of Tynbych, in Wales, in the Diocese of St. David's.
- 1389.—Dec. 10. Richard II. having confiscated the alien priories and vested them in the Crown,⁸ advises John Gilbert, Bishop of St. David's, that he consents to an exchange between Nicholas Besaunt, persona of Tenby, and Thomas Picton, Prebendary of Llandegwy, in the Collegiate Church of Abergwilly.⁹

¹ The canonry of Llandewi Brefi was in the gift of Sir John de Carew, father-in-law to Sir Guy de Bryan. Owen's *Old Pembroke Families*, p. 15.

² *Papal Registers*; Letters, iii., p. 367.

³ *Papal Registers*; Letters, iv. p. 213.

⁴ Gregory XI.

⁵ Jones and Freeman do not include the name of John Martin in their lists of Cathedral dignitaries. David Martin was Bishop of St. David's from 1293 to 1308, and another David Martyn chancellor in 1353. Probably our rector was of the same family.

⁶ *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, p. 436.

⁷ Thomas More was prebend of Mathry, 1388. Jones and Freeman's *St. David's*.

⁸ *Ex archivis in turre Londonensis*. Browne Willis MSS., 16,330, p. 69; Bodleian Library.

⁹ Thomas Picton was prebend of Clydey, 1399. Jones and Freeman's *St. David's*.

1399.—According to Fenton a convent of Carmelite friars was founded in the church-yard of Tenby by John de Swynemore, called St. Mary's College.¹

1401.—Indult of non-residence to Thomas Picton, Rector of Tenebia, in the Diocese of St. David's.²

1403.—Carmarthen. Master John, Father Resident of Carmarthen, is commissioned to make an official enquiry concerning the vacancy of the Parish Church of Tenby, inasmuch as Master John Cole, prior, and the monks of the Priory of St. Nicholas, Pembroke, claim right of presentation thereto.³

1403.—Admission to the Parish Church of Tynneby. Item : On the first day of the month of December, in the aforesaid place and year of our Lord, the Lord Bishop admitted John Brochells, clerk, to the Parish Church of Tynneby in his diocese, vacant by the death of Master Thomas Picton, late rector of the same, the presentation to temporalities of the Priory of Pembroke (alien) being in the hands of our Lord Henry, by the grace of God King of England and France, in lieu of Séez, France ; and he was duly inducted.⁴

1405.—Indult to have a portable altar.⁵ John Brokheles, Rector of Tenby, *alias* Tenebre, in the Diocese of St. David's.⁶

¹ Fenton's *Pembrokehire*, note, pp. 448, 457.

² *Papal Registers*; Letters, v., p. 501.

³ *Episcopal Act Book*, 1397. Diocesan Registry, Carmarthen.

⁴ *Episcopal Act Book*, 1397; Diocesan Registry, Carmarthen. This, and the preceding entry, are in a crabbed hand, a contracted Latin, and are considerably faded. The above seems to represent their meaning.

⁵ Jones and Freeman, p. 99, describe an *altas portatile*, or portable altar, at St. David's. It consisted of a small flat stone, one foot three inches long by nine inches wide. Small altar stones of this kind were inserted into wooden tables; they were consecrated by the Bishop and used for private masses. They were permitted by a decree of Boniface VIII. (1294), but considerable abuses arising, they were forbidden by the Council of Trent, 1545.

⁶ *Papal Registers*; Letters, vi., p. 17.

1405.—Jean de Rieux,¹ Marshall of France, and Jean de Hanguet, Sire de Hugueville, and master of the French crossbowmen, having burnt the town and suburb of Haverfordwest, came to Tenby, where Owen Glendower awaited them at the head of 10,000 men. They appear to have done no hurt to the town, but marched on to Carmarthen.

1413.—August 6th. In St. Anne's Chapel may be seen a grave-stone dedicated to the memory of Isabella, daughter of Robert Verney and wife to John Perrot, of Scotsborough, and dated as above. This, with other tomb-stones, was used in building the south porch. It was rescued in 1898, and placed where it now stands.²

1416.—Parliament dissolved all the alien priories, and vested their estates in the Crown. King Henry was in England resting after his victory at Agincourt. John, Duke of Bedford, his brother, was Earl Palatine of Pembroke. We do not know what was the immediate effect of the dissolution of Monkton as an alien priory.

1434.—John, Duke of Bedford, died, and was succeeded in the Earldom of Pembroke by his brother Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. Good Duke Humphrey, the most cultured and profligate prince of his day, had been nominated Regent by his brother, King Henry V., but this was set aside by the Council, who proclaimed him Protector. One of Duke Humphrey's oldest and dearest friends was John of Whethamstede, Abbot of St. Alban's, a type of the polished courtier and dissolute man of the world. So long ago as 1423 he revived an old custom of the abbacy, by which laymen might be admitted into the fraternity without burdening themselves with the responsibilities of religious life. Under this rule, Humphrey

¹ *Chronicles of Monstrelet*; book 1, c. v., 5. ² *Arch. Camb.*, v. xv., 64.

and his Duchess Jacqueline became members, and the Christmastide of 1423 was a merry one, for Duke Humphrey and three hundred followers kept high revel at St. Alban's. He spent a good deal of his time afterwards with Abbot John of Whethamstede.

1440.—Monkton and its group of churches, including Tenby, was given to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Pembroke.¹

1442.—Duke Humphrey² presented Monkton and its churches as a cell to the Abbey of St. Alban's. Besides the celebrated abbey, there were two nunneries, dedicated respectively to St. Julian and St. Mary de la Pré. With the former we have nothing to do. The house of St. Mary in the Meadow had been founded in the fifth year of his reign by King John, who "for the health of his own soul and the souls of his ancestors and heirs, gave to God and to lepers and diseased women, certain lands near St. Alban's, in which the house of St. Mary de la Pré was erected." In the latter half of the fifteenth century the nuns of de la Pré were notorious as the most dissolute crew in England. Abbot John "gave the church of Tenebya" to these worthless women.

1447.—Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Pembroke, was arrested, as he rode to Parliament, on a charge of secret conspiracy, and a few days later was found dead in his lodgings.

1448.—The enemies of the late Duke tried to rescind the grant made by him of the alien Priory of Pembroke, with its churches of Tinebia or Tenebia and Manyrbyer, to the Abbey of St. Alban's; but King Henry VI. affirmed

¹ Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*.

² Ibid.

the gift made by his late uncle, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester.¹

1453.—Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, at a Parliament held at Reading, introduced a Bill asking the Lower House for a grant of the Priory of St. Nicholas (which would have included Tenby).² Abbot John of Whethamstede, for some unknown reason, resigned his abbacy, and John Stokes was elected in his stead; on the death of the latter, John of Whethamstede was re-elected.

1453.—When Stokes died, it was asserted that he either received the whole profits of the Manor of Pembroke, or certainly one half, which would represent £40 per annum.³

1461.—September 14th. By a Parliament held at Westminster, it was enacted that there should be a general resumption of grants made by the three preceding Kings.⁴ The Abbot of St. Alban's petitioned King Edward IV. and obtained a re-grant of the Pembroke Priory.⁵

1461.—Presentation of John Smythe,⁶ Archdeacon of St. David's, to the Church of Tynby by the Abbot of St. Alban's, by right of the Priory of St. Nicholas de Monkton, in Pembroke. In Jones and Freeman,⁷ the name of John Smith does not occur among the archdeacons, but against the year 1491 we find John Denbey. Yardley suggested that this represented our rector, and that 1491 is an error for 1461. Be that as it may, John Smith was Rector of Tenby and Archdeacon of St. David's, as may be seen from an inscription in the chancel roof of St. Mary's, Tenby, as well as from this record of John of Whethamstede, Abbot of St. Alban's.

¹ *Registrum Abbatis Johannis Whethamstede*, Rolls Series, vol. i., pp. 45, 50, 54.

² *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 92.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 106.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 415.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 417.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 8.

⁷ *History of St. David's*, p. 359.

- 1470.—The Abbot of St. Alban's appointed Magister John Smith, Archdeacon of St. David's, and Thomas Donne, of Pembroke, as his agents in South Wales.¹
- 1475.—March 22nd. Presentation of the Church of Tenby to Magister John Hunden,² *Sacrae Theologiae Doctor*, formerly Bishop of Llandaff, by the presentation made by the Bishop of St. David's, Robert Tully. John Smith, S.T.P., was appointed to the See of Llandaff, as the patent states: *Per liberam cessionem J. Hunden ultimi Episcopi.* According to Le Neve, John Smith was consecrated on July 11th of the same year, and had the temporalities restored September 11th, 1476. "He dyed 4 kal. February, 1478, and was buried on the north side of the High Altar in the Chapel of All Saints, in Christ Church, London." Dr. Smith's successor was John Hunden,³ who had been Prior of King's Langley, in Oxfordshire. He was made Archdeacon of St. David's in 1459, Bishop of Llandaff in 1458, and, as we have seen, he resigned the episcopate and accepted the rectory of Tenby in 1475. He was made Prebendary of Treflodyn in 1482, and resigned the living of Tenby in 1484.
- 1476.—The Abbot of St. Alban's⁴ promised to give Richard, Duke of Gloucester, subsequently King of England, the presentation either to Barnet, county Herts. or to Tenby, whichever might first fall in.
- 1482.—Robert Tully,⁵ Bishop of St. David's, buried on the north side of the altar steps. He has an altar tomb, on which is the matrix of a brass showing a bishop in full canonicals, with mitre and crosier. On the north side were three shields. One probably was emblazoned with

¹ *Registrum Abbatiae Johannis Whethamstede*, Rolls Series, vol. ii., p. 108.

² *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 123. ³ See note on monument No. iv.

⁴ *Registrum Abbatiae Johannis Whethamstede*, Rolls Series, vol. ii., p. 162.

⁵ Jones and Freeman's *St. David's*, p. 358; Fenton's *Pembroke*, p. 449.

the arms of the see ; another with the Bishop's private coat, a rose between three swans' heads erased at the neck and gorged ; what the third may have been we cannot tell. Robert Tully was elected Bishop in 1460. He was a strong Lancastrian, and consequently never enjoyed the temporalities of the See of St. David's under the Yorkist kings, and was unable to reside in the episcopal palaces. Bishop Tully took up his abode at Trefine, half-way between St. David's and Fishguard ; finding the seclusion of this retired village somewhat irksome, he seems to have spent a considerable portion of his time at Tenby, where he could enjoy more congenial society.¹ During his episcopate the roof of the choir at St. David's and the east window were erected. The stalls, too, are his work. He seems to have rejoiced in carved oak, and it was probably owing to him that Tenby Church received its fine roof.

1482.—The same year that Bishop Tully died Tenby lost another important townsman, Thomas White. He sprang from an ancient stock. According to the Dale Castle MS., James, or Jasper le White, lived in 1269. John, or Jenkin le White, the father of Thomas, married Elinor, heiress of Jenkin Peacock, of Laugharne, and served as Mayor of Tenby eighteen times between 1420 and 1486. Thomas married twice : first, Johanna Howel, of Nevern, who died 14th September, 1451 ; and secondly, Isabella Butler, who survived him. Isabella was of the Coedkenlas stock. Thomas White had done good service to the Tudors during his mayoralty (1457), for with his assistance Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, uncle to King Henry VII., re-built the walls of Tenby ; and when, in 1471, the Earl and his nephew escaped from their castle of Pembroke, after the battle of Tewkesbury, it was

¹ Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, p. 32.

Thomas White, Mayor of Tenby, who conveyed them safely to Brittany, in his own ship,¹ “which the good Prince (says George Owen) not forgetting at his coming to the crown, rewarded Mr. White (ancestor to Mr. Harrye White, of Henllan, now living), then Mayor of Tenby, for his good service with a lease of all the King’s landes, about the saide Towne of Tenby, a good recompense to one man for a good deede to the whole realme.” This reward could not have been given to Thomas White who earned it, for the battle of Bosworth was fought on August 22, 1485, and Thomas White died May 8, 1482. So it must have been John, his son and successor, whose tomb is under the same arch, that received the guerdon. The Whites are said to have been wine merchants. They had two houses in Tenby, one in what is now the church-yard, and an older one on the other side of the street.² They were connected by an underground passage. John married Margaret Phelpe for his first wife, who died 18th September, 1482, and afterwards Christina, heiress of John Eynon, of Henllan, who survived him. The date of John’s death seems never to have been engraved. The Whites’ monuments are the most important in Tenby Church, and a description will be found in the chapter under that head.

1483.—The presentation of the Church of Tenby, at the instance of the Lord Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was promised to Magister Roger Hanley at the next vacancy.³

1484.—Grant to the Mayor and Burgesses of Tenby, and their successors, of the nomination of two fit and proper persons as chaplains of the church and parish of Crownwere,

¹ Owen’s *Pembrokeshire*, p. 262.

² This older house ran back to Crackwell Street, and was sketched by Norris. The picture is in the Free Library, Cardiff.

³ *Registrum Abbacie Johannis Whethamstede*, Rolls Series, vol. ii., p. 255.



Thomas White, Mayor of Tenby, 1457

whenever the living is vacant. If the emoluments do not amount to eight marks per annum, the mayor and burgesses to make it up.¹ Also to the hermitage of St. Daniel's, the lands, oblations and emoluments, the proceeds of which are to be applied for the relief of the poor. To be used for no other purpose than a hermitage.²

1484.—May 31st. Presentation of Dominus Richard Langshawe,³ chaplain to the Abbot of St. Alban's, who was presented to the Rectory of Tembie, vacated by the resignation of Magister John Hunden, S.T.P., late Bishop of Llandaff. Presumably Roger Hanley had obtained another living, or was dead. This year, John Morton, Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury, obtained a bull from Pope Alexander VI. authorising him to visit and inspect the religious houses of the realm, as great irregularities were reported. The result of this visitation was a letter addressed to the Abbot of St. Alban's informing him that the state of affairs in the nunnery of de la Pré was most unsatisfactory. The Abbess, Elena Germyn,⁴ was a married woman who had separated from her husband, and had lived in adultery with another man; at present she was the mistress of Father Thomas Sudbury, and the house was neither more nor less than a brothel. The story will be found in Froude's *History of England*, with references, &c.

1486.—January 1st. Dominus John ap Rees was admitted to the vicarage of St. Mary at Tenby, rendered vacant by the death of Dominus Phillip Smyth, by presentation of

¹ *Registrum Abbatie Johannis Whethamstede*, Rolls Series, vol. ii., p. 270.

² *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 270. ³ *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 267.

⁴ It seems more than probable that Elena Germyn, or rather her husband, came from Tenby, for this was a well-known name in the town during the first half of the sixteenth century. We find the following acted as bailiffs: 1512, John Germin; 1526, Germyn Griffiths; 1535, David Germin; 1550, Leonard Germin.

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby

Dominus Richard Langshaw, rector of the aforesaid church of the aforesaid Mary, patron at [illegible] and Lantfey.¹

1490.—On the inside of the south pier of the tower is a piece of stone let into the wall. It measures 23 inches by 6½, and has on it forty-three characters:

M cū collegio anexo fūd^a
& brigitte aº 1490 reþbuat ei.

M cum collegio annexo Fundavit
. . . . et Brigitte Anno 1490 retribuat ei.

Translation.

. . . . founded with the adjoining college and Bridget in the year, 1490. May it be recompensed to him.

This is all that remains of a great cruciform porch which formerly stood at the west end of the church. Built, as we learn from this stone, in the year 1490, it was standing in 1720 when Joseph Lord made a plan of the church for Browne Willis.² In Norris' day it had been severed from the body of the church by cutting through the east neck of the porch, and degraded out of all knowledge. Occasionally it was used as a private school, and was finally pulled down about 1832, because it disfigured the church, and the ground on which it stood was required for burial purposes. "This stone was formerly built into the west wall of the school-room (*i.e.*, porch) adjoining the west end of the church; it had been subsequently removed, and was found, 1868, amongst the rubbish under the floor of the church."³ Perhaps the missing saint in the inscription was Mary, while Bridget, or Ffraid, was originally patroness of the edifice in pre-Norman

¹ *Episcopal Acts, 1397–1518*; Diocesan Registry, Carmarthen.

² Willis' MS., pp. 37, 43; Bodleian Library.

³ Mason's *Guide to Tenby* (Seventh Edition), p. 33.

days. Fenton¹ states, as mentioned under 1399, that a Carmelite convent was founded by John de Swynemore, 23rd Richard II. (his authority I have never discovered), and it not improbably stood here, and was added to, 6th Henry VII. He promises more information, but does not give it. Norris made many and valuable pictures of this building as it was in his day, and calls it St. Mary's College, a convent of Carmelite *friars*. There is no further mention of this religious house, either in the burgage rent rolls or any other authority I have met with. It had certainly ceased to be before the dissolution of monasteries. There was, and is, the remnant of a chapel in Frog Street, immediately opposite, in which *females* were buried. The writer has himself seen bones of a woman disinterred from this site. Perhaps here was Swynemore's convent of 1399, and what we see in the church-yard, additions made in 1490.

1493.—July 13th. David Vaughan was admitted custodian of the hospital and house of St. John Baptist, within the liberties of Tenby; the illustrious Prince Jasper, uncle of King Henry, Duke of Bedford and Count of Pembroke, being patron of the aforesaid hospital.²

1527.—“By Indenture³ dated primo May, anno xix. H. viij., by Rob^t Collins, Vicar of Tinbye, D^d Clonne and Nichs. Garret, proctors of our La. Church there, John Rogers and Hoell Lawrence, Burgises and cofeffees of St. Katherine's Chapple, to Willm Gibb, twooe half meases and twooe half gardine plotts wthout the South gate, To
 xx
 hold for iiiij xix yeeres next after the date. Yielding there-

¹ Fenton's *Pembrokehire*, p. 447.

² *Episcopal Acts, 1397-1518*; Diocesan Registry, Carmarthen.

³ *Surveys of Wales, Elizabeth and James I.*: The Copie of the Record of the Lands belonging to Chauntries in Tenby, anno R. Re. Eliz. xxvj^h. Record Office. There is a copy among Tenby Corporation papers.

fore yeerlie

vjs Repracon and building
upon the farmer."¹

1528.—Cardinal Morton's report on the nunnery of De la Pré was apparently put on the shelf, and matters went on as before; perhaps the Borgia was somewhat lenient to offences of this sort. As time went on the proceedings at this nunnery became a public scandal, and in 1528 Cardinal Wolsey obtained a second bull for visitation. This time Clement VII. was Pope. What the report was we do not know, but the answer came swift and sharp. The Pope's decision ran as follows:²

Clemens, Episcopus, servant of God's servants, in order that this matter be held in perpetual remembrance :

In as much as we learn that discipline is greatly relaxed in the monastery of the Nuns of the Meadow belonging to the Order of St. Benedict, in the diocese of Lincoln, it must be wholly suppressed, and the properties, farms, and all rights, and also the Parish Church of Tenebeia, or Tenebya, in the diocese of Menevia, must be returned for ever to the Monastery of St. Alban's.

We, therefore, by special motion, join, annex and incorporate the nunnery, the aforesaid parish church, with all lands, possessions and rights appertaining thereto, to St. Alban's, provided that the said parish church be not defrauded of its due services, and the cure of souls in it is by no means neglected, and the accustomed duties are suitably performed.

Given in the Ancient City in the year of the Incarnation of Our Lord, one thousand five hundred and twenty-eight, on the day before the calends of June (*i.e.*, May 31st).

So the nunnery of St. Mary de Pratis, founded by King John in 1203, was dissolved by Pope Clement VII. in 1528, and Tenby Church again became an appenage of the Monastery of St. Alban's.

1533.—The episcopal court of Bishop Rawlins,³ under a penalty of 500 marks, charged the Mayor of Tenby to apprehend

¹ "Farmer" means lessee.

² Rymer's *Fœdera*, Hague Edition.

³ Ibid.

the servant of William Barlow (subsequently Bishop of St. David's), his wife, and "a certain honest widow of inculpable fame with whom they were at enmity, laying certain articles to their charge which they never thought nor spake. After spreading certain rumours to their defamation, to the slanderous wonderment of the town, no evidence was offered against them, nor any compensation made; but, bidding the Mayor do with the prisoners as he lusted, the officers departed." Perhaps "the inculpable widow" was Agnet Collins,¹ left-handed wife of the vicar. I used to think Agatha Welbourne, William Barlow's wife, was intended, but am now disposed to believe it was Agnet. At all events the latter was *persona grata* to the Barlow party, as is shown by Roger Barlow granting her a lease of the lands belonging to St. John's Hospital, when it fell into his hands.

1534.—A new valuation of all ecclesiastical property was made 26th Henry VIII., superseding the *taxatio* made by Edward I., 1288. In the new *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, as it is called, Tenby stood as follows:²

Translation.

TEMBIA RECTORIA.—The parish church there is in the gift of the Abbot of St. Alban's, whence Thomas Cade, clerk, is rector & holds the rectory below the Town of Tenby. The rectory is worth yearly £27 in emoluments and oblations. The payments are: 3s. 6½d. at the visit of the Ordinary every third year, and 5s. 9d. for procurations & synodals at the archdeacon's yearly visitation. The clear remainder is £26 10s. 8½d.

TEMBYE VICARIA.—The vicarage there is in the gift of the rector, whereby Thomas Colyns is vicar. The vicarage is of the yearly value, with the recent augmentation of 66s. 8d., £13 6s. 8d. The payments are 3s. every year at the visitation of the Ordinary. The clear remainder is £13 3s. 8d.

LIBERA CAPELLA SANCTI JOHANNIS JUXTA TEMBYE.—The Free Chapel there is in the gift of our Lord the King,

¹ *Little England, Laws*, p. 246.

² *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, vol. 4, p. 385.

whereby Robert¹ Colyns is master and custos. It is worth yearly in rents and oblations £6. Of this he expends in alms to the sick who come there, namely in this year four as appears by his bill, in accordance with the foundation of the said house or hospital observed from the beginning, in this year and in former years, £4. The clear remainder is 40s.

- 1536.—The dissolution of the smaller monasteries seems only to have affected two establishments at Tenby: that of the Hospital or Free Chapel of St. John's, from which Robert Collins, the vicar, received a stipend of £9 3s. 2d. per annum for his pains, and the Hospital or Lazar House of Mary Maudlin, the revenue from which was £3 5s. There is no mention of the Carmelite Convent, or St. Mary's College as it was also called. Its ruin still stands in the church-yard. This religious house seems to have been built in 1399, and enlarged or restored in 1490. The latter brings it into the period when the Abbess of De la Pré was patroness of Tenby. Is it possible that, through some arrangement between the orders, this small establishment became Benedictine, was re-built as an adjunct of De la Pré, being dismantled and dissolved when that nunnery was abolished in 1528; hence the silence concerning it in 1536?
- 1539.—When the greater monasteries were dissolved the effects were far reaching, and in the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby, the results were greater than those arising from the Reformation itself. On December 5, 1539, Richard Boreham, *alias* Stevynnache, the fortieth and last Abbot of St. Alban's, delivered the conventional seal of the abbey to the visitors appointed by the Crown.
- 1540.—We find from a will preserved in Somerset House (see page 238) that on October 26, 1540, William Gwynne, parson of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey (London), left the

¹ Thomas and Robert Collins were one and the same person. See Lease of Crown Lands to Corporation of Tenby; May 20, Eliz. 30.

advowson of "Tynby" to his nephew William Rogers, scholar of King's College, Cambridge, and son of John Rogers of Ness Parva, in the parish of Baschurch, Salop.

1541.—Will of William Gwynne proved, March 19, 1440-41.

How William Gwynne acquired the advowson of Tenby we do not know, nor is there any evidence that William Rogers presented himself, or anyone else, to the living.

1548.—In chantry certificate No. 75, printed by the Rev. J. T. Evans in *Church Plate of Pembrokeshire*, p. 128, under Parish of Tenby: "There's but a vicare, and the Kyng is parsonne there." We hear nothing of the rectory of Tenby in the reign of Edward VI., Mary, or Elizabeth, though the latter nominates a vicar (see page 238 below), which was a prerogative vested in the rectorate. In the reign of James we find a clerical rector, Edmund Smith, in residence in 1611. An anomalous state of things prevailing in Tenby until 1835, almost certainly originated during this period of Royal rectors. We are told on very good authority (Stubbs' *Constitutional History*, p. 227) that "The parish and the township have existed for more than a thousand years side by side, identical in area and administered by the same persons, yet separate in character and machinery." This was not the case in Tenby. The church indeed was provided with rector, vicar, churchwardens, and vestrymen, but it was the Mayor and Corporation who administered the lands and chantries, repaired the fabric, applied to the Crown to grant patents for "briefs" to assist therein, to the Bishop for faculties, assisted the vicars with a subsidy, paid outside clergy to serve in time of stress, took on themselves the payment of clerk, sexton, bellringers, and clock tenders, renewing clock and bells when required, paid the charity school-master and mistress, and the gentleman who presided over the grammar school. After a lawsuit

in 1715 many of these payments were discontinued, but the principle held good until the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835, William IV., c. 76, revolutionized municipal affairs. This position, though rare, was not unique; in Tenby it seems to have come about in the following fashion: when King Edward VI. confiscated the sinecure rectorate of Tenby, the Mayor and Bailiffs, as agents of the Crown, naturally administered parochial affairs for the Royal rector. In 1587 Queen Elizabeth let on lease for sixty years, to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses, all Crown estates in the borough, comprising "Rents of assize, mills, burgages, tenements, lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, rents, revenues, services, issues, fines, amercements and hereditaments." No doubt the parochial accounts, which were already collected and disbursed by the Mayor and Bailiffs, were deemed to be part and parcel of the above, and as the Crown subsequently sold these rights and privileges to the Corporation (for £602 10s., and certain Crown rents), the parish was absorbed by the municipality.

1548.—From the certificate of a Royal Commission dated February 14, Edward VI., we find that in the parish of Tenby lands had been bequeathed to support three priests, who said mass for the donors' souls at the Altars of Jesus, St. Anne, and the Rood of Grace; rents provided for a lamp in the church and a light and obit. There was an endowment to supply stipend for a master of the Free Chapel or Hospital of St. John, that he might "serve God, our Lady, and St. John for ever." The three altars stood in the Parish Church: (1) The Altar of Jesus (under the Parish Church);¹ (2) the Altar of St. Anne; (3) the Altar of the Rood of

¹ *Surveys of Wales, Elizabeth and James I.:* The Copie of the Record of the Lands belonging to Chauntries in Tenby, anno Eliz. xxvj^h.

Grace in the loft over the chancel arch.¹ Richard Thomas² officiated at No. 1, and received 106s.; Richard Williams, aged 54 years, at No. 2, and got £3 15s.; and John Morgan received the same sum for his services at the Rood of Grace. The position of these altars is still indicated by their respective piscinas, that dedicated to Jesus being *under* the high altar, in a sort of crypt, the level of the piscina showing that before the altar steps were raised the Altar of Jesus was the high altar of the church. The piscina of the Altar of the Holy Rood was at the foot of the rood loft stairs. The chantries were endowed with land called "Our Lady's Park,"³ a house in St. George Street, and land at Roulston, near Stackpole.⁴ In addition to these, a messuage by Whitsand Gate, in the Laston,⁵ and a house at High Street corner,⁶ were left to provide candles, and a house in Market Street⁷ for "obsequious" mass. These various church properties fell to the Crown, and were mostly leased to Robert Collins, the vicar, and his spouse Agnet. We find that subsequently, but before May 30, 1588, Thomas,⁸ otherwise Robert Collins, *clericus*, was installed at the Market Street house.

1560.—George Parkly was presented to the vicarage of Tenby.⁹

1610.—Thomas ap Rees, Scotsborough, buried his wife, Margaretta Mercer, who died in childbed. Thomas ap Rees was sixth¹⁰ in descent from John Perrot, husband of Isabella Verney.¹¹ His (Thomas') mother was Catherine, heiress of the Perrots of Scotsborough.

¹ Record of Lands belonging to Chauntries.

² Fenton's *Pembrokehire*, p. 456.

³ Record of Lands belonging to Chauntries. ⁴ Ibid. ⁵ Ibid. ⁶ Ibid. ⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Lease of lands, mess., tolls and privileges to the Corporation of Tenby for sixty years. Dated May 20, 30th Elizabeth.

⁹ *Episcopal Acts*, 1554-1565; Diocesan Registry, Carmarthen.

¹⁰ *Perrot Notes*, by Barnwell, p. 74. ¹¹ See monument, No. iii.

1613.—Edmund Smith, M.A., Rector of Tenby, raised a tomb to Rodolph Mercer, who had married his daughter, Anne Smith.¹ Rodolph was heir to the ancient family of Mercer, of . . . co. Lancaster,² and nephew to Margaretta ap Rees. From a mutilated inscription in a wall near the gate of the Old Rectory, Tenby, it would seem that Edmund Smith resided in that house in 1610.

1617.—April 7th. Richard Middleton was instituted as rector,³ at a stipend of £26 10s. 8d. His father, Marmaduke Middleton, had been deprived of the Bishopric of St. David's in 1592 for uttering a forged will,⁴ and died the same year. Previously our rector had been made archdeacon of Cardigan. Anthony Wood believed he took his B.A. at Jesus College, Oxford, July 13, 1586. "One Richard Middleton, chaplain to Charles, Prince of Wales, hath written and published *The Key of David*, London, 1619, in thick tw, before which is his picture with a ruff and a great beard; *The Heavenly Progress*, London, 1617, in tw; *The Card and Compass of Life, containing many passages fit for these times, &c.*, London, 1613, oct. Whether this Richard Middleton, the writer, be the same as Richard Middleton, the B.A. and archdeacon of Cardigan, I cannot well tell."⁵

1622.—June 4th. Richard ffarrant appointed vicar of Tenby at a stipend of £13 3s. 8d.⁶

1623.—On March 1st, John Roch was instituted rector.⁷

¹ Lewis Dwnn, vol. 1., pp. 74-77.

² Oxfordshire according to Barnwell's *Perrot Notes*, p. 74.

³ *Liber Institutionum*, Series A., vol. iv.; Record Office.

⁴ Jones and Freeman's *St. David's*, p. 331.

⁵ Anthony a Wood's *Athene Oxoniensis*, p. 131.

⁶ *Liber Institutionum*, Series A., vol. iv.; Record Office.

⁷ *Ibid.*

1626.—Account rendered to the Court of Great Sessions of the County of Pembroke by the Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of Tenby concerning the expenditure of a sum of £55 10s. 1od. raised by brief for the repair of the church, town wall, and pier :

The Accompt of the Corporacōn of the towne of Tembie concerninge the employmēt of certaine moneyes receaved by Breefs, and nowe presented to his Ma^{ts} Justices of his highnes greate sessions for the Countie of Pembrok as by the sayd Breefes are required.

	£ s. d.
Imprimis. Receved out of the seuall Counties of England and Wales, in the sayd breefes spēid :	
the some of	lv x x

whereof disbursed as followeth :

Imprimis. Unto S ^r Thomas Canon, knt., for the charge in procuringe the Pattent and printinge } the breefes	xij x
Item. Disburced by Griffith Nash, procter of the key, in repayringe the bay, w ^{ch} he vpon his oath will justifie, since the receipt of the said money.....	x xix x
Item. Unto Hugh Thomas for his paynes and charges in collecting the money, and de- v'inge the breefes in the countys of England and Wales in the sayd breefes mencōed.....	xx xvi vii
Item. Disburced by Mr. Walter Barrowe, beinge then Maior, towrdes the repair of the steeple and the walles of the towne	xii x viii

Some total lv xvii i

For it plainly appeth that the Corporacon have disbursed vj^s and ijd more than they received, w^{ch} they humbly crave may be taken into consideracōn.

This Accompt was psented to us by the Maior of Tenby and others, aldermen of the same towne, at the great Sess^s of the com of Pembroke, holden in September, anno II^{do} Caroli Anglice to 1626.

Signed Tym: Tournour,
Jo: Platt.

1626.—In the south aisle is a tomb to Hopkin Longe. He was senior bailiff this year, but probably died later. No date decipherable on the tomb. In the list of Mayors published by R. Mason, and bound in with Norris's *Etchings*, our bailiff is called Honkin.

1631.—Richard Howell being Mayor of Tenby, the following petition was addressed to Theophilus Field, Bishop of St. David's. The original document will be found among the Corporation papers. It is engrossed on two skins of parchment, but has suffered so badly from damp as to be mostly illegible. This has come about in the last forty years, for in 1860 it was printed in the *Cambrian Journal*, from which the following is taken :

[*Endorsed*—Copy of the faculty's for the seats & graves.]

To the Right Rev'd Father in God Theophilus Field
Lord Bishop of St Davids.

HUMBLY sheweth to your good Lordship that forasmuch as by the Violence of extream Storms and tempestuous Weather which lately hath happened ; the Ruins and Decays of the Parish Church of Tenby are grown so great that the Rents and Revenues of the said pish Chh are not sufficient to reedifie and renew the same. FOR Remedy and Redress whereof the Mayor Aldermen Churchwardens and Parishioners of the said pish Church taking into consideration which way and by what means they might raise so much Profits and Benefits towards the Repair of the said Church as should be least chargeable and hurtfull to the Parishioners thereof and finding that the Houses in the s^d Town of Tenby or any other Houses in the Parish thereof have not any seats in the said pish Chh properly belonging to the said Houses But that both many Men and Women have without Order taken upon them to sit themselves in such eminent Seats and places of the said pish Chh as have been thought unfitting for their Places and Degrees And whereas the Mayor Aldermen Churchwardens and Parishioners of the said Town and pish have considered that Order is to be observed as well in Church as Commonwealth and that by the placing of Men and Women in such an orderly and Decent Manner in the s^d Church according to their Places and Degrees will be the Means to raise a farr greater and better maintenance towards the Repair of the said Church than heretofore AND also considering that a great Charge hath been laid upon the said pish for the covering and paving of

the Graves of those Dead Bodies which have been buried in the Church and Chancell of the said pish Church. THEREFORE the Mayor Aldermen Churchwardens with the Rest of the pisioners of the s^d pish Cth Do humbly pray your good Lordship that you would be pleased to give your Approbation to what they have mutually concluded and agreed upon and that those Orders hereunder written may be used and put in Execution within the said pish Church of Tenby for the Benefit of the Same at all times hereafter for ever according to the purport, true intent, and meaning of the same (that is to say) that every person and persons which from henceforth shall be desirous to sit in the Chief or Middle Isle of the pish Cth of Tenby and shall be by the C^hwardens of the said pish Cth placed in the said Isle THAT every such pson or psns so by the Churchwardens to be placed in the lowest Seats of the said Isle shall pay to the C^hwardens of the pish Church of Tenby afores^d for the time being for their said placing to the use of the s^d Church the Sum of One Shilling & four pence and for every seat upwards in the said Isle to augment in the Payment of flour pence over and above the Sum of One Shilling and four pence aforementioned, excepting the Mayor and Mayoress's Seats for the time being. AND those which shall be placed in the lowest Seats in the North Part of the South Isle and the South Part of the North Isle shall pay in like manner as aforesaid the sum of Twelve Pence and for every Seat upwards augmenting the Sum of Two pence AND for the North Part of the North Isle and the South Part of the South Isle at the Discretion of the Churchwardens of the said pish Cth of Tenby for the time being.

AND It is likewise ordered concluded and agreed by and between the Mayor Aldermen Churchwardens and pisioners of the s^d pish Cth afores^d as followeth (viz^t) that

Every person which hereafter shall be buried within
the pish Cth of Tenby afores^d in an Isle there called }
the Rood of Grace shall pay to the Churchwardens } xij^s viij^d
of the s^d pish Cth to the use of the Same

Every person buried in the Isle called S^t Tho^ss Isle^a }
shall pay likewise } x^s oo^d

Every person being buried in the middle Isle shall }
likewise pay } x^s oo^d

Every person which shall be hereafter buried below }
the Bellfree^b shall pay } vj^s viij^d

^a The chancel. ^b St. Anne's Chapel. See 1548. ^c South aisle.

Every person buried in the North Isle above the pikes¹ }
 shall pay } vjs viij^d

Every person buried below the pikes shall pay to the }
 use afores^d } vs oo^d

Nos Theophilus permissione Diā Menēveſ Epūs prefixas
 inspeximus pro Sedilibus et Sepultura Taxaçoes easq; ad
 humilem Diseretorum Peticōem Quantum in Nobis est ap-
 probenius et confirmamus. Affixo Sigillo Eſſali Dat apud
 Abergwilly Decimo Sexto Die Septembris An^o Dñi 1631.

This grant is confirmed by Bishop Lucy, December 29,
 1673.

1633.—William Risam was buried.

1634.—The oak pulpit erected.² Probably the old stone pulpit
 was destroyed at the same time. Its stump still stands
 behind the modern pulpit. The Church may likely have
 been pewed, too, as a restoration evidently occurred at
 this date, and Pembrokeshire men were becoming very
 Presbyterian in their opinions.

1636.—John Owen received his license under seal from Roger
 Mainwaring, the Bishop of St. David's, to say prayer and
 perform all duties pertaining to the office of curate and
 deacon in the Church of Tenby and Caldee.³

1637.—Walter Vaughan of Dunraven, co. Glamorgan, buried.

1648.—Considering how badly the town of Tenby fared in the
 years lying between 1642 and 1648, we should expect
 to find that the Church of St. Mary's was in evil case ;
 but this does not seem to have been so. Tradition says
 that the effigy of William Risam was damaged by a
 Parliamentarian who fired a bullet into it. There is a

¹ In the church of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, between two consular axes, is a shield with the town arms emblazoned thereon, standing before the Mayor's seat. Something of this kind must have been erected in the north aisle of Tenby Church.

² Laws' *Little England beyond Wales*, p. 315.

³ *Register of Episcopal Acts*, 1636-1704 ; Diocesan Registry, Carmarthen.

cannon ball in Tenby Museum which is said to have been found in the west end of the roof of the Church, and the ragged bits of coloured glass edging the (restored) western window of the north aisle, are reported to be relics of a magnificent stained glass light destroyed by schismatics in the Civil War. They certainly are old glass. But, on the other hand, we learn from the Mayor's accounts for the year 1648, preserved among the Corporation papers, that the clerk, James Nashe, received his wages, 10s. ; that John Griffith got 5s. for making a new vestry door ; John Davies, 3s. for a lock ; Will Washer, 6d. for stopping the window and the seam of the door under the vestry ; Edward Howell and two men for two days' work in the church ; Will Morgan's wife for fetching water ; nails, laths, &c., were purchased. So we may rest assured the church was not much injured by the siege and sack of the town. We find more interesting matter than the above in our Mayor's account :

For candles to the gards from the time listenant Generall cromwell came till the 11th of June	o 6 4
For a gallon of wine sent two leftenant generall Cromwell	o 4 0
For shuger, cloues, and maces for to burne a gallon of sacke for Mr. petters and oathers	o 1 0

As will be seen below, it was the custom to give wine to preachers. We may feel pretty certain that Hugh Peters preached from our pulpit, and among the congregation sat Oliver Cromwell.

1650.—Thomas Barrett, Mayor :¹

For a our glasse to the church	o 1 4
Paid 6 men and 6 women ffor tending of the graves the 17 th day of february, 1650	o 6 10
Paid 4 men and 3 women ffor tending of ye graves ...	o 4 3
For beare to them	o 1 0

¹ Mayor's Account ; Tenby Corporation Papers.

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby

Paid George Jessell for keepinge of the klocke.....	o 2 0
Paid for 3 pintes of sacke to Mr. Coroner on 3 sabothe dayes.....	o 2 0

1652-3.—Chantry Collectors' Account : ¹

Pd the Churchwardens by order in mony.....	2 0 0
Pd for ye bell ropes	o 14 0
Pd John Adams for dyetting ye minist ^r	8 0 6

1653.—Among the Corporation papers is: “A Survey of the towne of Temby and the parish without the liberties, with the true and full valew of the yearly profitts of the lands in the inhabitants' possession. And allso of the full valew of the stocke and other personal estate within the same. By vertue of an Act of Parliament for the levieing of the latter moyety of sixe moneths asseseaments ending the xxijth of June next ensuing. Dated the tenth day of february, 1653.” The first entry is :

Edward Carner, preacher of god's word, for ten acers of land, a house ² and garden @ 10 ^d p An :	
= 11 ^d p £	oo 09 02

1653-4.—John Protherough, Mayor : ³

I am to be allowed for y ^e Entertaining of the Ministere	2 0 0
---	-------

1654-5.—Humphrie Sumers, Mayor : ⁴

For my disbursm ^s for wine, victualls, and beere upon the Mynisters that preached the Lectur sermons neere six monnthes	i 6 0
Recd ^d of Henry Hankok for rideing on y ^e Lord's Day x ^s , given to John Davies (5/-) to give to y ^e poore, rest to my hand ^s	o 5 0

¹ Tenby Corporation Papers.

² This seems to have been the Rectory. Edward Carner, or Coroner, was probably a covenanting minister who had temporarily dispossessed Mr. Koch from his living. Walker, in his *Sufferings of the Clergy*, Gough MS., 6, mentions Tenby twice, but gives no name. Tenby folks term both officer and angle “ carner,” so perhaps the minister's name was Edward Corner.

³ Mayor's Account ; Tenby Corporation Papers.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ The fine for Sabbath breaking recurs.

1655.—The civil element in Tenby town at this period seems to have usurped the functions belonging to the clerical. We find from the Gumfreston registers (the Tenby ones have been lost) that the Mayors, &c., of Tenby, as justices of the peace, were in the habit of performing the marriage ceremony.

1656–7.—Richard Barrow, Mayor:¹

The 26th octtober, bestowed one mr. Jecson one quart of sack for preaching	0 2 0
The first November, mr. Bywatter preached, and I bestowed one quart of sack	0 2 0
The 9th november, mr. hughes preached, and ther was bestowed uppon him quart sack	0 2 0
The 16th november, mr. Jecson preached, one quart of sack.....	0 2 0
The 27th march, mr. hughes' sonn preached, and I bestowed one quarte of sack	0 2 0
Mr. Jecson preached ye 7th Sep, bestowed on him quarte of sack.....	0 2 0
The 20th Sep, mr. Jecksen preached, bestowed one him one quart sack	0 2 0
The 27th Sep, mr. Bywater preached, bestowed one him quarte of sack.....	0 2 0

1657.—George Fox,² the Quaker, visited Tenby this year. He was well received. A justice of the peace entertained him. The Mayor and Mayoress and most respectable citizens attended his meeting. John ap John, one of his “triers,” left the meeting and went to “the parish house of worship,” where he stood with his hat on, for which he was cast into prison by the governor. Next morning the governor sent for George Fox, who, accompanied by the Mayor and J.P., waited on that functionary. Fox main-

¹ Mayor's Account; Tenby Corporation Papers.

² See his *Life*, by Samuel Janney; Lippencott and Co., Philadelphia, U.S.A., 1856.

tained that as the priest wore two caps, a black one and a white one, his friend was entitled to wear one. After a long argument the governor released John ap John, and asked George Fox to dinner. The governor represented the military power.

1658.—John Sayes, late Mayor :¹

Those Ministers undⁿamed did preach in this Towne,
and were entertained by mee :

Towards which charg I seeke to bee allowed..... 2 0 0

Mr. Phillipps being heere :

the 11th of October
the 6th of decembre
the 14th of february

Mr. Davyes, of Cosheston, being here :

the 18th of Octob^r
the 17th of January

Mr. Thomas, of Laugharn, being here :

the 13th of decembr

Mr. Warren being heere :

the 15th of Novemb^r

Mr. Young being heere :

the 13th of Decemb^r

Mr. Jackson being heere :

the 8th of Novemb^r
the 27th of decemb^r
the 11th of July

A Stranger that came with the Lord of Broughall

A Stranger that came from Cardigan

1659.—Richard Wyatt, Mayor :²

Paid ffor my Charges and Mr. Rice Barowe's to
Carewe, Concernie the Ministers called in beffore
the Shiriffe of the Countie 00 02 04

1668-9.—Rice Barrow, Mayor :³

Pd for a writt of sumons for y^e Churchwardens..... 00 02 06

My expenses about that business..... 1 0 0

Pd for Carrying y^e Guns and Carriages to y^e Church... 00 02 00

¹ Mayor's Account ; Tenby Corporation Papers. ² Ibid. ³ Ibid.

1670.—Thomas Rogers, Mayor :¹

for Mr. Robinson's welcome to towne..... 00 01 6

Mr. Robinson was the new vicar.

1670.—On the 5th day of the month of June, in the year of our Lord 1670, the Lord Bishop instituted John Roch, clerk, M.A., to the rectory of Tenby, in the county of Pembroke, on the voluntary resignation of John Roch, sen., his father, and last vicar.²

1671.—To Devereux Hammond, Ald., Chamberlain :³

These are to Authorize you to pay unto Mr. Will Robinson, Cler, the some of forty shillings, being due unto him for halfe a yeaer ending the Twenty-first of March last past for Serveing the Church of Tenby, and in soe doeing this shall be yo^r warrant. Geivn under our hands this eight day of April, 1671.

Thos. Rogers, Maior.

1672.—“John (?) ap Rice,⁴ of Scotsborough, dyed ye 2nd of June, aged 37. This monument (the Scotsborough one) was repaired by Elizabeth his wife.”

1674.—Henry Johnes, alderman, son of Wm. Johnes, mayor 1630, died. Stone erected.

1676.—Tenby, “a Walled Towne, one of the greatest parish Churches in Walles, wth A high Tower and speare, Beinge A noated sea marke ; hauing fие bells ; the tenar twenty seauen hundred.”⁵

¹ Mayor's Account ; Tenby Corporation Papers.

² *Register of Principle Acts*, 1636–1704 ; Diocesan Registry, Carmarthen. This entry is badly worded. Either John Roch, junior, was “the last vicar” as nominee of John Roch, senior, his father the rector ; or “vicar” is a slip of the pen and we should read “rector.”

³ Chamberlain's Account ; Tenby Corporation Papers.

⁴ See inscription on moulding of tomb, almost obliterated.

⁵ Petition against Narberth Market ; Tenby Corporation Papers.

1678.—August 8th. John Canon, Mayor :¹

ffor ffrench wine, being 8 bottels when the Byshopp was att Tenby	o 16 o
ffor a messenger to goe for it to Narberth	o 1 o
More to Mr. Smyth for ordinaries & extraordinaries ..	1 o o

1681.—To James Lloyd, Ald., Chamberlaine of the Burrough of Tembie :²

These are to Authorize y^{ou} to pay unto Jasper Davies and William Davies, Thirteen Shillings flower pence, for Ringing the Bell at Eight of the Clock³ & flower of the Clock in the Night time ffor a Quarter of a year beginning the 20th day of October last, and ending the 20th day of January next.

Ffra. Smyth, Mayer.

1682.—July 11th. Burgus Tenby. To James Lloyd, Alderman, Chamberlain of the said Burrow :⁴

These are to Authorize you to pay unto Katherine Smyth the some of twenty fower shillings, being due for the entertainment of the Lord Bishopp of St. David's, and for you^r soe doeing this shall be yo^r sufficient Warrant. Given under o^r hands the day and year above written.

Ffra. Smyth, Dp^t Mayor.

1684.—October 2nd :⁵

James Lloyd, these are to authorize you to pay unto Arthur Russel and John Leach, churchwardens, the some of three pounds for the reparacon of the parish church, and this shall be

¹ Mayor's Account ; Tenby Corporation Papers.

² Chamberlain's Account ; Tenby Corporation Papers.

³ The bells rung at 4 a.m. and 8 p.m. were no doubt a survival of the Angelus. Mr. J. A. Sparval Bayly, F.S.A., writing on this subject, says : "One of the pious customs of our forefathers was to ring night and morning a bell, at the sound of which the people said the Angelic Salutation, repeating the words of the Angel Gabriel. There was generally a bell used for this purpose called Gabriel. The ringing of this bell is often mistaken for that of the curfew. So late as 1726 one Richard Still gave by will twenty shillings yearly for tolling a bell in Cowden Church, Kent, at 5 a.m. and 8 p.m."

⁴ Chamberlain's Account ; Tenby Corporation Papers.

⁵ Ibid.

your sufficient warrant. Given under our hands the 2nd day of Oct., 1684.

Ff. Smyth, Mayor	Joe Bowen
Dev. Hammond	Jno. Sherburne.

1685.—David Gibbon, Mayor:¹

Payd Edward Kething for a payer of gloves for Mr. Wogan ² for administering the Sacherament and preaching o 5 0
--	-------------

1686.—Wm. James, minister of the pish and pish church of St. Mary's, Tenby, gives a communion certificate to Humphrey Ray. The latest certificate signed by Mr. Robinson is dated 1680.

1687.—November 9th:³

Paid Ffrancis Athoe and Owen Lewis, churchwardens, the sume of five pounds ten shillings for Disbursement Laied out on the Repairoinge of the Skole house.

John Williams, Maior.

1688.—John Roch, junior, was dead, for we find at the first visitation paid by Bishop Watson to the diaconate of St. David's, that Roger Lloyd, M.A., was the rector of St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby; that there was a vicar there, whose name is not given; that Owen Lewis and ffranciscus Atho were guardians; and that the latter were admonished, presumably on account of the disrepair of the church. From the said visitation we find Roger Lloyd, M.A., clerk, was also rector of St. Mary's, Haverfordwest, where Jacob Woodford and Thomas Llewellyn were guardians.⁴

1688.—To Devereux Hammond, Ald., and Chamberlain:⁵

These are to authorize y^{ou} to pay unto Griffith Davies the sume of Six pounds Tenn shillings, which makes full payment

¹ Mayor's Account; Tenby Corporation Papers.

² Etheldred Wogan was Vicar of Penally.

³ Chamberlain's Account; Tenby Corporation Papers.

⁴ *Consistory Court Book*; Diocesan Registry, Carmarthen.

⁵ Chamberlain's Account; Tenby Corporation Papers.

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby

and satisfaction for Repaireing ye steple of ye Parish Church of Tenby, and this shall be yo' warrant for soe much. Given under our hands this 14th day of Sept^t, An. Dom., 1688.

John Williams, Mayor.

1688.—October 8th. General Sessions, Guild Hall, Tenby :

Mathias Pratt, Coroner and Escheator

Henry Williams, } Justices of the Peace
Francis Smyth, }

George Parrott, } Bailiffs
John Lowden, }

And a Grand Jury who presented Wm. James, cl., for suffering the Walls of the Vicareige next adjoining the skoole to lay open for people to make a lastell, to the great annoynce of the inhabitants and prejudicale to the skoole. Stet a month.¹

1690.—John Lloyd, cler., signs communicant's certificate.² New vicar.

1696.—John Howell, minister and cler., signs a communicant's certificate. He was, I think, the last vicar.

1693.—John Sayes, alderman of Tenby, died, and a brass was erected to his memory.

1696.—Lewis Wogan, Esq., Mayor :³

Aug. 28.	Payd for two bottells of wine to present ye Biship	0 4 0
Aug. 28.	Payd for bear to the Ringers there	0 1 0
Aug. 29.	Payd for wine and bear, tobacco and pipes to treat the biship.....	0 10 6
Aug 30.	Gave Mr. James Phillips to give ye Bishop's seckeretary for subscribing ye church orders.....	0 10 0

¹ Tenby Corporation Papers.

² By the Corporation Act, 13 Car. II., s. 2, it was provided that no person should be elected to office in any corporate town who should not within one year previously have taken the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England. Repealed George IV., c. 17.

³ Mayor's Account ; Tenby Corporation Papers.

1698.—Henry Phelpe and Daniell Rice, Bailiffs :¹

Pd to tenn Men for bringing up the Guns and putting them in the Church.....	0 2 6
--	-------

1698–9.—Robert Williams and William Hughes, Bailiffs :²

Pd for a Lock to set on the dore where the Bell Metall was	0 1 0
Pd to Richard Phillipps, Bellfound'r	5 8 0
Pd Mr. Russell for timber to sett up the Clock	0 5 0

1699.—The restoration of St. Julian's Chapel³ on the pier was begun July 10, 1699; £27 2s. 8d. was spent on it, apparently the proceeds of a subscription. Sir John Phillips (*sic*) gave timber, which came by water to Carew. They put on a new roof, made stairs up to the chapel door, re-built a partition wall, re-made and re-glazed sky-lights, painted and colour-washed the building.

1701–2.—Robert Nash and Rice Nash, Bailiffs :⁴

Pd Mr. Jo: Lord for drawing ye Queen's Arms, & for a frame, & painting ye wainscott, &c.....	3 0 0
---	-------

1702.—September 14th. To Devereux Hammond, Alderman and Chamberlain :⁵

This is to authorize you to pay Mr. Russell, Alderman, the sum of 27/6 it being due to him to ballance an account for chages disburst by him a Bout the spier of the church, and this shall be your discharg for soe Much. Given under our hands the 14 day of Sep^t, 1702.

Robert Gethin, Dep.-Mayor.

¹ Bailiffs' Account ; Tenby Corporation Papers.

² Ibid.

³ A document inserted into a copy of Norris' *Etchings*, and given me by Mr. Egerton Allen.

⁴ Bailiffs' Account ; Tenby Corporation Papers.

⁵ Chamberlain's Account ; Tenby Corporation Papers,

1702.—October 4th:¹

These are to authorize you to pay unto John Boncere the sum of thirty shillings as a gratuity to him for preaching several good sermons in the church within the s^d town, and for soe doeing this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given under our hands 5th day of Oct., 1702.

Peter Barrett. Rob^t W^{ms}, Mayor.

Mr. Hammond, pray pay 10s. to the strange minister that preacht last Sunday, for that summe is thought fitt to be given him. x ye 22, 1702.

Humph. Ray, Mayor.

1702.—Xber 12th:²

An account of what was disbursed for y^e man y^t died at Jenet Hills:

Due for a shroud	0	2	2
Due for one dozen drinks	0	1	0
P ^d ye woman y ^t washed and shrouded him.....	0	1	2
P ^d to ye saxton	0	0	2
In all.....	0	4	6

To Mr. Hammond, pray pay the above mentioned 4/6 to Rich. Lloyd.³

Humphrey Ray, Mayor.

1703.—William Hughes, Mayor:⁴

Paid Joseph Lord..... 5 10 0

1709.—Mrs. Elizabeth Philipps,⁵ 3rd daughter of ye Hon. Sir John Philipps, of Picton Castle, by Dame Mary his wife, aged 10 months, was buried.

1711.—April 29th. Roger Lloyd,⁶ M.A., the last sinecure rector of Tenby, died. He was also rector of St. Mary's, Haverfordwest; Burton and Lawrenny. The vicar of

¹ Chamberlain's Account; Tenby Corporation Papers. ² Ibid.

³ He was *not* buried in a coffin.

⁴ Chamberlain's Account; Tenby Corporation Papers.

⁵ See her tomb.

⁶ MS., Gough, Wales No 6, in the Bodleian; printed in the "Am-sang ein tadau" column of *Pembroke County Guardian*, March 3, 1904.

Tenby also died. The inhabitants of Tenby¹ having represented to the Queen "that the poor vicaridge of St. Mary's, Tenby (being of small value is not sufficient support for a minister of that large corporation), and the rectory and sinecure of the said church are both now void, humbly pray that she would unite and consolidate the said rectory and vicaridge." This she did by the following license :

ANNE, by the Grace of God Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas the inhabitants of our town of Tenby in our County of Pembroke and Diocese of St. David's, have by their petition humbly represented to us that the poor Vicaridge of St. Mary's, Tenby (being of small value is not sufficient support for a minister of that large corporation) and the rectory and sinecure of the said church are both now void, the right of advowson and presentation to which said rectory and vicaridge are both in us : And they having likewise most humbly prayed us that we would be graciously pleased to unite and consolidate the said rectory and vicaridge for the better support of a minister to serve the cure thereof, and whereas the Bishop of St. David's hath signified under his hand that he conceives such union will be of great benefit to the church, and that he is ready to consent to the same, in tender consideration whereof we are graciously pleased to condescend to the request. Know ye therefore that we of our Special Grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion have given and granted and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do give and grant our Royal License and full and free consent that the said Rectory of St. Mary's and Vicaridge of St. Mary's, Tenby, aforesaid, together with the rents and profits thereof, to be united and consolidated into one rectory, and shall be called by the name of the Rectory of the Parish Church of St. Mary's, Tenby. Reserving to us, our heirs, and successors the right of advowson and presentation to the said rectory and vicaridge so to be united and consolidated. And we do hereby for us, our heirs, and successors, authorize and empower the Right Revnd Father in God Philip, Lord Bishop of St. David's, and the Bishop of that Diocese for the time being, and all others whom it may concern, to do and perform all such matters and things as shall be required and necessary in or about the premises. And these our letters of Privy Seal shall be unto

¹ Copy of license in Tenby vestry room,

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby

them and every of them a sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf.

Given under our Privy Seal at our Palace of Westminster, the eighteenth day of September in the tenth year of our reign.

40/s. stamp.



GEORGE SAWYER.

7th Feb., 1714.

John Howell was instituted rector, receiving also the vicar's emolument.

1718.—Thomas Mathias, gent, Mayor 1716 and 1718, and Churchwarden 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, was prosecuted by the incoming churchwardens for embezzlement while in office as churchwarden. He sent a long and detailed reply to the Ecclesiastical Court “to the pretended exceptions exhibited against him.” He declares that the fees charged by him were not excessive; that he has vouchers for all monies paid, which he is prepared to exhibit; that he has paid the charge for bellringers, *which has always been met by churchwardens and not bailiffs.*¹ He is prepared to produce agreements with Mr. Lord for liming the church and pointing the walls of the porch; and with John Lowell, of Padstow, for slates; with the bell-founders for brass; with the workmen who put up the weather cock; and is prepared to produce church rates and rent roll when this venerable court shall require.² There is very little doubt that in the dual quality of Mayor and Churchwarden, Thomas Mathias had charged church expenses to the vestry, and not to the municipal account. We learn from his accounts that Thomas Mathias white-

¹ This statement was inaccurate, as may be seen by referring to the previous Corporation Accounts.

² Chamberlain's Account; Tenby Corporation Papers.

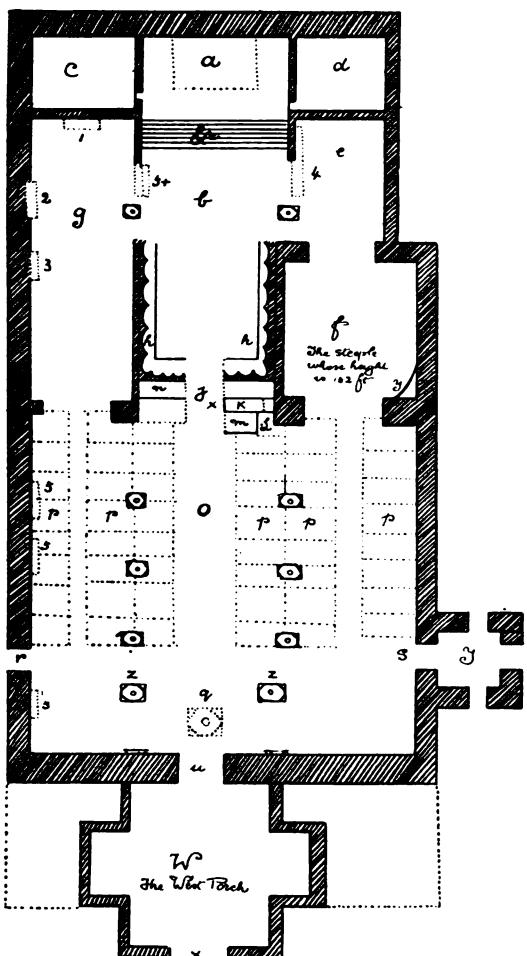
THE ICHNOGRAPHY OF TENBY CHURCH,
CO. PEMBROKE

- a The Alter, Raild in
- b The Chancell
- c Ye Vestry
- d An other Room, not made use off
- e St Thomas Isle
- f Ye Belfry or Steeple
- g Ye North Isle
- h Stalls formerly for singers
- j Ye entrance to ye chancell
- k Reading seat
- l The pulpit which ascends about six steps
- m Ye Mayor's seat
- n Ye Clerk's seat
- o A passage in ye body of ye church
- p Seats for Parrishoners
- q Font
- r North door
- s South door
- t South Porch
- u Ye West door
- w Ye West Porch
- x The Entrance
- y Door y^t leads to Tower
- z Ye Pillars
- &c. Steps y^t ascends ye alter
- 1 A murall monument wth effigie of one Risam a great Benefactor to
this church & Corporation
- 2 A Hansom monument and tomb under it, wth effigies of Ap Rice,
Esq^r and his Lady
- 3 A smaller one of ye same family
- 4 A Hansom large tomb of alabaster beautyfyd wth figures carved
neatly
- 5 Other monuments of whom not known
- 5 + Bp Tully's tomb
- d Is ye vestry
- c Is no Room or building but a vacant place
- i A column against this pillar for Roger, Alderman
- x Here was ye Rood of Grace

TOMBS

- 1 Risan
- 2 Ap Rice, Esq^r
- 3 Of ye same family
- 4 Unknown
- 5 }
6 } Unknown
7 }
8 }

The
Technography of
Tenby Church, Co. Pembroke.



By Jos. Lord. June 1720
Browne Willis MSS 37 43 Bodleian Library, Oxford.
20 feet

washed the exterior of the church and "lamlacked" the monuments. The writer trusts that he was not a member of the Llangwarren family.

1720.—Browne Willis,¹ the well-known antiquary, employed Joseph Lord to make a plan (or "ichnography" as he calls it) of Tenby Church, which is now in the Bodleian. Joseph Lord writes :

The Church of Tenby at present is in good repair ; the ceiling of the body has been neatly wainscotted, great part of which still remains ; it being fram'd with compass work. The chancell is also wainscotted finely, and Prettyly molded wth carved work at ye centres of ye Pannells. At ye east end of ye chancell is also a handsome large window, and both of ye side Isles are also bewtified with handsome wind^{ws} which makes ye church verry light. The floor is in good order wth abt 7 steps ascending ye altar. In ye Tower are 5 good, sound, tuneable bells. Ye spire is of freestone, as are also ye wind^{ws}. The pillars of this church are handsomely wrought and painted like marble. The church is lately bewtified, and ye altar piece tollerably handsome.

Joseph's ground plan is very badly executed, but with that we shall deal under the head of fabric. The letter accompanying the ichnography is characteristic :

Carmarthen,
June 19, 1720.

Most Honrd Sir,

I have here sent you the Plan of Tenby Church Layd down as by its particular demensions, and most Humbly beg your Pardon I have not before this finished the Plan of the Close of St. David's. I was in the winter disincouraged to goe on with it by Reason of your Illness, and since that have been verry busily employed in ye Countrey. I also imagin you designe not the Printing of it, which makes me hope youl please to excuse me a little longer till the Hurry of my Trade is over. I mett with verry bad weather when I took the Draught of it, which makes me fear I cannot be so verry particular in the Demensions, &c., as I could wish, though I have every thing in its proper place, with the Demensions and account of rooms in every house, and every peice of Ground and Garden, and particularly to whom they belong ; this I may lay down by Scale, but cannot pretend to exactness unless I were to goe there again and doe it on ye

¹ Browne Willis' MS., pp. 37, 43. Bodleian Library.

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby

spot, but I doe think I may doe it pretty near by the accounts I have already taken. Be pleased to mention your opinion in this matter. As to the arms of the Browns, I design painting them on a canuass in Oyle Coulors, which will be serviceable, and thinke (if you please) to paint your arms Impald with your Mother's or your Lady's in the Coulors, with its crest and motto, which may be proper, since I design to inscribe it to you. Be pleased Sir to informe me your's and your lady's arms with their Coulors, your Crest and motto. The Bishops of Norwich I shall send you at the same time, per order of Mr. Hannard. These I think to send to London by sea about the Latter end of the Summer—we shall then have oportunitye. I am extremely glad you have got over your fitt of Illness you so much feard. I heartily pray for the continuance of your health, which with mine and my wife's most humble service presented to you beg leave to subscribe myself Honrd Sir,

Your most
Dutyfull and obedient humble servant,

Jos. LORD.

The Doctor and Mistress Ann presente their humble seruice
to you.

1723.—“A Book kept by the Mayor and Common Counsell of Tenby, for entring the Churchwardens’ Accounts of the said Town :”

An account of Plate, &c., Belonging to the parish Church of St. Mary's, in Tenby, delived the twenty-eighth day of May, 1723, by Robert Nash and Edward Medlicott, late Churchwardens, to Peter Nicholas and Rice Price, Aldermen and present Churchwardens :

One silver cup wth a cover ;
 One silver flagon, the gift of S^r Hugh Owen, Barn^t ;
 One silver server, the gift of Katherine, the wife of James Phillipps, Alderman ;
 One parchm^t Book, bound, cont^r 45 leaves ;
 Thirty-six small Cushions for the use of the communicants ;
 One large Holland table cloth, } for the
 One napkin, } communion table ;
 Two pewter plates ;
 One small box with a lock and key for keeping the plate in.

Received the contents above written except ye book, by
Peter Nicholas.

Witnesses,

Griffith Gibbon,
John Griffin.

John Griffin, Mayor,
Thos. Williams.

1725.—Burgus of Tenby, } To Robert Gethin, Alderman, Cham-
 $\text{£}7\ 10\text{s. od.}$ } berlain of the s^d Burrough.¹

These are to authorize you to pay unto John Thomas, A.B., the sum of £7 10 0, being three Quarters of a year's salary or pention due unto him on the 21st January last past, for teaching of poor children to read and write, & settled upon him for that purpose by order of Common Council for that Burrough. Dated 14th day of April, An. Dom., 1725.

G. Eliot, Mayor,	Thos. Williams,
John Child,	John Howell, Clr.

1725.—September 27th :²

At which time Thomas Mathias, Ald, and Rob^t Davies, Gent, passed their acc^{ts} as Churchwardens for the years 1715, 1716, 1717, & 1718, and after great contest in the Ecclesiastical Court relating to the s^d Accounts, it is agreed that Mr. Mathias' rec^{ts} amounted to £114 15 11, and his disbursm^{ts} to £116 10 4 $\frac{1}{4}$, & that the Ballance due to him is £1 14 5 $\frac{1}{4}$. And it is agreed that Mr. Davies' rec^{ts} amounted to £16 2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$, & his disbursements to £13 9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, whereby it appears he is debtor £2 13 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, out of which he is to pay Mr. Mathias' ballance in a month's time, & he will afterwards remain debtor 18s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. All parties to stand in their own costs.

£	s.	d.
116	10	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
114	15	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
<hr/>		
1	14	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
<hr/>		
16	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
13	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>		
2	13	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
<hr/>		
1	14	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
0	18	9 $\frac{3}{4}$

Remaining

G. Eliot, Mayor,
Jno. Griffith,
R. Gethin,
John Griffin,
Thos. Williams,
Wm. Hopkins,
Jno. Watkins,
Jno. Reynolds,
Rob^t. Nash.

Rob^t David,
2^o Oct., 1725.
Mr. Davies pd Mr. Mathias his
£1 14 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ above mentioned, and
also 15s. awarded for costs to Mr.
Mathias.
G. Eliot, May.
Wm. Williams,
R. Gethin. Rob. Nash.

¹ Chamberlain's Account ; Tenby Corporation Papers.

² A Book kept by the Mayor and Common Counsell, &c.

This lawsuit, though the sum involved was unimportant, seems to have revolutionized the financial condition of the church, for after it was decided in favour of mayor against churchwarden very little town money was spent on the fabric, though, theoretically, matters remained as before, for the town still paid parish clerk, sexton, bellringers, and clock expenses until 1835.

1725-6.—February 28th :¹

Rec^d then of Mr. John Bowen fourteen shillings for painting work done on ye seats in ye church. Rec^d by me, Jos. Lord.

Memorand. At ye same time I paid Mr. Bowen 5 shillings for my sister's ground in ye church where she was buried.

1726.—July 29th :²

Pay Joseph Lord the sum of £7 0 0 for gilding and plumbing a dial plate with ornam'ts, these to be for the new clock, pursuant to an order of Counsell, and also one pound ten shillings and eightpence, being money he laid out for brands for the said Dial plate, in all eight pounds. £8 10 8.

1726.—October 1st :³

Pay Joseph Lord and Robert Nash, Aldermen, £4 4 0 for fitting and fixing the Dial plate, pursuant to an order of the Council.

This is the last mention of Joseph Lord in the Tenby records. He had lately married a lady with money. His son, Joseph, married Corbetta, daughter of Lieutenant-general Owen, and grand-daughter of Sir Arthur Owen, third Baronet. Their son John, by bequest of his cousin, Sir Hugh Owen, sixth Baronet, succeeded to Orielton and the great possessions of that gentleman, and was created a baronet January 12, 1813. The remarkable story of the family is told somewhat spitefully in an electioneering squib preserved among the Stackpole papers :

¹ Chamberlain's Account ; Tenby Corporation Papers.

² Ibid. ³ Ibid.

Lines on Sir John Owen, Bart., 1813.

In Ireland's dear Island there liv'd a country painter,
Who could daub you any room with colours dark or fainter ;
But having small employment he was but little winner,
So to Pembrokeshire he hied him to get himself a dinner.

Moderation, moderation, oh, what wonderful moderation.

The Welsh are very easy folks to those who know to take 'em,
And Paddy knew full well the most of all to make 'em.
'Twas "I big yer honor's custom and the fever of y' spouses,"
So he travelled round the country, and he painted all our houses.

Moderation, &c.

At last a faded damsel for a husband waiting weary,
Fell in love with Mr. Brush and chose him for her deary.
On such a good occasion no Irishman's a ninny,
And Pat became a gentleman by kissing Mrs. Jenny.

Alteration, alteration, &c.

His grandson was a lawyer of very little practice.
Somehow few folks employed him, and the real truth and fact is
That however he to pirate and to wrangle might be willing,
He rarely got a brief and seldom had a shilling.

Moderation, &c.

But his Pembrokeshire coz on his hunger had compassion,
Sent him hundred after hundred in a very liberal fashion,
And when he died at last, oh, what a worthy cousin,
Per annum he bequeathed him of thousands half a dozen.

Alteration, alteration, &c., &c., &c.

1726.—To Robert Gethin, Chamberlain :¹

Received October 14, 1726, £5 5 in part payment for clock
made by Edward Davies

Same time £3 more

3 7

making up £20 for clock and dyall, including £1 10 0 I was
allowed for my several times attending.

1729.—John Holcomb, M.A., was instituted rector, March 21,
1729. He had been ordained priest December 24, 1727,
by Richard, Bishop of Lincoln. He had already been
instituted rector of Gumfreston, February 16, 1729. At

¹ Chamberlain's Account; Tenby Corporation Papers.

this date there were neither Dissenters nor conventicles in Tenby, and only one Roman Catholic.¹

1730.—January 11th. A list of the charity children's names :²

- 1 Thomas Smith, son of Francis Smith, reading, writing, cyphering
- 2 Charles Garnish, son of John Garnish, reading, writing, cyphering
- 3 George Thomas, son of John Thos^s, reading, writing, cyphering
- 4 George Prickard, son of Rich Prickard, reading and writing
- 5 Thomas Harry, son of John Harry, do.
- 6 Ethelred Millard, son of John Millard, do.
- 7 William Thomas, son of John Thos^s, reading, Testament.
- 8 Thos Child, son of John Child, reading, Primer
- 9 William Phillip, son of Eliz. Phillip, spelling, Primer
- 10 Jane Prickard, daughter of Margaret Prickard, reading and writing
- 11 Eliz Davies, daughter of Thos Davies, reading and writing
- 12 Mary Childs, d of Nell Childs, reading bible
- 13 Margaret Young, daughter of Johnathan Young, spelling Primer

Abner Nash, Master.

1730.—August 15th :³

Mr. John Griffin, Alderman and Chantry man, you are hereby authorized to pay unto Abner Nash, teacher of the Charity Schools, the sum of two pounds for a half year ended Midsummer last past, and this shall be your discharge for so much. Given under our hands Aug. 15, 1730.

Peter Nicholas, Dep. Mayor.

1731.—Thomas Rogers,⁴ wholesale mercer, of Milk Street, London, erected a monument to his father, Thomas Rogers, who died in the second year of his mayoralty of Tenby, 1693.

¹ *St. David's Diocese Book*, Diocesan Registry, Carmarthen. John Holcomb was created canon of Second Cursal of St. David's, 1737.

² Corporation Papers, Tenby.

³ Chamberlain's Account ; Tenby Corporation Papers.

⁴ See monument.

1731.—To Mr. Jno. Griffin, Alderman and Chantry Collector:¹

Pay Abner Nash 20/, being one quarter's charity money for learning twelve children.

R. Williams, Mayor.

1731.—13th October:²

For drawing and engrossing a lease and counterpart thereof from the Rev^{ed} Mr. Holcombe to the Town of Tenby of the Vicarage Old Walls

Paper.....	10 0
Duty.....	3 6

To John Griffith, Ald., Chamberlain:

These are to authorize you to pay the contents of the above Bill to W^m W^ms, Alderman. Dated the 13th October, 1731, being thirteen shillings and sixpence.

Roger Lort, Mayor.

1733.—Town Hall purchased by Mr. Jones' Charity. When the charities were taken away from the Corporation and vested in trustees, in 1835, the Town Hall and two jails under it were taken away from the Corporation and vested in the Charity Trustees.

1733.—Mrs. Dorothy Jenkins received 10s., her quarter's salary, for teaching eight poor children to read. Wm. Weston, A.B., master of the public grammar school, £5, his quarter's salary.³

1733.—John,⁴ eldest son of Sir John Philipps, of Picton Castle, and Dame Elizabeth his wife, was buried, aged 7 years.

1734.—Rev. John Holcomb, £10, half-year's salary for keeping the public grammar school.⁵

1739.—To be paid to the churchwardens for vault under workhouse, 10s. Richard Shorting, Deputy-Mayor.⁶

¹ Chamberlain's Account; Tenby Corporation Papers.

² Ibid. ³ Ibid.

⁴ See monument.

⁵ Chamberlain's Account; Tenby Corporation Papers.

⁶ Ibid.

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby

1740-1.—“A book kept by the Mayor and Common Counsell of Tenby for entring churchwardens Accounts of the said Town : ”

July ye 22nd, 1740.—I would cast Tenby Tenor Bell for three pence $\frac{1}{2}$ pound. If ye new bell should weigh more than ye old one shall expect fifteen pence $\frac{1}{2}$ pound for it; if ye old bell be heaviest will allow twelve pence for every pound more than the new one, and shall expect two guineas for my journey down and up.

Abel Rudhall.

The 19th October, 1741.—Whereas the Tenor or Biggest Bell have been for some time Past Crack'd, and severall of the Cannons Broken, by means of which they have been rendered useless, and the said Bell having been presented in the Bishop's Court and ordered to be new cast, it is this day ordered and agreed by the Mayor and Counsell by and with the consent of the Revd John Holcombe, Rector, and the Churchwardens, that the mettell of the said Tenor Bell be sent to the Citye of Gloucester on board the James of Tewksbury, Thos. Jeffereys, Master, and by him to be deliv^d unto Mr Abell Rudhall of the said City of Gloucester, Bell founder, to be new cast according to the proposal of the said Mr Rudhall, signified by him in writing, that is to say, for the old mettell 12^d $\frac{1}{2}$ p^t, and for as much as the new Bell shall weigh 15^d $\frac{1}{2}$ p^t, and so in proportion more or less between the old and new mettell. The old being this day weighed amounted to 16^d : 0 : 6^b, for which the said master (when shipt) is to give account.

Rector.

R. Shorting, D. Mayor

Robt. Nash

Thos. Mathias

R. Williams

A. Eliot

Thos. Williams

Griffith Gibbon

Robt. Davies

Thos. Skone

John Williams }
James Hopkins } Churchwardens.

1745.—Chamberlain's Accounts¹:

Pay Lewis Evans, Master of the Grammar School, £5, one quarter's salary.

¹ Chamberlain's Account ; Tenby Corporation Papers.

1748.—To Wm. Williams, Esq., Ald. and Chamberlain:¹

This is to authorise you to pay unto Mr. Thomas Thomas one pound five shillings and fourpence, it being for Beautifying Mr. Risam's monument in St. Mary's Church, Tenby, and this shall be your sufficient Discharge for so much. Given under our Hands this ninth day of January, 1748.

Steph. Reed, Mayor.

1753.—Chamberlain's Account:²

Received of Mr. Ben Bosher 1/-, it being one year's rent for the staircase³ of the Town Hall belonging to St. Mary's Church, Tenby, due and ending March last. I say rec'd per me.

J. Hopkins, Churchwarden.

1758.—December 11th. William Howell,⁴ clerk, was licensed by the Lord Bishop to the office of "*peragendus curatus*."⁵

1770.—John Holcomb⁶ died July 23rd, aged 67 years. William Edwards instituted rector, October 5th.⁷

1786.—Bells re-cast.

1790.—May 3rd. To Mr. Wm. Oliver, Chamberlain:⁸

This is to authorize you to pay the ringers 15/- per week for teaching the town ringers to ring the new bells to prevent their being broke.

Wm. Wma., Mayor.

June 7th. Rec'd of Mr. Oliver, Chamberlain, the sum of £3 15s. 2d. for five weeks learning the people to ring according to an order for that purpose from the Mayor and Council.

Wm. Hands.

1791.—The vestry book of St. Mary's, Tenby, opens August 2, 1791.

¹ Chamberlain's Account; Tenby Corporation Papers. ² Ibid.

³ The flight of steps leading from the church-yard to the old Town Hall.

⁴ *Episcopal Act Book*, Diocesan Registry, Carmarthen.

⁵ *Peragrandus*=travelling curate.

⁶ See his tombstone.

⁷ *St. David's Diocese Book*, 1715, Diocesan Registry, Carmarthen.

⁸ Chamberlain's Account; Tenby Corporation Papers.

1792.—To Routh and Peach:¹

To adver^{ing} persons to contract for repairing the spire of St. Mary's Church, Tenby, May 5, 26; June 2, 9, and postage, £1 2s. 6d. Rec^d Feb. 6, 1793.

W. Routh.

This was done at the request of the Rector and Churchwardens.

1795.—Edward Hughes, curate, instituted rector, April 2nd.²

1795.—During these years there was a good deal of desultory discussion in vestry about the decayed state of the spire and the weather cock. This year they contracted to pay Benjamin James, late of Newland, in co. Gloucester, mason, £55 sterling for repairing “ye spire and putting up ye weather cock, and white-washing said spire.”³

1809.—Roof over belfry and bell frames require renewal.

1810.—Edward Hughes died, and Nicholas Roch was instituted as rector. “He was the eldest son of Nicholas Roch, of West Pasketon, and had been educated at home and Oxford (college unknown), where he took his degree; afterwards he served as curate of Pembroke and rector of Talbenny. The rectory of Tenby was placed at such a value on the King's Book that it was necessary for the clergyman holding it (if a pluralist) to take the degree of Doctor, so our rector became a D.D. On the death of his father, November 17, 1817, Dr. Roch inherited Pasketon, which he occupied until his decease. He had always the character of being well read, hospitable, very courteous in manner, and well acquainted with his poor parishioners of Tenby.—N. A. R.”

1811.—Rate of sixpence in the pound for repairs requisite for putting Church in a condition to keep out the rain. On

¹ Chamberlain's Account; Tenby Corporation Papers.

² Church Register. ³ Vestry Book, vol. i., p. 13.

9th October, £300 to be borrowed on church land and rates, to discharge debt incurred for external repairs to Church, and to effect such external and internal repairs and improvements as have been resolved on, viz., in finishing the lead gutter, erecting new seats, improving old, forming new ceiling, general painting and beautifying the Church.¹

1813.—August 26th. Whereas the late churchwardens have seated certain individuals in the new seats erected in the aisle called "The Rood of Grace," it is ordered that the money received from the individuals be returned, amounting to 31s., and that in future the seats afore mentioned, together with the range of new seats under the gallery,² be appropriated to the use of visitors resorting to the town, and that neither they nor any part of them be allotted to individuals.³

1815.—October 30th. The Church of St. Mary having been libelled in the Bishop's Court for being out of repair, it is agreed that the seats be put in good condition as soon as possible.⁴

1816.—March 14th. Ordered that all doorways opening into the church-yard be closed.⁵

1816.—December 5th. The rector and wardens to thank Orlando Harris, Esq.,⁶ of Ivy Tower, for a stove; Lady Owen,⁷ of Portman Square, for donation of £10 10s. towards

¹ *Vestry Book*, vol. i., p. 28.

² *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 33.

³ The galleries covered the whole of the west end of the church.

⁴ *Vestry Book*, vol. i., p. 38.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 41.

⁶ Orlando Harris was a commercial traveller, who married Maria, daughter and heiress of William Williams, of Ivy Tower. He subsequently assumed his wife's name, and served as Sheriff, 1824.

⁷ Anne, daughter of John Colby, of Bletherston, widow of Sir Hugh, fifth Baronet, and mother of Sir Hugh, sixth Baronet of Orielton,

erection of stove; and Sir Henry Mannix, Bart.¹ (Sion House), for pedestal to same. New pew rents to be made, varying from 1s. to 12s., south side of north aisle being the highest priced.²

1817.—March 5th. “It being desirable to extend the church-yard, and the Rev. Nicholas Roch, Doctor in Divinity, being, as rector or incumbent of this parish, possessed as part of the rectory or vicarage of a piece of ground or garden adjoining the north-west part of the church-yard, now or late in the occupation of John Dunn, Esq., together with a house or school-room³ inside the church-yard, near the west door of the Church, both of which places would be desirable for burying ground, and the parish of St. Mary’s being possessed of a field called Moory Park, adjoining the rectorial glebe, now let to Dr. Roch and A. Davies, Esq., on a lease of lives,” an exchange is agreed on, and Dr. Roch gives up the old walls called the vicarage, situate near the poor house, and a cellar under the vestry room. The Rector is requested to inform the Bishop, and ask him to consecrate the ground.⁴

1820.—March 9th. Whereas it appears by the Act 59 George III., cap. 134, that all monies borrowed for repair of churches should be repaid at rate of 10 per cent., exclusive of interest, the churchwardens are ordered to pay £30 annually in liquidation of bond debt due to the Female Friendly Society.⁵

1828.—February 29th. Ordered that the churchwardens reduce the pillar which now obstructs the sound and view from

¹ Sir Henry Mannix purchased Sion House in 1811 from the representatives of Mrs. Routh. He was a London gentleman, a great friend of the Prince of Wales.

² *Vestry Book*, vol. i., p. 43.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 49.

³ This was the old cruciform porch.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 56.

the pulpit and reading desk to a uniformity with the other pillars in the same range. Ordered that a new plan be drawn for the site of a pulpit and reading desk, after the objectionable pillar be removed.¹

1832.—John Hunter Humphreys was instituted rector.² He was also Rector of Lawrenny. Having, for the same reason as his predecessor, to take a doctor's degree, he became D.C.L.

1832.—June 29th. The rector and churchwardens are authorized to exchange some of the Church property with the Corporation, for land adjoining the church-yard, called the College Garden,³ for the purpose of forming a burial ground.⁴

1832.—August 16th. The Corporation exchange College Garden with the Church for two half burgages held and occupied by James Eynon, situated in High Street, north side, and south side of Frog Street.

1832.—August 21st. The following letter was sent to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's:

We, the Rector, churchwardens and overseers of the Parish and other Parishioners of the Parish of St. Mary, Tenby, in the County of Pembroke and Diocese of St. David's, now in vestry assembled, beg leave to inform your Lordship that the present church-yard is too small for the purpose of the burial of the dead, and that we have, in order to enlarge the same, given and appropriated, for the purpose of burial only, a piece of ground bounded on the north side by a house and garden the property of John Dunn, Esq., also by a house the property of Robert Shelton Covile, Esq., and on the south by a house and garden the property of the Hon. Fulke Greville; on the

¹ *Vestry Book*, vol. i., p. 63.

² His father was J. H. Humphreys, customer of Pembroke. Customers were gentlemen deputed by Government to oversee the tax gatherers of their district.

³ This is now the south-western corner of the church-yard.

⁴ *Vestry Book*, vol. i., p. 67.

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby

east by the present church-yard, and on the west partly by Frog Street and partly by the property of John Dunn, Esq. We therefore respectfully and earnestly petition your Lordship that you would be pleased to consecrate the ground so given and appropriated for the burial of the dead only.¹

Dated 24th day of August, 1832.

J. H. HUMPHREYS, Rector.
 J. BOWERS, } Churchwardens.
 JOHN REES, }
 J. B. WICKLAND, Overseer.

1833.—After the lawsuit in 1718 to 1725 Tenby Church had become sadly dilapidated. The Corporation repudiated responsibility in Church matters, and at the same time retained possession of Church lands, dealing out at uncertain intervals a niggard dole to wardens and vestries. The rectors, who should have resisted, went over to the enemy. The Rev. John Holcomb acted as chamberlain; Doctors Roch and Humphreys served as Mayors. Such was the state of matters in 1833, when members of the Royal Commission for the Examination of Public Charities visited the town. There was, however, a strong opposition party in local politics, headed by Charles Norris, the artist; Tuder, of Tuder Square; and Nicholls, afterwards Trafford, who were only too glad to exploit church grievances to suit their own plans. The Commissioners found that the Church lands consisted of ten houses and closes of land, numbered respectively in the old map of 1740 as 13, 49, 54, 55, 79, 80, and an undivided moiety of Carswell farm.² There was a later map of Corporation property drawn in 1811. My friend, Mr. Allen, considers the houses are represented by the buildings named in the schedule to the Church charity, viz.: (6) Frogmore House; (7) Slate House; (8) shop in Tuder Square, now (1905) occupied by Mr. John Gifford, fishmonger; (9) Working Men's Club; (10) Oxford Lodge. As a

¹ *Vestry Book*, vol. i., p. 68.

² *Blue Book*.

guide to find the lands take the following numbers in 1811 map:

- (20) Church Park, near Isolation Hospital.
- (126) A bit just south of 62, and the cemetery is a part of 62.
- (69) Just opposite Brython, on the opposite side of the road, and a yard in Brython.
- (70) Parallel to 69, Mr. Tonks' houses and land lying between 69 and 70.
- (97) Field in front of the new rectory.

Such was the Church property as delineated by the Commissioners in 1833. Besides this there were certain charities entrusted to the churchwardens:

- (A) A charge of £1 6s. 8d. on the St. Budoc's property, left by Richard Budd in 1636.
- (B) The interest on £1 os. od., left by Devereux Hammond Alderman, in 1722.
- (C) The interest on £5, left by Ann Cock, widow, in 1724.
- (D) The interest on £8, left by Rowland Gethin in 1661.

These monies were to be spent in loaves for the poor. On the whole the advent of the Commissioners was advantageous to the Church. The rector and churchwardens recovered their lands, but the churchwardens were subsequently dispossessed of their bread dole. Charles Norris and his friends threw all the Tenby charities into Chancery, whence they emerged to be handed over as a trust to certain gentlemen nominated by the court, with power to co-opt.

1834.—May 23rd. Ordered that £300 be raised on Church property to defray expenses incurred for repairs to Church—the painting, as well as other incidental expenses, and to repay balance, £145 11s. 1½d., due to churchwardens.¹

1836.—February 19th. Ordered that a sum of not exceeding

¹ *Vestry Book*, vol. i., p. 76.

£600 to be raised to provide an adequate organ, a stove for heating, and gas fittings for lighting the Church.¹

1836.—April 4th. Agreed to exchange certain houses in High Street and Creswell Street, property of the Church, with the Corporation, for certain pieces of land now enclosed by iron railings in High Street. The said houses to be thrown down for public improvement.²

1836.—October 24th. Old flying buttress, between house of Miss Eliza Child and Church, to be removed.³

1837.—May 25th. The footway through the church-yard was stopped by agreement of a large majority at a vestry meeting.⁴

1838.—July 9th. Application to be made to Mr. Lock, the Town Clerk, for all parish documents relating to Church matters in possession of Corporation.⁵

CHARLES WELLS, Chairman,
CHARLES NORRIS, } Churchwardens.

1843.—June 23rd. Complaints of leaks⁶ in the side aisles of the chancel having been made, the churchwardens were directed to apply to Mr. Wyne Owen, he being in possession of the living.⁷

1847.—July 30th. A rate of 1s. 6d. in pound made to repair chancel roof.⁸

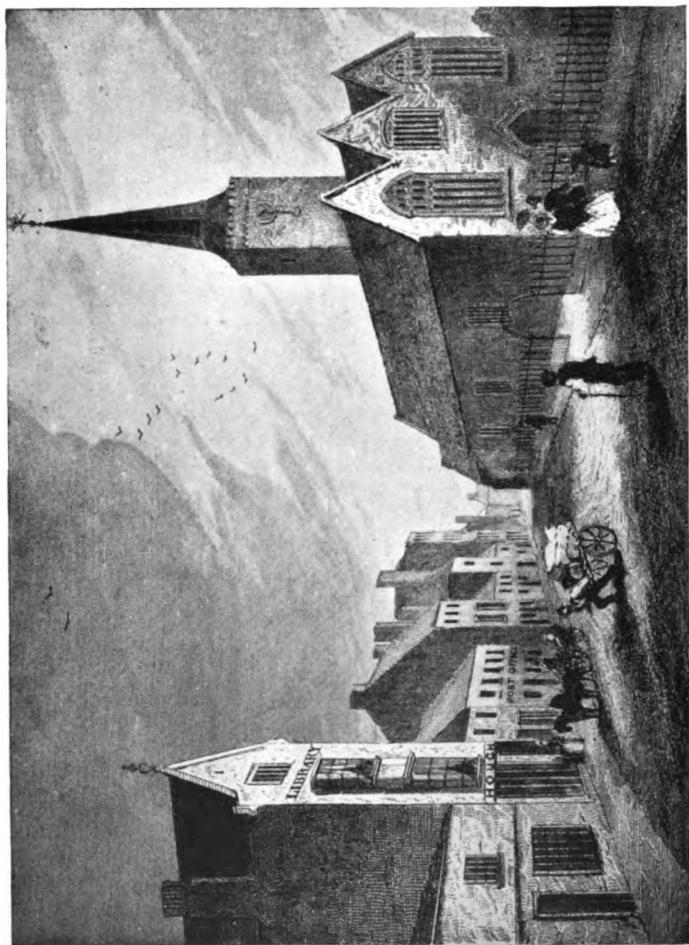
1848.—June 16th. The nave roof having been entirely stripped by order of the late churchwarden, Mr. Robert Harries, notwithstanding a notice had been served on him to desist from stripping, signed by the rector and other

¹ *Vestry Book*, vol. i., p. 80. ² *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 82. ³ *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 87.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 90. ⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 180. ⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 23.

⁷ The living had been sequestered by the Rector's creditors.

⁸ *Vestry Book*, vol. ii., p. 53.



West Front of Cenby Church
From an Old Print (1840 circa)

churchwarden, and the Church thus rendered unfit for celebration of divine worship, a meeting to be called.¹

1849.—Church white-washed outside.²

1852.—January 12th. Rev. John Hunter Humphreys, D.C.L., died, aged 70.

1852.—The Rev. W. Hayward Cox was appointed rector.

1852.—August 19th. Passed that necessity exists for additional burial ground.³

1852.—September. Lower Windmill Field offered by the Corporation as a burial ground.⁴

1853.—September 22nd. Mr. Rogers' tender for building a chapel, making approaches, and fencing the burial ground, for £508, was accepted.⁵

1853.—November 21st. Foundation stone of cemetery chapel⁶ laid by Mr. Richards.⁷

1854.—August 14th. Chapel and burial ground consecrated by the Bishops of St. David's and Oxford.⁸

1854.—Rev. W. Hayward Cox resigned the living, and on October 30th the Rev. G. Clark was appointed rector.

¹ *Vestry Book*, vol. ii., p. 63.

² *Arch. Camb.*, i., vol. iv., p. 229.

³ *Vestry Book*, vol. ii., p. 115.

⁴ *Vestry Book*, vol. ii., p. 117.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 141.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 167.

⁷ William Richards (High Sheriff, 1850) was the son of Jacob Richards, of Croft House, Tenby. The latter, having made a fortune in India, settled down at Tenby towards the end of the eighteenth century. He served as Mayor, 1812, 1817, 1822, 1829, 1831. His son William succeeded him, and was Mayor, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1846, 1848, 1850, 1851, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1857. William Henry Richards, nephew of the last, was High Sheriff, 1878, and served as Mayor of Tenby, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1894. William Henry Richards died very suddenly in November, 1895. For just about one hundred years this family were the leading spirits in the town of Tenby, and very creditably they led. William Henry lies in the cemetery; the others were buried in the Scotsborough vault under the north-east corner of the church, but no memorial has been erected to their memory.

⁸ *Vestry Book*, vol. ii., p. 196.

The Rev. George Clark, subsequently Archdeacon of St. David's, was rector of Tenby twelve years. During that period he did immense service to the Church, but, *pari passu*, a great deal of mischief from an archaeological point of view. The Archdeacon was a personal friend of mine, and, as he has left an *apologia* in the Church terrier, I prefer to publish that, and so avoid criticism on the work of an old friend who has gone to his rest.

1866.—The Church Inventory was made.

Account by Archdeacon Clark of repairs and improvements to Tenby Church and Church-yard, and new Burial Ground, during his Incumbency, from the "Church Terrier," in his own handwriting :¹

CHANCEL.—Soon after my institution, November, 1854, the chancel was found to be in a state of serious dilapidation. There was a difficulty in fixing the responsibility of this on the right person; a subscription list was therefore opened, and enough was raised to complete the necessary repairs. The work was begun early in 1855, and completed the following June 29th.

The roof was stripped and replaced by a new one, with entirely new timber and slates. The rich oak mouldings of the ceiling were cleaned and replaced, but the panels were all new.

The east window, both stone and glass (the glass by Wailes, of Newcastle) was the gift of the late Miss Frances Tudor, and placed there as a memorial to the several members of her family. At the same time the following improvements were made: New communion rails of carved teak; floor of Minton tiles; new cloth for the table; illuminated commandment tablets; stall seats in chancel in place of square pews; brass gas standards; service books for table. Some years later were added two Glastonbury chairs, given by Miss R. Stewart.

REREDOS.—A carved stone reredos, a memorial to Colonel Shaw, by Mrs. Willes. This has since been completed by facing the wall on either side with rich encaustic tiles, and by a fillet, with an illuminated text, filling the space between the reredos and window sill.

DEBT ON BURIAL GROUND AND CHAPEL.—While the chancel restoration was proceeding a subscription was made to

¹ *Church Terrier*, p. 10.

pay off a debt of £156 18s. due to the contractor, architect, &c., for the new Burial Ground and Chapel, which was finished in 1854. This was soon accomplished, and a further sum was subscribed for a bell in the Chapel turret. This bell was bought of Messrs. Warner, on the recommendation of E. B. Dennison, Esq. It was cast as an experiment to try the quality of the metal which was afterwards used in casting "Big Ben," of Westminster.¹ At a later period a sum of £118 11s. 10d. was subscribed, and laid out in draining and planting the new Burial Ground, in making paths, and improving the carriage approach. In 1865 a further sum of £69 7s. 3d. was spent in levelling the ground, improving the walks, graves and fences, and an iron roller was bought; this was chiefly by the exertions and under the care of Colonel Curtis and the Rev. H. Morris.

CHURCH DEBT.—In 1856 an attempt was made to pay off the Church debt, which for more than thirty years had encumbered the parish. It amounted to £1000: £600 to executors of late Mrs. Henton, £300 to the Old Brig Club, and £100 to Cook's Charity. In three years the debt was paid off, by subscriptions, collections after sermons, by votes out of Church funds, and finally by a bazaar. A receipt was given by the creditors, and Captain Cook's Charity was invested in consols, and now stands in the official trust of the Charity Commissioner.

CLOCK.—A surplus from the bazaar was invested in a clock for the tower, made by Cooke, of York.

VESTRY.—In 1857 the vestry was repaired, its walls being raised.

SOUTH CHAPEL.—In 1860 the first instalment of Church restoration was undertaken in the repair of the south or St. Mary's Chapel.² The ceiling of panelled wood work was new; the monuments were all cleaned, and some taken down and better placed. The walls were freshly plastered. White's monument carefully cleaned under care and charge of G. White. The ugly crumbling windows were replaced by handsome new windows, and these were filled with stained glass by Wailes, one by subscription as a memorial to Dr. Humphreys, the other to the Lyons family.

MISS TUDER'S PORCH.—In 1861 the old north door, forming the entrance from the High Street, which had been closed and built up for many years, was opened, and a beautiful porch was built by the friends of the late Miss F. Tudor as a memorial to that lady. It had been her wish to see that door opened and a porch built.

¹ The bell is now (1905) broken.

² St. Anne's Chapel.

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby

MISS M. A. HARDY'S WINDOW.—About the same time (1861) a window under the tower was *filled with glass* by O'Connor, of London. This was the gift of Miss Mary Anne Hardy, as a memorial to her father, the late J. Hardy, M.P. for Bradford.

TOWER REPAIRS.—In 1862 the tower was repaired. The lead on its roof was entirely renewed; the bells and belfry put in order; the tower carefully pointed with cement; a copper lightning conductor fixed; the weather cock regilt, replaced, &c., &c.

From 1855–66 the following repairs and improvements were done:

NEW SEATS, NEW WINDOWS.—The whole area of the Church (except where the free seats stand under the north gallery) has been re-seated, the old high pews having given way to the present low seats. The Corporation seats were re-built at the expense of that body. A handsome carved teak desk (the gift of Dr. Sutton) has replaced the old desk that almost choked the entrance to the chancel. The pulpit has been lowered, and restored as well as possible to its original shape. *Every window in the Church, except the three west windows over the galleries, has been renewed.* The architect has followed with slight variations the character and tracery of the only window which was worth preserving, namely, that nearest to the tower in the south aisle. This last was faithfully restored, as much of the old stone work as could be used being retained.

ARCHES.—The stone work of all the arches, which were much mutilated and filled with lime-wash, has been carefully scraped and repaired.

MONUMENTS.—All the monuments in the Church, including the old canopied tomb on the north side, have been cleaned and restored. The Scotsborough monument was removed a few feet to the west of its old position, in order to strengthen the wall, which was very weak at that point.

FLAGS.—Nearly all the flags in the nave and aisles have been taken up and relaid; but in no instance has a stone with an inscription been lost sight of; in some instances, stones which had inscriptions, and had been buried, have been substituted for others which were plain.

1867.—January 6th. Rev. George Huntington read himself in.¹

1868.—West window inserted.²

¹ *Church Inventory*, p. 24.

² *Ibid.*, p. 24.

- 1869.—Gas standards put up ; new organ presented by Dr. Dyster.¹
- 1877.—New rectory built.
- 1885.—North-east and south-east gables, a vestry and a sacristy, were erected from designs of Mr. Seddon. A new heating apparatus was placed in the Church by the sons of the late Charles Allen. The western galleries were removed.²
- 1886.—A new font was presented by the daughters of Mr. Chater, surgeon, in memory of their father. It was dedicated with special service in the year 1886. The old font, placed by Archdeacon Clark, was presented to Clarbeston Church, with the consent of the Bishop of St. David's.³
- 1888.—Bell No. 4 in the original peal was re-cast, and two new bells added, and the curfew bell taken from the spire and placed in St. Anne's Chapel.⁴
- 1889.—New clock and chimes.⁵ An altar stone, which was found in St. Anne's Chapel, placed on the altar.
- 1892.—A chancel screen erected.⁶
- 1894.—Stained glass put in north-east window, as a memorial to Captain Edmund Morgan.⁷
- 1896.—Weather cock, which had been damaged in a storm, mended and replaced.⁸
- 1897.—Brass eagle and lectern erected to commemorate sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the Crown.⁹
- 1899.—An altar placed in the north-east aisle, which was called St. Nicholas' Chapel.¹⁰

¹ *Vestry Book*, vol. ii., p. 354.

² *Church Inventory*.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 24. Archdeacon Clark removed the original font into the church-yard, where it now stands, and replaced it by the font now at Clarbeston.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 25.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 26.

1903.—Choir stalls erected.

1905.—The Rev. George Huntington, M.A., died at Bath, April 8th, aged 80. He was buried on April 12th in the cemetery at Tenby.



Boss from John White's Monument

Memorials of the Dead

Memorials of the Dead

THESE remembrances consist of monuments, mural tablets, grave slabs, memorial windows, the organ, font, and the north porch. The monuments are most important, the oldest being the effigy of an unknown lady who lived in the early days of the fourteenth century. This seems to have been cut out of stone brought from Bowman's Point on the North Shore ; if so, it is of local construction. The latest are two portrait medallions in high relief, representing the daughters of Thomas Hickman, Esq., of Fenloe, co. Clare, dated respectively December 8, 1828, and April 9, 1833. The panels of White's tomb, late fifteenth century work, are of alabaster, and were perhaps made at Burton-on-Trent, where there was a factory of these things. The earliest mural tablet is a brass commemorating John Sayer, who died September 22, 1693 ; the latest, a blank tablet quite recently placed on the east wall of the south aisle. The tablet commemorating John Moore, 1639, is partly of alabaster. The grave-stones go back to the seventeenth century. These older ones are made from a soft, coarse oolite, probably derived from Somersetshire. It is an extremely poor material, wearing so badly that the legends have entirely disappeared from many stones ; the later slabs are cut from Telpin flags, and obtained from a local quarry near Pendine. These, too, are wearing away, and their inscriptions will soon disappear where there is much tread. The monuments in this chapter are arranged chronologically ; the tablets as they stand, beginning in St. Anne's Chapel, south aisle, west end, north aisle, St. Nicholas' Chapel, and the chancel ; the grave-stones follow in the same order. The grave-stones in

the church-yard commence at the east and go westward. The memorial objects, windows, &c., chronologically.

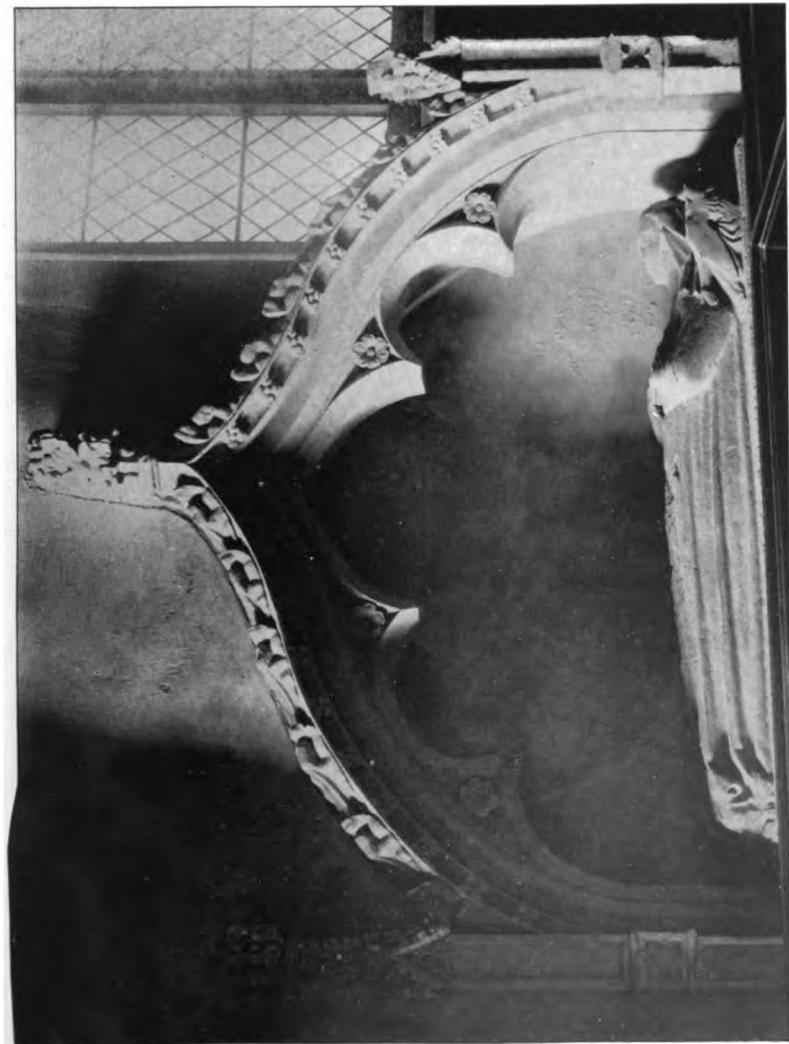
MONUMENTS.

No. I.—UNKNOWN LADY.

On the eastern side of the north door stands a very interesting monument, erected to commemorate an unknown lady, who lived not later than the first half of the fourteenth century. The Caen stone canopy is of the Decorated period, as testified by the four-leaved flower then in vogue, while the effigy wears a wimple and an ornate fillet, a combination showing that the lady lived when wimples were fashionable wear,¹ before they had been abandoned to widows, religious, and peasants.

The monument cannot be *in situ* (if the writer is not in error), for the north aisle seems to have been built in Perpendicular times. It will be observed that the lady faces to the west. She was turned round by Archdeacon Clark in 1861, because the inner side was in a better state of preservation than that which had been exposed. He also cut the pinnacles of the canopy to insert his Victorian Perpendicular windows. It is certainly the oldest effigy in Tenby Church, and may be compared with one of the stone ladies at Bosherston. The canopy is cinquefoiled and crocketed, with pinnacles and finials, adorned with the four-leaved flower which was one of the favourite ornaments of the Decorated period, as mentioned above. The effigy is beautifully carved in local stone (Bowman Point). The work has suffered sadly from generations of iconoclasts, and the wear and tear

¹The author of *A Manual for the Study of Monumental Brasses*, in describing this effigy, says: “The costume seems to indicate either a widow or a nun, as appears from ‘the barbe or chin cloth.’ Surely this is a slip of the pen. The effigy does not wear ‘a barbe,’ which was a beard-like arrangement fixed on to the head-dress, expressing very deep mourning, and of later date than the wimple this lady wears. “During the earlier portion of the fourteenth century the wimple is still seen, but soon disappears, to be worn henceforth by widows, or by women of the humbler classes.” (*Illustrations of Mediaeval Costume*, Lonsdale and Tarver.) That this effigiated lady was neither widow or peasant is proved by her splendid head-dress.



[Tenny]

Comb of Unknown Lady
Early 17th Century

H. M. Allen

of six centuries. The lady's head rests on a cushion, and is supported by two angels ; her feet are guarded by two lap dogs. She is dressed in a perfectly plain gown, with many deep folds and short open sleeves. Her feet are gone. If the effigy is to be trusted, she was a very tall woman, nearly six feet in height. An ornamental fillet encircled her brow, confining the hair, which is parted in the middle ; another band peeps from beneath the veil, and joins the fillet above her ears ; a wire caul was most probably attached to this arrangement, both fillet and caul being made of gold. The wimple was of silk or linen, and the veil was fastened to it with pins of strangely modern form.

No. II.—UNKNOWN LADY.

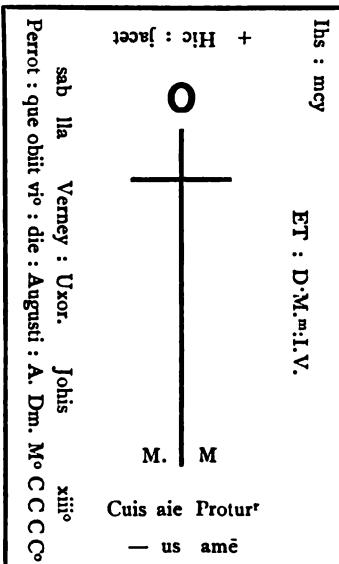
In St. Anne's Chapel lies a mutilated, obliterated effigy, which once represented a lady. It has been so maltreated it is quite impossible to give her date. In a good light it will be seen that a band or fillet binds her hair (or is it a veil?) ; a sort of coverlet is drawn over her lower limbs, a most unusual arrangement. Her feet are gone. Perhaps her hair-dressing may have resembled that of Sir Robert Del Bothe's lady, 1460, in Winslow Church, Cheshire, as given by Boutell in his *Monumental Brasses*.

The history of this little stone is somewhat strange. When the Rev. E. L. Barnwell died, in 1882, his books were sold, and a volume called "No. 3, Drawings" was purchased by Cecil Percival, Esq. The contents were mostly the work of the Rev. Harry Longueville Jones, founder of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, and first editor of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. The drawings ranged from 1849 to 1861. Mr. Longueville Jones died in 1870, but he had suffered for six years from paralysis. Among the drawings was a sketch of this little monument, marked "Small figure in Tenby church-yard, Pembrokeshire." I made a tracing of the picture, and as soon as possible consulted Mr. John Leach on the subject. He said he remembered the figure well, and fancied it must form part of a "rockery" in the church-yard. He and I forthwith attacked the rockery, and found the effigy at its

base. At our request the Rector and Churchwardens gave it a place in the Church. But that was not all the story. In 1902 the Library Committee of Cardiff Town Council asked me to arrange and annotate a collection of pictures they had purchased at the sale of Sir Thomas Phillipps' books. Among the Norris drawings was a sketch of the demolition of "Miss Child's house." This abutted on the north wall of the church, where the flying buttress stands. From the cellar, or foundation, of this house the workmen were lifting the aforesaid monument. The sketch was dated 1836.

No. III.—ISABELLA VERNEY, WIFE OF JOHN PERROT,
AUGUST 6, 1413.

Standing against the north-eastern corner of the tower in St. Anne's Chapel is an effigiated slab, on which may be seen a cross, and what was once the portrait of a lady; the arms of the cross are flory (*i.e.*, terminate in fleur-de-lys), while the base springs from a pedestal with three steps (commonly called a "calvary.") Round it runs an inscription to the following effect :



The earlier portion of this epitaph is very easy reading, but the meaning of that part which is written in initials must of necessity be conjectural. I venture to offer the following as a version of the whole :

Hic jacet Isabella Verney uxor Johannis Perrot quæ obiit vi die Augusti MCCCCXIII cuius anemæ propitietur Deus Amen. Jesu hominum salvator, mercy et Mater Dei memento Isabellam Verney. Memento Mori.

In English :

Here lies
Isabella Verney, wife of John
Perrot, who died the 6th day of August, Anno Domini 1413,
To whose soul may God be gracious.
Jesu, Saviour of Men, mercy, & Mother of God remember Isabella Verney.
Be mindful of death.

This slab must originally have stood against a north wall. We found it built into the south porch, over the west doorway, where it formed part of the material from which the porch was originally constructed. In 1897 Mr. Edward Owen showed me a transcript of a MS. note in the handwriting of Lewis Morris, the well-known eighteenth century antiquary. Mr. Owen found this note in a copy of Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Gesta Regum Britanniae*, now in the British Museum. The book was once the property of Lewis Morris. The note runs :

In Tenby Church, above a door, this inscription : "Verney uxor Johis."

Mr. Owen asked me if I knew anything about it. Fortunately about two years before the plaster had fallen off the roof of the south-west doorway in the south porch, and exposed an inscribed stone, but the lettering was so filled with mortar I could not read the legend, and, supposing it was a modern grave-stone filched from its proper place to mend up the doorway, I thought no more of the matter until I received Mr. Owen's communication. I then asked our Rector (the Rev. G. Huntington, M.A.) and his Churchwardens (Messrs. Truscott and Bowen), to take out the stone, which they did, and placed it in St. Anne's Chapel. We found two other grave-stones of apparently the same date—one

in the wall, the other in the floor. The lettering had entirely vanished, but the mark of the portrait mask was easily discernible.¹

No. IV.—ROBERT TULLY, BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S,
1482.

On the north side of the altar steps is a perfectly plain altar tomb, made, I think, of Forest stone. It measures 6ft. 10in. by 3ft., and is 2ft. 4in. high. On it is the matrix of a brass, which represented a bishop, with mitre and crosier, under a canopy. On the northern side are the matrices of three shields. At some late period the tomb has been restored on its northern side, and placed on a base 1ft. 7in. high; the slab and the base are both of oolite stone. It is believed to cover the remains of Robert Tully, Bishop of St. David's, who died in 1482, according to Jones and Freeman,² and was buried at Tenby.

No. V.—AN ECCLESIASTIC (JOHN HUNDEN [?] 148—).

On the west side of the north door, under a crocketed canopy, which apparently is of the Perpendicular period, *i.e.*, latter end of the fifteenth century, lies the effigy of a decomposing corpse. These figures were termed cadavers or anatomies, and were raised during the life-time of their owners, so that they, the owners, might be reminded of their latter end by these grueous monuments. This form of effigy was fashionable among ecclesiastical dignitaries during the later fifteenth and earlier sixteenth centuries. At Wells we find Bishop Beckington, 1465; at Winchester, Bishop Fox, 1500; at Salisbury, Bishop Bennet, 1541.

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, iii., xi., p. 232. From the descent as shown by Lewis Dwn, pp. 74, 164, it seems Thomas Perrot married Jane, daughter of Harry ap Gwylym, and perhaps he got Scotsborough through his wife; at all events he was the first Scotsborough Perrot. Their son was John, mentioned on the tombstone. He married Isabella, daughter of Robert Verney, by Eleanor, daughter of William de Velans, whose mother was Lucia de la Roche.

² Browne Willis, p. 114, says: "He dy'd anno 1481, as Mr. Le Neve informs us, though I conclude it was rather in the preceding year."



H. M. Allen]

Anatomy on Tomb of Ecclesiastic

[Tenby

There does not seem to be much doubt as to the person represented in the north aisle. He must have been a Church dignitary who lived in Tenby, or he could not have enjoyed his monument during life. John Hunden (see page 12 *ante*) fulfils these requisitions. He was made Archdeacon of St. David's in 1458;¹ Bishop of Llandaff, 1461.² In 1475³ he resigned the Bishopric, and accepted the Rectory of Tenby, John Smith, the former Rector, being appointed Bishop in his stead.⁴ In 1481 he resigned the Rectory; when he died is not known.⁵ There are no details on the effigy; it wears a cerecloth, has the tonsure, and on the head is a hole which most likely bore a knot representing the fastening of the shroud.

No. VI.—THOMAS WHITE (1482) AND HIS TWO WIVES,
JOHANNA HOWEL (1451) AND ISABELLA BUTLER.

Under the south-east chancel arch, with their backs to the altar steps, are two tombs commemorative of the White family. Some notes about them will be found in the Chronicle under the year 1482. Norris, writing in 1812 concerning these effigies, says: "About ten years ago the whole inscription was easily legible; rain has since been suffered to drip during a whole winter upon the soft and melting stone of which the facing is composed; part of the legend is thus become much defaced, and the date on one inscription totally obliterated." More has disappeared since the days of Norris. He imagined the effigies on the tomb represented brothers, and seems to have thought John was the eldest; but the pedigree makes it plain that Thomas, the figure to the east, was father to John.⁶

¹ Jones and Freeman's *History of St. David's*.

² Ibid. Crockford says 1458.

³ *Registrum Abbatiae Johannis Whethamstede*, vol. ii., p. 123.

⁴ Ibid., vol. ii., p. 267.

⁵ See Mr. Haines' notes, Mason's *Guide to Tenby*, 7th edition, p. 27.

⁶ Dale Castle MS., Pembrokeshire Pedigrees, Henllan, p. 131: "Jenkin le White married Elinor, daughter and heiress to Jenkin Peacock of Laugharne."

The effigy of Thomas White represents a civilian in the dress of his class and period ; his head rests on a peacock (by right of his mother, Elinor, daughter and heiress of John or Jenkin Peacock, of Laugharne). He is in the prime of life, with a strong face ; his longish hair is cut square ; he is clean shaven. He wears a dressing-gown-like coat, with a stand-up collar ; over his left shoulder is a liripe or long streamer, to which the hat is attached, and which hangs behind, as was the custom. His hands are raised in prayer. His sleeves are faced with a cuff, under which the shirt or vest is seen. Round his waist is a leathern girdle, to which is attached a gypcière or wallet, ornamented with three thistle-like tassels. The coat at bottom turns back. The shoes are quite plain, and fit tightly to the feet ; these rest on a stag, the insignia of the Whites.

At the east end of the altar tomb is an uncharged shield ; perhaps this was once coloured ; it is in a plain border. All this portion of the tomb is carved in white stone.

The south side of the altar tomb is faced with alabaster. On the top runs the following legend :

Hic jacet thom^as White quondam mercator ac istius ville major qui obiit viij^o die maij a^o dni millmo CCCCLXXXIIJ cui^z aiē ppicietur deus amen.¹

Thomas White married Jane, daughter to Howel ab Jenkin, ab Robert of Cemeis. Jenkin White married Christiana, daughter and co-heiress to John or Jenkin ab Einion of Henllan." Cheetham pedigrees :

(1) Thomas White=Juan daughter to	Howell ap Jenkin	(3) John Einon=Juan daughter
	of Nevarn (2)	Owen Donn
Jenkin White=Christion Eynon		

(1) Sable, a chevron between three stags' heads caboshed or.

(2) Quarterly, first and fourth azure, a lion rampant within an orb of cinquefoils or ; second and third gules, a chevron between three true love knots argent.

(3) Gules, a chevron between three towers or.

¹This was copied for the late Archdeacon Clark by the Rev. H. Haines, of Gloucester, author of *A Manual for the Study of Monumental Brasses*. It differs from Norris' reading. Haines is correct.

In English :

Here lies Thomas White, formerly merchant and Mayor of this town, who died the 8th day of May, A.D. 1482. May God show grace to his soul. Amen.

On the bottom is inscribed :

Hic jacet Johana howel et Isabella butler uxēs dci Thome q Johnā obijt
xxi die Sept a^o do^t M^{CCCCCLJ} et dca Isabel^a obiit
die a^o Di Mo.

Which may be Englished :

Here lie Joan Howel and Isabella Butler, wives of the said Thomas, of whom Joan died the 21st day of September, Anno Domini, 1451, and the aforesaid Isabel died day in the year one thousand

A bit of marble is left in relief that Isabel's death may be inserted, which is good evidence that this monument was raised while she was still alive. The space between these legends is divided into four panels, each crowned with a canopied recess ; within these frames are figures representing Thomas White, his two wives, five sons, four daughters and their chrisoms, with their patron saints.

Beginning on the western panel we have a shield marshalled baron and femme ; on the sinister side¹ White three stags' heads caboshed, divided by a chevron ; dexter, a bend dividing six covered cups for Butler. These are faint, but decipherable with a glass. Underneath a lady and little girl adore a bare-footed saint holding some object in his right hand, and a staff in his left. Norris calls these a chalice and a palm branch. Haines agrees, and thinks it represents St. John the Evangelist. The lady and child both wear the fly-away head-dresses of the period, and plain flowing gowns with rope-like girdles. In the next panel we find a shield, with the White arms on the sinister side ; on the dexter, three objects that may be roses, or perhaps love knots, a chevron, and below a lion rampant looking to the left, beneath a lady and girl dressed as before, adoring a figure of John the Baptist, who

¹ Through this series the White or husband's arms are on the sinister instead of being on the dexter side of the shield.

carries the Holy Lamb in his right hand. Norris and Haines say on a book, but it is not very clear. His under garment is made of fur, and the camel's head hangs by his bare feet ; the eyes of the beast are decipherable. Over all is a flowing garment. This is the only saint who has a halo. In the next compartment we find two shields, on one of which are three peacocks displayed, divided by a chevron, for Peacock of Laugharne ; and on the other three stags' heads caboshed, divided by a chevron, for White. Beneath is Thomas praying ; behind him are six sons. Thomas is dressed as in the effigy, the boys in plain gowns ; their shoes are somewhat more pointed than in the effigies.

In the last compartment is an open-sided coffin, containing three "chrisoms"—*i.e.*, three children who died before the churching of the mother. The chrisom was a white robe which the priest put on the child at baptism ; if the infant died before the mother was churched, it was used as a shroud ; if the child survived, the mother presented it to the church. Above the chrisoms is a space which was once filled by the object of Thomas' adoration, perhaps a crucifix.

No. VII.—JOHN WHITE, 1490 (*circa*).

John White's effigy is almost a replica of that erected to the memory of Thomas ; but there are certain small differences worthy of attention. His vest, or shirt, is pleated horizontally ; his gypcière (from which a pocket handkerchief peeps) is quite plain ; round his neck hangs a chain of beads, from which is suspended a Tudor rose. At the west end of the joint tombs is a plain shield supported by two stags. Supporters in English heraldry are granted only to persons included in the rank of nobility, or to knights banneret by favour of the Sovereign, so this must be a blunder. Had Henry VII. made such a grant there would surely have been some record. The south front of the tomb is cased in alabaster, like that of Thomas ; indeed, it forms a continuation, though the tombs are distinct. Along the top runs



H. M. Allen]

Comb of the Whales

[Tenby

a legend corresponding to that recording Thomas, but this one is sadly mutilated. Mr. Haines has had to eke out his reading by reference to Norris. By collating what remains with Norris' reading he obtains the following result. What is now illegible he encloses in brackets :

[Hic jacet Johannes White quon] dā [mer] ca [tor et istius] ville [major qui] obi [it]. do. M. . . . cu^j aie ppicie^j d s ame.¹

Translation.

Here lies John White, formerly merchant and Mayor of this town, who died Anno Domini . . . M. . . . on whose soul may God have grace. Amen.

The legend at the bottom runs :

Hic jacēt Margēta phē et cistina eyno ux^{des} dci Joh q' M'g obi^t xviiiij di^a Sep^t A^o M^o cccclxxij et dca instia obijt.

Translation.

Here lie Margaret Phillips and Christina Eynon, wives of the aforesaid John, of whom Margaret died 18th day of September in the year 1482, and the aforesaid Christina.

Between the legends the tomb is divided into four panels, as on Thomas' side.

In the panel to the west we find a shield ; on the sinister side the Whites' chevron and three stags' heads ; on the dexter, an elephant. Beneath, a lady and two girls adore a saint dressed as a bishop, perhaps St. Thomas of Canterbury, who was popular in Pembrokeshire.

In the second compartment a shield with the Whites' stags on the sinister ; the dexter obliterated. Beneath is a lady and two girls kneeling before a figure representing St. Catherine. She tramples on the foul fiend, and stabs him with a sword held in her left hand, her right being occupied with the wheel on which she was put to death, and by right of which she became patroness of the weavers, and indirectly of St. Catherine's Island. Perhaps John White was cofeoffee of the chapel, an office held by prominent townsmen, according to the burgage rent roll.

¹ I am much disposed to think that the date of John's death was never inserted, and that he raised both tombs in his life-time.

In the third panel have been two shields, one of which is gone. It was probably charged with the peacocks. The other is the White coat. Underneath John kneels with his five sons.

In the fourth compartment an open coffin with three chrisoms. Above is an inscription which seems to have taken the place of a crucifix or saint. It runs :

Respic q^ui transis
Magn medi pu an sis
Recole mente tua
Q' eris sub tali (funere)
Pro me funde preces
Q sic m' sit venie spes.

Mr. Haines renders :

Attend, thou who mayest pass by, whether thou art old, middle aged or a youth. Reflect in your mind that you will be under such a death. For me pour forth supplications, because thus I may have a hope of pardon.

The various personages on John White's tomb have had scrolls from their mouths, probably containing their prayers.

The bosses round the two tombs vary ; some are very beautiful. It is noticeable that the oak leaf appears on Thomas' tomb, and the stag's head is introduced into the bosses on John's.

The story of these monuments seems to be as follows :—Joan Howell, of Nevern, first wife of Thomas and mother of John, died September 20, 1451 ; Thomas, May 8, 1482 ; Margareta Phelpe,¹ John's first wife, September 8, 1482. Then, after sufficient time had elapsed for John to marry Christina Eynon, the heiress of Henllan, and have at least two children by her, he orders two tombs to be made, one in honour of his father and mother, the other to commemorate his wife. His step-mother, Isabella Butler ; his wife, Christina Eynon ; and himself, though living, are also introduced. John White was alive in 1498, when he was Mayor of Tenby.

¹ Margareta Phe could not have been a Phillipps, or the contraction would have been Phes, and her coat a lion, not an elephant. A Howell Philpe was bailiff of Tenby 1439.

No. VIII.—MARGARETA AP REES, *née* MERCER, 1610.

Margareta's figure is life size, and has been painted, but the colour is mostly worn off. Enough is left to show that she had fair hair, dark eyes and brows. The head rests on two tasselled pillows ; her cheek on her right hand ; her left is on her bosom ; she wears no wedding ring ; she lies on her right side, and has a "French cap" with a veil hanging down behind, and a ruff round her neck, to which her jacket fits up close ; this is sleeveless, and fastened down the front with a number of little buttons (about thirty). From out of the arm-holes of the jacket come tight-fitting sleeves turned up at the wrist ; the jacket terminates in a "basque ;" round the waist is a cord, tied in a bow in front. The petticoats are stiff, and very full ; an upper one reaches to somewhat above the knee ; then a second nearly to the feet, where a third, or under one, appears ; they all have many folds. The lady is shod with good, thick, serviceable shoes. John ap Rees kneels on a platform above his wife, before a font-shaped table, on which rests a prayer book. Either he is less than life size or was a very small man. He has black hair, beard and moustache, and is clad in armour, painted blue with yellow edging, which doubtless represented steel and brass. He wears a ruff, and a cuirass over breast and back ; brassarts protect the forearms, coutes the elbows, vambraces and gauntlets cover arms and hands. He has baggy breeches, which were then going out of fashion, for in a play called *A Woman is a Weather Cock*, written by Field in 1612, one of the characters, Lucinda, says : "I cannot endure these round breeches ; I am ready to swoon at them." His sword belt is very narrow and painted red ; he wears neither sword, dagger, or helmet. From waist to hip he is covered by a steel apron called a tasset, divided in front that he might bestride a horse. Genouillères covered the knee, greaves the shins, and rollerets the feet. He has no spurs. Thomas ap Rees kneels on a tasselled cushion. Below the parents kneel the seven sorrowing children ; the dead ones are not represented by chrisoms, as in the Whites' tomb. To the

west are the boys, four of them with ruffs, sleeveless jackets buttoned in front, puffed sleeves and breeches, stockings and shoes. The three elder ones kneel on tasselled cushions. The younger wears a sort of petticoat, covering legs and cushion. On the east side are three girls, who wear "French caps," and upright turned-back collars, cut square, open to the throat; sleeveless jackets opening in front, but without buttons; puffed sleeves; a girdle, with the ends hanging in front; full skirts with many folds.

The Scotsborough monument is very rich in heraldry. On the upper part is a shield, on which are marshalled the coats of Ap Rees and Mercer, baron and femme, the former with its eight quarterings; below, on the dexter side, Ap Rees, and on the sinister Mercer. The quarterings of Ap Rees are as follow:

1. **AP REES.**—Argent, a chevron between three ravens sable, within a border componey azure and or. He inherited the ravens from his grandfather, David, who was a natural son of Sir Rhys ap Thomas.
2. **MARTIN OF CEMMAES.**—Or, two bars gules. Thomas's great grandmother was Alsonde, daughter of Arnold Martin, of Richardston.
3. **MARLES OF MARLOES.**—Or, six martlets gules, three in chief, three in base. Arnold Martin's mother was daughter of Richard Marles.
4. **BATMAN OF HONEYBOROUGH.**—Sable, a chevron between three escallop shells or. Thomas's grandmother was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Batman.
5. **PERRON OF SCOTSBOROUGH.**—Gules, three pears pendant or, on a chief argent, a lion issuant sable. Catherine Perrot, Thomas's mother, was representative of the Scotsborough branch of the Perrot family.
6. **VERNEY (?).**—Quarterly, azure and gules on a cross or five ermine spots (?). Catherine Perrot was fifth in descent from Isabel Verney. See monument No. III.
7. **LEVELANCE (?).**—Gules, on a chief indented sable three martlets or. Isabel Verney's mother was Elinor, daughter of William Levelance.
8. **ROCH.**—Gules, three fishes naiant in pale or. Elinor's mother was Lucy, daughter of Thomas le Roch.



H. M. Allen]

Scotsborough Monument

[Tenby

The pedigree, as given by these arms, works thus :

Sir Rhys ap Thomas, K.G. = Gwenllian, daughter
of Gwilim ap
|
Harry

David ap Rhys = Alsonde, daughter of Arnold Martin

William ap Rhys = Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bateman

John ap Rhys = Catherine, daughter and heiress of John Perrot, of Scotsborough

Thomas ap Rhys = Margareta, daughter of William Mercer.

On the sinister side of the monument (east) is the Mercer shield :
Gules, on a chief indented or three martlets in fess sable.

The original inscriptions on the tomb are in Latin. Over
Thomas ap Rees :

Thomas ap Rees de Scotsborough armiger pia memorie charissimæ
conjugis | Margaretae Mercer in puerperio defuncta hoc monumentum. . . . |
Quæ obiit primi die Maii anno D M 1610 postquam duodeci meum marito
| annos conjunctissime vixerit et decem peperisset liberos quorum septem
superstities reliquiat animam agens etatis x x x

Translation.

Thomas ap Rees, of Scotsborough, knight, raised this monument to the
sacred memory of Margareta Mercer, his dearest wife, who died in child bed
in the first of May, 1610, after she had lived twelve years in wedlock with me,
and borne ten children, of whom seven survive. She resigned her life in the
30th year of her age.

Near the figure of Thomas is the following legend : "Ego sum
abiturus ad eam illa non redditura ad me." Over the sons :
"Eames in nos," and over the daughters : "Et moriamur cum
illam."

Translation.

I shall go to her ; she will not return to me ; and let us die with her.

Round the moulding, under the figure of Margareta, runs a partly
obliterated legend :

. John ap Rice of Scotsborough, Esqr. He dyed ye 2nd of
June, anno 1672, aged 37. This monument was repared by Elizabeth his
wife anno

No. IX.—RUDOLPH MERCER, 1613.

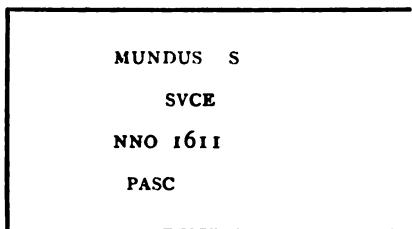
This monument, which now stands on the south wall of St. Anne's Chapel, was originally placed on the north wall under the tablet which commemorates the Sleeman family. When Joseph Lord made a plan of the church, in 1720, he described this monument as "of the same family" (*i.e.*, Ap Rees). It was apparently then in good repair, but had become much mutilated in 1828, when Norris figured it. It is an altar tomb, on which perhaps a bust once stood, with a classical column on each side and a tablet at the back inscribed :

PIETATI SACRUM
OPTIMO JUVENI GENERO SEMPER COLENDO
ET USQUE ET USQUE DEPLENDO
RUDOLPHO MERCER EX ANTIQUA MERCERORUM
FAMILIA ORIUND : CUJUS CORPUS GLORIOSÆ
RESURRECTO : IS EXPECTATIONE HIC
QUIESCIT
EDM : SMITH R H ECCLESIAE SOCER MESTISSIMUS
AMORIS SUI QUALECUENQUE MONUMENTUM
LM DOC
PLACIDE OBDORMI : : : : IN CHRISTO A° 1613
JULII 22 ETAT 26
VINCENTEM IN CELIS GLORIA QUANTA MANET

Which may be rendered :

Consecrated to affection.
To the best of youths, to a son-in-law ever
cherished and ever and ever bewailed.
To Rudolph Mercer, sprung from the ancient
family of Mercers, whose body, anticipating a
glorious resurrection, lies here in peace.
Edmund Smith, rector of this church,
his most sorrowful father-in-law,
to him this monument such as it is has
dedicated Dr of laws (?)
He fell asleep tranquilly in Christ
26 July 1613 in the 26 year of his age.
In heaven how great a glory awaits the conqueror.

Edmund Smith, Rector of Tenby, married Anne, daughter of Barry, and had issue Anne Smith, who married Rodolph, or Ralph, son of Francis Mercer of Lancashire (according to Lewis Dwnn), or Oxfordshire if we believe the Dale Castle MS. Francis was the son of William Mercer, and brother of Margaretta, so Rodolph was nephew by marriage to Thomas ap Rees of Scotsborough.¹ Doctor Smith resided in the old rectory, or in a house that occupied its site, as we find from a mutilated inscription in the wall on the right hand side of the entrance gate :



Edmund Smith appears to have been an educated man with a turn for Latin prose.

On the medallions above the inscription was painted :

This monument was repaired
by Elizabeth ap Rice, 1770

No. X.—WILLIAM RISAM, 1633.

Against the east wall of St. Anne's Chapel is a monument which formerly stood under the north-east window, from whence it was removed to make way for the present modern light. It is an inelegant structure in the bastard classical style, adorned with columns and cherubs, but for all that reminds us pleasantly of a good man and his good work.

William Risam served as bailiff in 1615, and was Mayor of Tenby 1618, and again in 1624. Here he is depicted in his

¹ See Monument VIII.

mayor's robes, so we may suppose he died in office, though that is not stated in the legend which has been preserved. Compare his dress with that of Richard Humble (alderman of London, who died 1616), as shown on his monument in St. Mary Overie, Southwark. William Risam's face is mutilated, but enough remains to show that he wore beard and moustache. He has a ruff, a black jacket with a cloth girdle, "petticoat" breeches and black stockings; his shoes do not show; over all is the red sleeveless gown of office. On a shield we find the same coat marshalled twice in one escutcheon: azure, a chevron gules between three mullets (?); these latter are indistinct. The dexter coat, or husband's, is marked with a crescent, denoting the second son; the sinister, or wife's, with the mullet, marking the third son; so perhaps it means they were first cousins. The inscription, which would have told us all about them, is unfortunately obliterated, but that commemorating Risam's good deeds remains:

William Risam Tradesman Li 250 this for ever gratis

Two hundred pounds	The use of one on cloth
And fifty more	And coles bestowe
He gave this towne	For 12 decrepit
To help the poore	Meane and lowe
Let 50 pounds to five	
Be yearly lent	
The other use on burges	viz yearly to set
Sonne be spent	out 2 Prentices

The Risams do not appear on the roll of mayors until William's time, but they had resided in Tenby for many generations. In the survey held on demesne lands late the property of Jasper Duke of Bedford, 27th July, 1585, we find Riçon's Park mentioned; it is a field near Waterwynch, and was held under a censory rental, that is to say, the original leaseholder was a stranger, not a burgess, and he had to pay 1d. or 2d. a year extra. So we may assume the first Risam came to Tenby in Jasper Tudor's time.

No. XI.—THOMAS ROGERS, 1693; ERECTED 1737.

Against the south side of the north-west pier of the tower is a pillar, at the base of which is the following :

In memory of Thomas Rogers, Alderman,
who died anno 1693,
It being the second year of his Mayoralty
and fortieh of his age.
Erected by his
eldest son Thomas Rogers,
a wholesale mercer in
Milk St, London, 1737.

On the top of the pillar is a shield quartered : (1) Three stags statant ; (2) three mullets ; (3) checky on a fess, five crosses patriarchal ; (4) three chevronets. Tinctures are not indicated. On an esquire's helmet formerly was a cock, but this crest disappeared when the monument was removed from the western end of the church to its present site. There is a tradition that Thomas Rogers was an ancestor of the banker poet Samuel Rogers, 1762–1855. According to the *Dictionary of National Biography* the family was Welsh, with an infusion of French blood through the marriage of the poet's great-grandfather with a lady from Nantes. Samuel Rogers' grandfather was a glass manufacturer at Stourbridge ; his father a warehouseman in London ; so it is quite possible that Thomas Rogers may have been great-grandfather to Samuel.

No. XII.—TWO MEDALLIONS.

These represent Catherine Anne and Grace, daughters of Thomas Hickman, Fenloe, co. Clare, Ireland, who are buried beneath, 1828–1833. One of them, Catherine Anne, is dressed in classical costume ; Grace wears a riding hood. Pity that more portrait medallions are not used.

Lying sometimes on the window sill, sometimes on Mercer's tomb, are two hearts conjoined. Whether these refer to the young ladies mentioned above I know not, but they should be fixed to the wall.

MURAL TABLETS,

**COMMENCING FROM THE NORTH-EASTERN CORNER OF ST. ANNE'S
CHAPEL.**

I.

Sacred to the memory of Captain Bird Allen, R.N., who, in the 38th year of his age, died at Fernando Po, the 25th of October, 1841, while in command of H.M.S. "Soudan" on an expedition into the interior of Africa, designed to promote the introduction of Christianity and civilization into that country. His friends have erected this tablet to record their strong sense of his Christian excellence and professional talents, and to testify their deep regret for his loss, and that of his brave companions who with him fell victims to the climate of the River Niger. "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."—Psalm 37, v. 37.

Weeping negro, with flag.

II.

To the memory of Roger Lort, Esq^r., youngest son of George Lort, of Prickeston, in this county, Esquire, who, being Major of the Regiment of Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was killed at the battle of Fontenoy, near Lisle, A.D. 1745, aged 51. During a long residence in this town he discharged all the duties of a good husband, father, master, friend, and magistrate, and united in his character the various excellencies of the soldier, the gentleman, and the Christian. Also to the memory of Ann, his wife, only child of the Rev. Edward Jenkins, M.A., Vicar of Fareham, in Hants, a pious, prudent, excellent woman, who died A.D. 1767, aged 69. They had six children: Michael, Roger, Ann, George, Edward, John, of whom the only survivor, in 1778, the Rev. Michael Lort, B.D., Fellow of Trinity College, in Cambridge, erected this monument.

Shield, parted per pale baron and femme. 1st, a cross; 2nd, a lion rampant, a canton charged with a castle.

III.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Cosby, Esq^r., and Catherine, his wife, who lived forty-nine years united in happiness. He died June the 11th, 1807, aged 71 years. She died February the 3rd, 1808, aged 69 years. The remains of the former are interred near this place; those of the latter in the family vault at Killanne, County of Cavan. This monument has been erected by their daughters, Frances and Catherine Caroline Cosby.

Crest, a cock holding a caduceus; shield, a chevron between a saltire and two leopards' heads. Sarcophagus.

IV.

To the pious memory of Elizabeth Johnes, the daughter of Henry Johnes, Gent., and Ann Stanton, who departed this life the 2nd day of April, 1730.

"Dear virtuous soul, I wish to be
Possessor of eternal joys with thee."
Mors janua vitæ.

Shield, a lion rampant surrounded by roses.

V.

Near this place lyeth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Philipps, 3rd daughter of ye Honble S^r John Philipps, of Picton Castle, in this county, Bart., by Dame Mary his wife. She was born the 27th of April, Anno Dom. 1708, at Picton Castle, and died in this town Jan. 2nd, 1709.¹

Cherubs and death's heads.

VI.

To the memory of John Philipps, eldest son of Sir John Philipps, of Picton Castle, Bart., by Dame Elizabeth his wife. Born Januar. 2, 1726. Died Dec. 9, 1733.

On whom indulgent Nature shed
Her noblest gifts and charms,
Who bloom'd with beauties early spread
E'vn from his nurse's arms.
By parents' care with precepts fraught
From grace to grace he grow'd,
His life displayed the things they taught
And the good seed they sow'd.
Thy ways, O Lord, beyond the ken
Of human wisdom lye :
That vices rage so long in men,
And youthful virtues dye.

Here also lye the remains of Edward Philipps, brother of the said John. Born Nov. 1, 1739. Died March 18, 1740.

Shield, rampant lion.

VII.

Underneath lieth the body of Rees Price, the son of William Price, of the family of Kilmerry, in the County of Brecon, Gent., and Mrs. Judith Squibb, of Stainton St. John, in Oxfordshire. He departed this life the 5th of December, 1729, aged 49 years. Aquæ multæ nequeunt extinguere nec possunt quidam flumina inundare amorem.

Death's heads and hour glass.

¹ The Picton house is now known as Milford House, in the Norton.

VIII.

Sacred to the memory of Catherine and Grace Hickman, daughters of the late Thomas Hickman, Esq., of Fenloe, county Clare, Ireland, who died in the bloom of youth, the former at Exmouth, 20th Dec^r., 1828, the latter at Gloucester, 9th April, 1833. This monument is erected as a Testimonial of the sincere love and fond affection of their sorrowing brother, Hugh Palliser Hickman.

Weeping woman.

IX.

Sacred to the memory of Ellen, wife of Johnathan Haworth Peel, Esq., of the Cotts,¹ in this county, who died Jan^y. 28th, 1838, aged 48 years. Also to the memory of the above named Johnathan Haworth Peel, Esq^r., her husband, who died April 25th, 1853, aged 68 years.

X.

Sacred to the memory of Peter Price, jun^r., who departed this life Jan. 19th, 1809, aged 26 years. Also to the memory of Ann Llewellyn Fowke, daughter of the above, who departed this life Oct. 17th, 1837, aged 28 years. Also to the memory of Peter Price, senior, who departed this life Oct. 12th, 1844, aged 86. Also of Fanny, wife of the above Peter Price, senior, who departed this life November 12th, 1845, aged 88. They are both interred adjoining Peter Price, junior.

Urn.

XI.

On a brass,² under a skull and cross bones, runs the following legend :

Here lyeth the body of John Sayes, of this towne, Alderman, who departed this life ye 22 Day of Sep^r., 1693, aged 70 years.

SOUTH AISLE.

XII.

Sacred to the memory of Captain John Griffiths, Fifty-two years a Respected Member of this Ancient Corporation of Tenby, and during that period twice Mayor. He died 12 June, 1826, aged 82. And of his son,

¹ Now Cottesmore, in Rudbaxton parish.

² In Pembrokeshire monumental brasses are very scarce. In St. Mary's, Tenby, the matrices on Bishop Tully's altar tomb show they were used in 1482, and after a gap of 211 years we find a dismal little thing adorned with skull and cross bones erected to perpetuate the memory of John Sayes, who served as Mayor of Tenby 1657. "John Sayes in 1693 gave to this town 40 shillings, the interest to be laid out on books for poor children."

Mr. John Griffiths, jun^r., who was also Mayor of this town, and at the time of his much lamented decease Alderman and Chamberlain, the Duties of which offices he constantly and uniformly discharged with integrity and zeal. He died 17 May, 1827, aged 56. Also of his widow, Mrs. Ann Griffiths, mother of his above named son and five other children, of whom two only survived their beloved Parents. She died 17th July, 1831, in the 88 year of her age.

Urn.

XI I.

W	En animus cursus claro en corpore vivet. In a bright Body yet the Soul will live.	W
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Morgan Williams, descended from the Heiress of Robert Ferrar, Bp. of St. David's, burnt alive by Bigots under Q. Mary, was lately Chief of Ganjam and senior in council at Madras, where Oct. 27, 1790, aged 49 years, he resigned the President's Chair and his breath together. An employment of full 30 years chronicles the continual approbation of his conduct, particularly as Chief Commissioner of Circuit, in allaying discontents and healing grievances.

Sic itur ad astra.

Wm. Wms., ¹ Ald., aged 77, died 16 Nov., 1813.	<hr/>	Tho. Wms., Mayor, aged 55, died 3 May, 1793.
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Pertendit ferrea virtus.

Phoenix couchant mitred. Shield, quarterly : 1st and 4th a chevron between three dice ; 2nd and 3rd, three horse shoes.

XIV.

Adjoining this church are interred the remains of Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Brittain Vacher, of Parliament Street, London, who died at Tenby 16th August, 1847, aged 37 years.

XV.

In piam memoriam filioli charissimi primogeniti Henrici Thomas de Ilwyn-Madoc in Agro Silurum et Claræ uxoris ejus natus Brechiniâe A.D. xvii. Kal. Nov. MDCCXXXVII. Hic obiit A.D. iv. Kal. Dec. MDCCXXXVIII. Eheu : Amoenitas loci profuit parum Luctus parentum nihil.

Vox prima e teneris cademque novissima labris
Exoptati adeo ! nominis aura "Pater"
Audiit ereptumque inopina morte puellum
Ipse pater secum maluit esse deus.

¹ Of Ivy Tower.

XVI.

This tablet is erected in sacred memory of my beloved husband, Charles Powis. Born June 4, 1833; died in Tenby March 14, 1899.

"Until the day break
And the shadows flee away."

A celestial crown.

XVII.

To the memory of Anne, widow of the late Robert Harvey Mallory, Esq^r., of Woodcote, Warwickshire. She died at Tenby on the 12th of August, 1822, aged 64.¹

XVIII.

A blank tablet; quite recent.

A celestial crown.

XIX.

In memory of Colonel Charles Ferrior, of this county, who died 13th June, 1863. During a period of 28 years in India he distinguished himself as a most efficient and zealous officer. He served under the Duke of Wellington throughout the Mahratta war, and commanded his regiment, the 43rd H.M.I.S. from the commencement to the termination of the Burmese war. He was the younger brother of Colonel Samuel Ferrior, who gallantly fell at Waterloo while charging at the head of his regiment, the 1st Life Guards. This monument was erected as a tribute of affection to numerous virtues by her who was for 31 years his sincerely attached and happy wife.

Cocked hat and sword. Crest, a winged horse shoe. Shield, on a bend between two endorses, three horse shoes.

XX.

Also of Caroline, widow of the late Colonel Charles Ferrior. Born 11th November, 1806; died 3rd February, 1883, aged 76 years. "Jesus said, 'I am the Resurrection and the Life. He that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live.'" To a loving and beloved mother this monument is erected by her only son, Fergusson Barclay.

Crest and shield as xix. Cross and Bible.

XXI.

Sacred to the memory of Capt. George Williams, of this town, who departed this life Sept. 10th, 1821, aged 72 years. And of Sarah, his wife, who died July 2nd, 1841, aged 81. Their remains are interred within the

¹ Mrs. Mallory was buried in the middle piece of the church-yard, where is a commemorative slab.

walls of this church. And of their children as follows: Arthur, died Sept. 13th, 1860, aged 78; Sarah, died 29th March, 1850, aged 64; Rachel, died June 10th, 1850, aged 58; Bridget Reynolds, died August 3rd, 1870, aged 76; whose several remains lie interred in this church-yard.

XXII.

Sacred to the memory of William Malcolm Harries, who died July 21, 1824, aged 30 years. Also of Elizabeth, relict of the above, who died Sept. 19, 1853, aged 67 years. Also of Jane, their infant daughter, who died Decr., 1824. Also of Lucy Venn Dunn, their grandchild, who died Decr., 31, 1853, aged 3 years. Also of Henry Harries, who died at sea July 3, 1855, aged 34 years.

XXIII.

John Bennett, citizen of Hereford, died at Tenby April 12, 1824, aged 68.

WEST WALL.

XXIV.

Near this spot are deposited the mortal remains of the late Lieut. Colonel Elliot Voyle,¹ of the Honourable East India Company Service, on the Bengal Establishment, who departed this life the 28th day of July, 1834, aged 69 years. Colonel Voyle was a native of Pembrokeshire, and entered the Bengal army as a cadet in 1782, and retired from the service in the year 1821. In his public character of an officer he was active, zealous, and a strict disciplinarian. In private life he was a kind husband, an affectionate father, warmly attached to his friends and strictly honourable in all his dealings with mankind. His loss is deeply lamented by his afflicted widow and numerous offspring.

Urn.

XXV.

This tablet is erected near the mortal remains of Lieut. Col. Lewis Evans Bruce as a grateful tribute of affection to the memory of a beloved husband by his afflicted widow, who can never cease to cherish the recollection of his many virtues, nor to lament his loss.

The pains of Death are past,
Labour and sorrow cease;
And life's long warfare closed at last
His soul is found in Peace.

On a ducal coronet, lion rampant holding a flag inscribed: Fuiimus Bannockburn.

¹ Of Norton Cottage, Tenby.

XXVI.

To the memory of William Jones, Esq^r., late of the Croft Terrace, in the town of Tenby, who died January 3rd, 1850, aged 68 years. Also of Esther Jones, his widow, who died April 15, 1855, aged 77 years. And also of those of more of their beloved children hereafter mentioned: William Morgan Jones, who died at Tenby March 3rd, 1830, aged 20 years; Margaret Jones, who died May 17th, 1830, aged 13 years; Thomas Jones, who died at Hampton June 13th, 1844, aged 30 years; John Jones, who died at Sydney, Nov^r. 24, 1851, aged 38 years.

XXVII.

This tablet was raised by a few ladies and gentlemen to preserve from oblivion the memory of Peggy Davies, bathing woman 42 years to the ladies who visited Tenby. Her good humour, respectful attention, & gratitude, made her employers friends. On the 29th Sept., 1809, in the water, she was seized with apoplexy and expired, aged 82.

NORTH AISLE.

XXVIII.

Near this place are deposited the mortal remains of James Ackland, Esq^r., of Amroth Castle, in this county. He was born in 1749, and employed his early life in the military service of his country with distinguished gallantry and humanity. In 1787 he married Frances, daughter of Thos. Hancorne, Esq., and settled in this country, where his cordial hospitality, inflexible integrity and spotless honor gained the esteem of all those to whom his person or character were known. He departed this life the 10th day of December, 1820, deeply regretted by his numerous friends, and by the poor, to whom he was a kind and liberal benefactor. Also Frances, his widow, who died at Amroth Castle March 8th, 1825.

XXIX.

Ann Hitchings, 1813, left 40 Pounds, the Interest thereof to be given in Money to real objects of charity; one Moiety on the 4th May, the other the 7th Dec^r., in Memory of George Hitchings. Paid to the Mayor & Corporation of Tenby, in Trust for the purpose.

XXX.

Mors mihi lucrum. John Moore, of Moorhayes, in Com. Devon, Esq^r., aged 58 yeares, was buried here Aprill 6th A^o DNI, 1639, havinge by Mary, his wife, the daughter of Richard Coffyn, of Portlidge, in Com. Devon, Esquire, six sonnes and ten daughters.¹

He that from home for love was hither brought
Is now brought home: this God for him hath wrought.

¹ John Moore, of Moorhayes, in the parish of Columpton, co. Devon, was

XXXI.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Reed, who died July 11th, 1818, aged 48. Also to the memory of Sarah Reed, who died April 25th, 1836, aged 81. Also to the memory of Wm. Reed, Esq^r. (husband of the above Elizabeth Reed), who died November 26th, 1840, aged 80 years.

Urn.

XXXII.

In this church are interred the remains of George Day, Esq^r, M.D., formerly of Bengal, descended from a respectable English family, who settled in Ireland early in the 17th century. He was a man of a strong and energetic mind, extensive knowledge and humane disposition. He departed this life at Tenby on the third day of January, 1821, in the 79th year of his age. This mural tablet is dedicated by his afflicted children as a tribute of respect to the memory of a beloved and affectionate father.

Urn and shield, chevron between three stars. Motto: *Animus Rege.*

XXXIII.

In memory of Richd Williams, of this town, shipwright, who died Dec^r. 16th, 1799. Also of Jane, his wife, who died August 15th, 1799. Also of Richard, their son, who died in the East Indies A.D. 1794. And also of Morgan Lloyd Williams, brother to the above, who died in the West Indies A.D. 1794.

XXXIV.

In this sacred edifice, where first she learned those precious truths which were her guide through life, this tablet is placed in remembrance of Elizabeth, the dearly beloved wife of David Briggs, Esquire, of Strathairly and Over Carnbee, Fifehire, and the daughter of Thomas Sleeman, Esquire, of Tenby, who died at Amballa, in the East Indies, on the 20th February, 1857.
“Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth.”

son of Humphrey Moore and Mary, daughter of Richard Bamfield, of Poltimore. John Moore's first wife was Cicely, daughter of Sir John Sney, Knight, one of the Barons of Exchequer. John Moore was married to Mary Coffyn, March 3, 1607-8, at Alwynton, Devon. The Coffyn family are now (1905) represented by Major J. E. Pine-Coffin, D.S.O. John Moore's sons (as mentioned in the Visitation of Devon, 1620) were six, viz., Richard, George, John, another Richard, Amias and Humphrey; his daughters seven—Elizabeth, Anne, Joan, another Elizabeth, Mary, Dorothy, Anne; so three more daughters must have been born after 1620; but as three sons and two daughters were by Cicely Sney, the first wife, unless there is an error in the inscription, Mary Coffyn must have borne two sons and three daughters between 1620 and 1639. While this book was in the press the following notice appeared in the *Standard* newspaper of August 23, 1905:—“By the death, at Cullompton, of Mr. John Blackmore, aged 90, a family of yeomen who farmed in Devonshire for seven hundred years has become extinct. Moorhayes Farm, at which he died, was for sixteen generations owned by a family named

XXXV.

To the glory of God, and in loving memory of E. G. M. Span, C.M.R., killed at Dordrecht March 5th, 1900; Lieut. Thomas Morris (6th Dragoon Guards), killed at Oshoek Jan. 26th, 1902; Lieut. J. S. B. Gething (South Wales Borderers), killed at Taungs July 3rd, 1901; formerly members of St. Andrew's School, Tenby. This tablet is erected by past and present members of the school in remembrance of their early days and in honour of their latest.

οὐ δὲ τεθνᾶσι θανόντες.

XXXVI.

In loving memory of Charles Allen, of 10, Norton, Tenby, formerly member of the Legislative Council of India, who died Nov. 5, 1884, aged 76. Also of Mary, his wife, who died on Christmas Day, 1883, aged 73.

XXXVII.

In memory of Emily, 5th daughter of William Morgan, Esq., and Anne, his wife, of Llanwenarth House in the County of Monmouth, who died August 12, 1838, aged 15 years.

XXXVIII.

In memory of Harry Morgan, citizen of Bristol, who died at Tenby May 30th, 1793, aged 38. Also in memory of Elizabeth Morgan, widow of the above, who was born at Coleford, in Gloucestershire, and died at Tenby Feb. 10th, 1836, aged 81. Their mortal remains are deposited near this tablet, which was erected by their sorrowing children.

Urn.

XXXIX.

In memory of Thomas Sleeman, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, and twice Mayor of this Borough, in which he resided nearly half a century, greatly respected by all classes of his fellow townsmen. He was born at Newbury, Berks, A.D. 1781, and died at Tenby Feb. 9, A.D. 1855, aged 74 years. Also in memory of Elizabeth, the beloved wife of the above. She was born at Bristol, 1780, and died at Tenby April 23, A.D. 1847, aged 67 years. "If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them that sleep in Jesus shall God bring with Him."—I. Thess. iv. 14. This tablet is erected by their four surviving children in testimony of their affection for parents who are as sincerely lamented in death as they were beloved and respected in life.

Moore, the only daughter of the last male representative of which became the wife of Mr. Blackmore's grandfather. Mr. Blackmore was one of the few remaining yeomen who had sole right in a pew at church."

XL.

Near this spot are deposited the remains of James Hungerford Morgan, Lieut. R.N., aged 63. During many years he was a highly respected member of the Corporation of this Borough, of which he was treasurer at the time of his death, April 15, 1851. Also Mary Morgan (sister of the above), who died at Tenby Jan. 28, 1852, aged 62. She fell asleep in Jesus, and rests in sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection.

Urn.**XLI.**

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Griffith, of this town, who died Sept. 10th, 1808, aged 63. And of Jane, his wife, who died Jan. 8th, 1841, aged 87. Also to the memory of their children: John, who died June 28th, 1833, aged 57; James Sinnott, who died July 25th, 1840, aged 72; Thomas, who was unfortunately drowned Jan. 13th, 1821, aged 47; and Martha, who died Oct. 17th, 1834, aged 48. And to the memory of Ann, wife of the above named John Griffith, who died Feb. 9th, 1852, aged 70.

XLII.

Sacred to the memory of Warlow Teague Gwyther, who departed this life Nov. 21st, 1822, aged 30 years. Beloved and respected while living, affectionately regretted in death. This tablet is erected in grateful memorial of a short but happy union by his afflicted widow.

XLIII.

In the vault beneath are deposited the remains of Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Captain George Lloyd, of the Royal Navy, and youngest daughter of the late Jacob Richards, Esq^r, of Croft House, Tenby, who died December 31st, 1849. In affectionate remembrance this tablet is raised by George Lloyd.¹
“Be still, and know that I am God.”

CHANCEL.**XLIV.**

The ancient clerestory lights of this chancel were re-opened in the year 1903 as a remembrance of Georgina Elizabeth, dear wife to Edward Laws, of Brython Place, in this Borough. She died May 8th, 1897.

Shield, parted per pale baron and femme; dexter or, on a chief azure three mullets or; sinister vert, between three trefoils a dove argent.

XLV.

Sacred to the memory of John Grant, of this town, Mercer, who was unfortunately drowned the 14th day of June, 1780, aged 34. This monument

¹ Of The Green, Haverfordwest.

was erected by Harry Morgan, late of the City of Bristol, as a testimony of his sincere regard for the best of friends.

XLVI.

To the memory of Elizabetha Camilla Tuder, who was born on the 30th April, 1759, and died on 28th Feb., 1840. She was relict of the Rev^d. William Tuder, Rector of Kingston Seymour, in the County of Somerset, and only daughter of the late Thomas Walker, LL.D., Advocate in Doctor's Commons, and of Putney, in the County of Surrey. Also to the memory of Thomas and Ann Tuder, their son and daughter, who were buried in this church.

XLVII.

In loving memory of Richard Mason, of North Cliff House, Tenby, who died on the 26th December, 1881, aged 64 years. And of his son, Stephen Basil, who died on the 26th January, 1878, aged 25 years. And of his daughter, Edith Mary Isabel, wife of Patrick Booth, of Inner Lathin, who died at Calcutta on the 6th of January, 1883, aged 23 years, and was interred in the Seebpore College Burial Grounds.

XLVIII.

I.H.S. In memory of Harriet Moore, who died August xith, MDCCCLXV., aged LXXX. And of Elizabeth Moore, who died June v., MDCCCLXVI., aged LXXIX., daughters of James Moore, of Temple Sowerby, in the County of Westmoreland, Esquire.

SEPULCHRAL SLABS

**WITHIN THE WALLS OF ST. MARY'S, TENBY, COMMENCING AT THE
EAST END OF ST. ANNE'S CHAPEL.**

I.

A slab commemorative of the Johnes family, of Bonville's Court, formerly lying in this chapel, has disappeared ; but the inscription was copied by Charles Norris in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, and is preserved among his sketches in the Free Library, Cardiff :

Here lyeth ye body of Henry Johnes,¹ of this Corporation Alderman, son of William Johnes, of Bonville's Cort, Gen., and Kathrine Philpin. He was

¹ Henry John served as Bailiff 1664, and Mayor 1677. He was a younger brother of William, who married daughter to John Barlow, of Cryswyl, Esq. See Dale Castle MS., p. 151.

married to Ann Tanton, of Westbury, in the County of Gloucester, by whom he had 2 sons and 2 daughters. He departed this life ye 5 day of November, 1679, aged 59.

II.

Here remains of Thomas Morgan, of the City of Dublin, Esq., who departed this life on the 9th day of Septemb., in the 49 year of his age. Also on the north side of this stone the remains of Thomas Cosby, Esq. (father-in-law to Thomas Morgan), who died the 11th of June, 1807, aged 71.

III.

Here lie the remains of Thomas Cosby, Esquire, who died June 11th, 1807, aged 71 years. Also the remains of his youngest daughter, Catherine Caroline Cosby, who died the 9th of November, 1841.

IV.

To the memory of Thomas Hammond, Esq., a Master and Commander in the Royal Navy. He rose to this rank through the strength of his own personal merit. Those who rewarded were eye witnesses of his virtues. He bore the slow approaches of death with Christian fortitude and religion, but the desire of his soul was to have laid it in the defence of his country. He died March 4, 1759, in the 41st year of his age, much esteemed and lamented. He was a fond husband, a tender parent and a sincere friend. Here also are the remains of Joseph, son of the above Thomas Hammond, by Elizabeth his wife. Born March ye 20, 1753; died Feb. 28, 1755.

On helmet a fleur de lys; shield, three fleur de lys, three bars wavy.

V.

. pin[†] son of departed March, 1720. To the memory of Thomas, son of Thomas Shorting and Mary Ann^e his wife. He died July and was buried 27th, 1757, aged 14 years.

Marked with his name, beneath this stone is laid
A youth whose life each early grace displayed.
Sudden he fell to greedy waves a prey,
A short lived flower but thrown and snatched away.
All which doth gracious Heaven ordain.
To him to live was loss, to die was gain.

VI.

Here lieth the body of Hammond Cook, son of Lawrence Cook, of this town, by Margaret his wife. He departed this life xxvii. day of April, MDCCCLXVI., aged xv. months. And in memory of Susan, their daughter, who died November, 1778, aged 7 months.

[†] Probably Philpin.

VII.

..... tor o . . this . . . his age Here
lieth the body Roch¹ the 14th of

VIII.

BETTY
L.L.

IX.

S J 1817

X.

Here lieth the body of Dorothy Ball, the eldest daughter of Benjamin Ball, Esq., by Dorothy his wife, who departed this life the 22 day of July, 1803, aged 52. Highly respected when living, and sincerely regretted by all who had the honour of her acquaintance. Mors mihi lucrum.

XI.

Erasmus Bulkely Philipps, Esq; died July 12, 1817, aged 67 years. Also Mrs. Mary Field, sister of the above; died Nov. 8, 1817, aged 75 years.

XII.

Underneath this stone lie the remains of Edward Devenish, Esq., M.D., who departed this life June 17, 1808, in the 81st year of his age. Also of Mary Devenish, wife of the above, who died the 10th day of October, 1812, in the 72 year of her age.

XIII.

Here lie the remains of the sincerely beloved and deeply regretted Catherine Anne, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Hickman, Esq., Fenloc, co. Clare, Ireland, and grand-daughter to Thomas Cosby, Esq. She departed this life at Exmouth on the 8th of December, 1828, aged 24. Also in this vault are interred the remains of her fond and equally lamented sister Grace, who died at Gloucester 9th April, 1833, aged 23.

XIV.

T. TRAFFORD NICOLLS 1829.

XV.

J E 1770 C E

¹This stone appears to mark the resting place of two rectors bearing the name of John Roch, 1623 to 168—. See pages 24 and 25, *ante*.

XVI.

To the memory of Elizabeth Eynon, widow of Captain John Eynon, of this town, who departed this life Jan. 10, 1822, having attained her 86th year, respected, revered and regretted.

And now, Lord, what is my hope?
Truly my hope is even in Thee.

XVII.

Here lies the remains of Thomas Thomas, son of Thomas Thomas, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, who died Feb. 5, 1831, aged 5 months.

XVIII.

Beneath this stone lie the remains of Ellen, the wife of J. H. Peel, Esq., of the Cotts,¹ in this county, who died Jan. 28, 1838. Also the remains of her husband, the above named Johnathan Haworth Peel, who died April 25, 1853, aged 68 years.

XIX.

Sacred to the memory of J. H. Cochrane, Esq., of Edinburgh, who died Nov. 10, 1809, aged 73.

XX.

Sacred to the memory of Jane Maria, daughter of John Augustus Sullivan, of Richings Lodge, in the County of Bucks, Esq., and of Jane, his wife. Died June 8, 1813, aged 6 years.

XXI.

L Y O N S .

SOUTH AISLE.

XXII.

Under the organ are some covered stones.

XXIII.

T h o 1761.

XXIV.

Here lie interred the remains of Catherine Routh,² widow of the late William Routh, of the City of Bristol, Esq., who departed this life 4 day of Sep., 1809, aged 63 years. Also of Anne Bond, wife of Norman Bond, Esq., who died April 12, 1827, aged 60.

¹ Cottesmore, Rudbaxton parish.

² Of Sion House, Tenby.

XXV.

Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Smyth, late of Rhydturner, in the parish of Robeston Wathen, who departed this life Feb. 14, 1772, aged 74. Here also lieth the body [covered by the organ].

XXVI.

M BABBB. 1763.

XXVII.

A H. 1760.

XXVIII.

B H. 1757.

XXIX.

E B 1757. C J 95.

XXX.

Under this stone lieth the body of Robt. Salter, late Master of the Kelmstoun sloop, of Emsworth, who dyed May 30, 1764, aged 50 years.

With youthful strength the sea I have sail'd,
In Boreas storms I have toil'd,
But now pale Death hath brought me low
And lay'd me like a Child.

This stone erected by Frances, his wife.

SOUTH DOOR.

XXXI.

B A R R 97.

XXXII.

. lay of 42 years and his two daughters who departed

XXXIII.

Here lieth the body of Martha, wife of Richard Jenkins, of this town, who died October 10, 1794, aged 73.

XXXIV.

Here lieth the remains of William Thomas, son of William Thomas, by Hannah his wife, Native of Bristol, who departed this life the 20 March, 1797, aged Also of Hannah Rogers, grand-daughter of the above June, 1809, aged 73.

XXXV.

Sacred to the memory of Mary Anne Lock, the beloved and affectionate wife of William Lock, of this town, Solicitor, who departed this life Feb. 25, 1836, aged 32 years.

XXXVI.

Here lieth the body of Mary Lewis, wife of William Lewis, of this town, who departed this life August 16, 1790, aged 27 years. Here also lieth the body of John Crode, of this town, Gent., who departed this life July 15, 1793, aged 37 years. And of his relict, Jane Edwards, sister of the above named William, wife of William Edwards, Solicitor, and Town Clerk of this Borough, who departed this life Sep. 22, 1815, aged 54 years.

XXXVII.

Sacred to the memory of Mr. William Jenkins, Alderman, of this town, who died in Bristol May 28, 1808, and was interred in St. Nicholas Church in that city, aged 45 years. Also to the memory of Capⁿ William Jenkins, son of the above, who died June 10th, 1818, on the Coast of Persia, in the service of the Hon. East India Company, aged 30 years. Also to the memory of Mrs. Mary Jenkins, widow of the first named Will Jenkins, and mother of the latter, who lieth interred beneath this stone ; died October 3, 1822, aged 63 years.

XXXVIII.

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Mary Ballantine, Relict of the late Patrick Ballantine, Esq., of Castle Hill, Ayrshire, who died at this place Sep. 8, 1812, aged 70 years.

XXXIX.

Here lieth the body of George Day, Esq., who departed this life Jan. 3, 1821, aged 78 years.

IN THE WEST DOORWAY.

XL.

Beneath are deposited the remains of Elizabeth, wife of W. B. Reade, eldest surviving son of John Reade, Esq., Ipsden House, Oxon. She died on the 2nd Feby, 1836, aged 31.

XLI.

Mary, the wife of Thomas Gratrex, of Monmouth, Banker. Died at Tenby February 11th, 1835, aged 40.

XLII.

Here the body of Wilkin, who

SOUTH SIDE OF FONT.

XLIII.

To the memory of Ann Hitchings, who died March 1st, 1813.

XLIV

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Rebecca Mann, sister of the late Sir John Carden, Bart., of Temple More, Ireland, who departed this life the 4th day of August, 1821, aged 68 years.

XLV.

Memento mori. Here lieth the body of George Hitchings, late of the City of Bristol, Wine-Hooper, a native of this town, who departed this life Dec^r the 7th, 1797, aged 91. "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me."—Psal. xxiii. ver. iv.

XLVI.

Here lyeth the B^ddy of Mary Shorting, who departed this life the 21st April, 1770, aged 36 years.

XLVII.

Underneath lieth the body of James Ackland, of Amroth Castle, in this county, Esqr., who departed this life at Tenby, Dec. 10th, 1820, aged 71 years. Also Frances, his widow, who died March 8th, 1825.

XLVIII.

Sacred to the memory of Katherine, eldest twin daughter of Harry and Margaret Pigou, who died at Tenby May the 10th, 1825, aged nine years and nine months.

FLOOR OF NORTH AISLE, BEGINNING AT WEST END.

XLIX.

Here lyeth y^e Body of Peter Tonkin, of this [town], Mariner. He departed y^e August, Anno Dom., 1721, aged 36 years.

. boras blasts on Neptune's waves
 Have toss Me to and fro,
 I at last by God's decree
 Doth harbour here below.
 Here at an anchor I do ride
 With many of our fleet,
 Once again we must set sail
 Our general, Christ, to meet.

Rampant lion at top.

L.

Here lieth the body of Eliz. Read, wife of W^m. Read, Gent., who departed this life Jan^ry 26th, 1777, aged Also the Body of the above W^m. Read, Gent. (of this town) one of [the] family of the Reads in [the] Parish of Llangaing, in the county of Carmarthen, who departed this life April 1801, aged 73. This stone is put down by their young Humphrey Read, Aug. 180 . . .

LI.

Underneath lies the body of Maud Hopkins, of William Hopkins, late of this Town, A[lderman] by whome she had . . . Sons and Three Daughters. Departed this life the 5th, 1756, aged at Old Christmas. Also James, the son of [the] above W^m. Hopkins Maud, his wife. [Departed] this life y^e 17th day 1758, aged 47.

LII.

To the memory of Cornelius Cornock, of [this] town, Merchant, who departed this life January the 1769, aged 25 years. [Near] this place lieth the body of Cornelius Cornock, son [of the] above said, by Anne his [wife], who died the 3rd of October, aged 3 years two months. Also to the memory of Lock, relict of ye above Cornelius Cornock, afterwards wife of George Lock, of this town, who departed this life the 9th day of [. uary] 1775, aged 33 Years.

Envy not our Happiness,
For we are gone before,
Prepare yourselves to follow us
And live for evermore.

LIII.

Sacred to the memory of John Edwardes, Esq^r., son of the Rev^d. William Edwardes, formerly Rector of this Town, who died Oct^r 3rd, 1826, in the 66th year of his age.

LIV.

Here lieth the body of Margaret, widow of the [late] Thomas Waters, Esq^r., of Tutshill House, Gloucestershire. Departed this life July 21st, 1841, aged 67.

LV.

Susanna Cook, late wife of Laurence Cook, of this town, who departed this life January the xxi., MDCCCLVI., aged years.

LVI.

The daughter of John and Marg^t Lock, who died May 20th, 1788, aged 4 months. Also George, son of the above John and Marg^t Lock, who died

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby

July 17th, 1796, aged 7 years. Also to the memory of the above John Lock, of this Town, Merchant, who departed this life Feby the 17th, 1799, aged 37 years. John Lock Llewellyn, aged 12 months; died July 2nd, 1821.

LVII.

..... the wife of James Lloyd,¹ of Tenby, Alderman, who departed this life 60 years.

So far round the edge, in the centre :

Elinor, wife this life ember, aged 1693.

LVIII.

In memory of Elizabeth, the beloved wife of John Hales, who died January 30th, 1832, aged 87.

Give joy or sorrow, ease or pain,
Take life or friends away :
But let me find them all again
In that eternal day.

Also in memory of John Hales, husband of the above, who died Oct^r 5th, 1833, aged 81. Thomas James Faulkner,² died September 28th, 1838, aged 54 years.

LIX.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Watkins Davies, Esq^r., late of Monmouth, who died at Tenby July 3rd, 1826, aged 59 years.

LX.

..... of Thomas Griffiths, of this town, Mariner, who departed this life the 16th day of April, 1794, aged 53 years.

When faithful friends descend into the dust
Grief and sorrows are but just.

Also the body of Mary Williams, mother of the above, who departed this life July 3rd, 1809, aged 94 years. And also the body of the aforesaid Thos. Griffiths, Mariner, who departed this life June 15th, 1810, aged 57 years.

LXI.

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Catherine Carter, relict of William Carter, Esq., late of Bragbury Hill, in the county of Hertford, who died at Tenby April 30, 1817, aged 71 years.

¹James Lloyd served as Bailiff 1657, and Mayor 1661, 1669, 1675, 1676, 1689.

²Landlord of the White Lion Hotel.

LXII.

In memory of Henry Williams, Esq., Alderman of this Corporation, aged 68 years. Died 30th April, 1800. Also Elizabeth his wife, aged Died 15 March, 1800.

LXIII.

Here lieth the body of John Knox,¹ Esq., of Herringsford, county of Down, Ireland, only brother of Lord Viscount Northland,² who served as Cap^{ta}n in the 46th Regiment in America, and at the siege of the Havanna the war before the last, with credit and honor, who departed this life June 1st, 1791, aged 33 years.

LXIV.

Henry Morgan 30th, 1793, aged 38 years. Elizabeth Morgan, widow of the above. Died Feby. 10, 1839, aged 81.

LXV.

Charles Morgan, son of John Morgan, Esq., late of Bristol; ob. 3 September, 1817, aged 17.

LXVI.

. h the bo of Hopkin Longe,³ Gent., who (ob spe æte nit mors fuit.

LXVII.

A nameless soldier (1792) :

. ty years a Captain Lieutenant in the 11th Regiment of foot, in which corps he had the honour of serving at the Battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy. His conduct in civil and military capacity was alike exemplary. As an officer he was brave and intrepid; beloved, respected and obeyed by his men. As a citizen benevolent and inoffensive, endeared to all his acquaintances by his many social and domestic virtues. His love of his God was sincere, which frequently drew from him the most exalted expressions of praise. The native goodness of his heart, sweetness of disposition and serenity of temper, which he enlivened with care and confirmed by habit, rendered him truly estimable in every relation of life. As a husband, affectionate; as a parent,

¹John Knox married in 1766 the only daughter of Henry Waring, Esq., of Waringstown, Downshire, and left two sons, Henry, and Thomas, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Foot Guards, who married Emma, daughter of Thos. Williams, Esq., of Great Marlow, Bucks, and by her had Henry, who died unmarried; Thomas, Lieutenant Royal Navy; and Brownlow, who married Miss Sutton.

²Lord Northland's son was created Baron Ranfurley, 1826, and an Irish earl, 1831.

³Hopkin Longe was senior bailiff in 1626; Evan Longe, junior do. in 1628, and Mayor of Tenby 1640.

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby

tender and indulgent ; as a friend, hearty and zealous ; in short, possessed of every amiable, every generous feeling, his memory cannot but be long revered, and his loss deeply felt and sincerely regretted. He resigned his breath 3rd of June, 1792, and in the 79th year of his age, with that calmness and fortitude which conscious rectitude and a firm reliance on the mercy of God alone inspire.

A subsequent grave-digger appears to have considered that this panegyric was too diffuse, and so cut off the lines which gave the name of our hero.

LXVIII.

Emily Morgan. Died August 12th, 1838, aged 15 years.

LXIX.

Beneath this stone lie the remains of Anne Morgan, eldest daughter of John Morgan, Esq., of the City of Bristol. Died October 12, 1813, aged 51 years.

LXX.

Elizabetha Camilla [Tuder]. Died Feby. [28, 1840].

LXXI.

M E 1776.

LXXII.

Thomas Tuder ;¹ died August 19th, 1816. Ann Tuder ; died Sept. 18, 1816.

LXXIII.

Elizabeth Williams. Died February 28th, 181 .

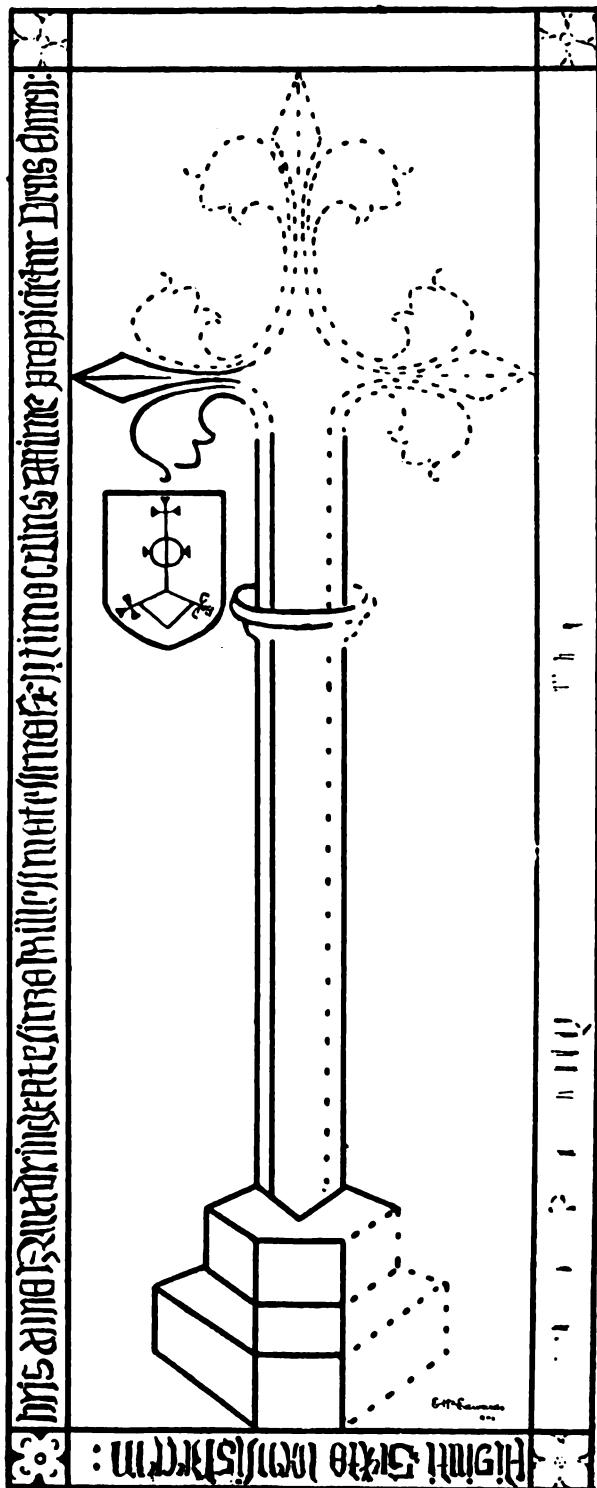
LXXIV.

Here lieth the Body of Ann Smyth, wife of William Smyth, of this town, and daughter of Richard Willy, of Blaengwaith in this county, Gent., who departed this life the day of November, 1783, aged 77 years.

LXXV.

Here lieth the Body of Ann Miller, daughter of M^r. Peter Miller, of the City of Bristol, the wife of Thomas Wyett of this town, Ald^a, who died the 1st day of July, 1638, aged 29 years. Here also lieth the body of Temperance Bateman, Relict of the Rev. M^r. Mallet Bateman, late Rector of Abbitinton, in the County of Monmouth, who departed this life the 10th day of July, 1756, aged 58 years.

¹Lived in house now (1905) occupied by the National Provincial Bank in Tuder Square, which was named after him.



Sepulchral Slab of Merchant Adventurer

LXXVI.

To the memory of Catherine Reed, the wife of Stephen Reed, Alderman, who departed this life the 18 of October, 1774, aged 73 years. As also to the memory of Stephen Reed, Alderman of this Corporation, who departed this life 10 Feb., 1775, aged 74 years.

LXXVII.

To the memory of Edward Bearsley, late of Cornhill, London, woollen draper, who died May the xxii., MDCCCLVI. aged xlivi.

LXXVIII.

To the memory of Charles Bearsley, late of Oporto, merchant, who departed this life June the xii., MDCCCLIV., aged xlvi. Also to the memory of Margaret, daughter of the above Charles Bearsley, by Jane his wife, who died February the xxviii., MDCCCLVII., aged iv. years and viii. months.

LXXIX.

In memory of Harriet E. Prosser, who departed this life 13th July, 1795, aged eleven months, sixteen days.

Rest, gentle lamb, to await the Almighty's will,
Then rise unchanged and be an angel still.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHAPEL.**LXXX.**

Un this stone li of John C Esq., late who depart 23, 1805.

LXXXI.

This slab is very much worn. Beneath the left arm of a handsome cross flory is a shield bearing a non-heraldic device; round the cross runs a legend, of which the following may be deciphered :

Virginti Sexto Mensis Decembbris anno Quadringentesimo Millesimotesimo Septimo cuius Anime propicietur Deus amen.

In English :

Who died the 26th of the month of December, in the year 1407. May God have mercy on his soul. Amen.

The stone-mason repeated "tesimo" by mistake.¹

¹Enough of the cross remains to reconstruct the pattern. This has been

LXXXII.

To the memory of Ann Oliver, wife of William Oliver, of this town, Gent., who departed this life the 3rd day of December, 1792, aged 6 . . . years. Also to the above named William Oliver,¹ Gent., who departed this life the v. day of July, 1801, aged Also to the memory of John Wilkin to the memory of Eliz., wife of John Wilkin, who²

LXXXIII.

Sacred to the memory of John Griffith, tide surveyor, who departed this life June 28th, 1832, aged 57 years. Also to the memory of Ann, wife of the above named John Griffith, who departed this life February 9th, 1852, aged 70 years.

done on the opposite page. The lettering has been filled in with a red wax-like substance. This is the oldest dated stone in Tenby church, and perhaps the most interesting. For the interpretation of its very difficult legend we are indebted to Professor Burkitt, Reader in Palæography to the University of Cambridge. The author of *Monumental Brasses* made a cursory examination of this slab about 1860, and noted that a shield depended from each arm of the cross. That on the right has now [1905] entirely disappeared. Haines fancied he could make out a G or T in the centre of the slab. This must, I think, have been the floriated limb of the cross. He also imagined he could read the word "William" at the bottom of the legend: surely a mistake. Haines' note will be found in the seventh edition of Mason's *Tenby Guide*, page 34. The slab commemorates a nameless "Merchant Adventurer," who died in 1407, although that body was not recognized as a guild until the reign of Henry VII., nearly one hundred years later; but so early as 1357 we hear of this association as a semi-religious fraternity, dealing mostly in woollen goods, and frequently in conflict with the "Merchants of the House," a London society. King Edward IV. composed their quarrels, and, as mentioned above, Henry VII. formally recognized the junior body as a guild under the appellation of "Merchant Adventurers." This guild is known to have established itself in London, York, Bristol, Exeter, Winchester and Hull; now we find a member in Tenby. Those who belonged to it were persons of wealth and importance, given to church building; the well-known William Cannynge was one of them. On his tomb, in St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, are two shields, one bearing the paternal coat, the other a merchant's mark, not unlike the Tenby example. John Jay, also of Bristol, bears a merchant's mark very similar to the one in question. Both of these men lived in the fifteenth century. The merchant's mark was the trade mark of the individual, *not* the badge of the guild. For further information on this interesting, but somewhat obscure subject, consult *A Display of Heraldry*, by W. Newton, 1846.

¹ In 1787 William Oliver was the owner of the house now known as 9, Norton.

² In a letter written from Ivy Tower, 23rd July, 1810, by William Williams to Theophilus Jones, occurs the following passage:—"It is abominable what churchwardens will dare. A most respectable family (named Barret) formerly lived in Tenby. On some of them was a tombstone in the north aisle there, near Risam's monument, and between the Scotsborough monument and Bp. Tully's elevated tombstone, on the north side of the steps leading up to the communion table. The late Thomas Sayer, of the Lion Inn, Tenby, who came thither from being hostler of the Ivy Bush, Carmarthen, a most self-

LXXXIV.

Here lieth the body of Thomas Griffith, of this town, who departed this life Septr. 10th, 1808, aged 63.

Patient and meek life's thorny path he trod,
And placed his sole reliance in his God.

Also of Jane, his wife, who departed this life Jan^{ry} 8th, 1841, aged 87.

LXXXV.

Underneath lies the body of John Hewett, Gent., third son of George Hewett, Esq., of Stratton, in the county of Leicester, by Penelope, his wife, daughter of Sir William Jesson, in the county of Warwick, who departed this life the 11th of April, 1734, aged 54.

LXXXVI.

Christi servitus vera libertas. Sacrum memoriae. In gloriose resurrectionis spe hic jacet sepultum corpus Walteri Vaughan de Dounraven¹ in Comitatu Glamorganiae, Generosi. Obiit 4^o die. Januarii 1637.

LXXXVII.

Here lies buried Captain John Vaick, late Commander of an Amsterdam ship of four Hundred Tuns and Forty Guns, richly laden from Smyrna, that by storms and contrary winds lay in the Pier of this Town two months. Died February 23, 1737, aged 59.

Doc^r Bogue, M.D. Died July the 27th, 1797, aged 83 years.

important personage, resolved his friend Oliver should lie in that grave, and have that tombstone, which he effaced accordingly. Our sage Bishop's court made light of the complaint, and so do I, as well convinced that 'Resurgam.' Yet monumental inscriptions are sometimes important records."—*Arch. Camb.*, III., vol. iv., p. 380.

¹ Concerning this person, Fenton writes (page 449) : "Walter Vaughan had the reputation of hanging out false lights to mislead mariners, and cause shipwrecks on that dangerous coast, that he might profit by them as lord of the manor, as his ancestors, the Butlers, were said to have done before him (his mother being of that name, the heiress of Dunraven); but having the misfortune to witness the untimely fate of three children, the whole of his family, in one day, two being drowned in his sight, and the other scalded to death, he, taking disgust to the place, sold it to an ancestor of the present honourable possessor (1810), and probably changing his name whilst living withdrew to this place, then of as retired a character, perhaps, as it is now otherwise, to end his days." Nicholas, in his *Annals and Antiquities of the Counties of Wales*, 1872, vol. ii., page 524, writes: "His family (the Butlers) continued at Dunraven for ten generations, till it terminated in an heiress, Eva (Lewis Dwnn says Ann), who married Sir Richard Vaughan, of the Vaughans of Bredwardine, Tre'r twr, &c., and the manor remained in his descendants till the time of his great grandson, Sir George Vaughan, son of

LXXXVIII.

This slab is much worn. Round a cross runs the legend :

Hic jacet . . . p . . wain
 isicus eccl . . . ctor qui
 quinte die mensis
 July anno

In English :

Here lies . . . p . . wain, rector of this church, who died on the 5th day of July in the year

Part of the rector's name and year of his death are wanting.¹

LXXXIX.

Sacred to the memory of Warlow Teague Gwyther, who departed this life Nov. 21st, 1822, aged 30 years. Sacred also to the memory of Martha Gwyther, widow of the above named Walter Teague Gwyther, who departed this life Oct^r 1st, 1834, aged 48 years. Also to the memory of Jane Sinnett Griffith, sister of the above Martha Gwyther, who departed this life July 25th, 1849, aged 72 years.

CHANCEL.

In the chancel many slabs are covered by stalls.

XC.

Sacred to the memory of Charles Louis Ramus, Esq^r., of Cheltenham, Captain (H.P.) 5th Reg^t of Foot, who after a long period of suffering under

Sir Walter, grandson of Sir Richard, who, losing his three sons by an untimely death by drowning, 'sold the lordship and estate of Dunraven in 1642 to Humphrey Wyndham, Esq.' Thus Nicholas clears our Sir Walter of the foul crime laid to his charge by Fenton. Where Nicholas' quotation comes from I know not, but he certainly had access to family papers in many cases.

¹This is certainly a fifteenth century stone. On turning to the "Chronicle of Events," page 5, from 1317 to 1405 the clergy list seems complete, but from that year to 1461 there is a gap. After 1461 the list runs to the end of the fifteenth century, so we must look for our missing rector between 1405 and 1461. Probably "wain" represents Owain. Rectors of Tenby, as sinecurists, very frequently were selected as dignitaries of St. David's. Oddly enough the name Owain, or Owen, occurs only twice in the list of Cathedral dignitaries given by Jones and Freeman before the seventeenth century, when it becomes very common. The exceptions are Hugh ab Owain, Precentor 1437, and Lewis ab Owain, Archdeacon of Cardigan 1487. The former fills our gap, and I should suggest that he was the missing rector. Hugh ap O fills in the space on the stone very nicely. For the interpretation of this legend, as well as that marked LXXXI., we are indebted to the kindness of Professor Burkitt.

the effects of the wounds which were received in the service of his country, died at Tenby on the 20th July, 1831, aged 49 years.¹

XCI.

Here lieth Body omas Trenchard, . . . second son of George nchard, of Litchet, in . . . rsetshire, Esq., and grand of S^r John Trenchard ncipal Secretary of . . . te to King William and . . . een Mary, late Captain is Majesty's 46 Regiment Foot. He departed this . . . e the 8th day of June 80, aged 58 years. " again unto thy rest, O my soul the Lord hath rewarded thee." — Psalm 116, verse 7.

XCII.

Underneath are interred the mortal remains of Mary, the beloved daughter of Robert Shelton Covell, Esq., of this town, whom the Lord guided thro' life by His counsel and received into glory on the 21 Jan., 1823, in the 26th year of her age. Also of Robert Shelton Covell, father of the above Mary Covell, who died 28th Aug., 1836, aged 80. Also of Anne Maria, relict of Robert Shelton Covell, Esq., and daughter of the Rev. John Higgon, who died Oct. 1, 1842, in her 77 year. "Waiting for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ."—I. Cor., i. 7. Also of Ann, wife of the Rev^d. P. P. Myddleton, eldest daughter and only surviving child of the above Robert Shelton and Anne Maria Covell, who died 21 August, 1854, aged 61. "I will ransom them from the power of the grave, and redeem them from death. O death, I will be thy plague; O grave, I will be thy destruction."—Hos. 13, 14.

XCIII.

Sacred to the memory of Eliza Butler, who was born in Calcutta, the 24th December, 1802, and died at Tenby the 24th day of April, A.D. 180 . . . aged 10 months. This stone is placed here by her distressed parents, as the last mark of their affection for a beloved child. "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."—Job i., ch. v., 2.

¹ The 5th Regiment served through the Peninsular War from Vemeira to Toulouse, so that Captain Charles Louis Ramus must have suffered from his wounds for many years, even if he received them in the last-named battle. Elizabeth, the third daughter of King George III., born May 22, 1770, ran away with George Ramus, a page at her father's court. The fugitives are said to have taken refuge at Haverfordwest. They had issue one daughter, Eliza, who married James Money; their daughter, Elizabeth Martha, married in 1828 George Wynyard Battye, in India. George Ramus was dismissed the Royal service, and in 1818 the Princess Elizabeth married Frederick, Prince of Hesse-Homburgh. See *Notes and Queries*, 10 s., iv., 336. Captain Charles Louis Ramus was perhaps brother of the aforesaid George.

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby**XCIV.**

..... son of the above named Thomas Go Ashton,
in the county died Sept. 6, aged 27 years. "Not lost but
gone before to"

XCV.

..... the of E.S. . . . Skyrme f
John Skyrme hadden,¹ in this Esq., who died
. . . . e XII. MDCCCLXV. . . . and lamented that knew
her xxxi. years.

XCVI.

Here lieth the remains of the Rev. John Higgon, of this town, clerk,
who departed this life April 7, 1787, aged 57 years.

XCVII.

To the memory of Angelina Maria Cecilia, wife of Owen Owen, Esq.,
of Llanstanian, in the county of Pembroke, and youngest daughter of Sir
Charles Morgan, Baronet, of Tredegar Park, Monmouth. Born Septem. 24,
180 . . . Died at Tenby Sept. 4, 1844.

XCVIII.

Here lyeth the remains of Anne Higgon, wife of the Rev. John Higgon,
of this town, clerk, who departed this life March 10, 1784, aged 41. Also
the remains of John Higgon Covell, son of Robert Shelton and Anne Maria
Covell, and grandson of John and Ann Higgon, who departed this life
November the 17, 1801, aged 4 months.

XCIX.

Here lies interred the body of John Holcombe, clerk, M.A., Rector of
this parish forty years. Pious, benevolent, charitable, diligent in discharging
his pastoral duty, as he was exemplary in his life. He died July 23, 1770, in
the 67th year of his age.

C.

Sacred to the memory of Colonel Manners Sutton, second son of the
Archbishop of Canterbury, who died at Tenby March 5, 1825, aged 40 years.

CI.

Sacred to the memory of Sir Robert J. T. Kemeys, of Wood Ynysar
Glamorganshire, and Malpas, Monmouthshire, who died at Tenby Jan. 3,
1832, highly esteemed and much regretted.

¹ Llawhadden.

SEPULCHRAL SLABS

IN THE CHURCH-YARD.

It will be observed that nearly all these stones were raised in the nineteenth century, very few dating from the eighteenth. Until the year 1817 the church-yard consisted of the two raised plots, and as the space was much too small for the burying ground of Tenby, every time a new grave was required an old grave was broken up and the contents deposited in the bone hole, or "cheveril," under St. Isabel's Chapel in the south-east corner of the church-yard. In 1817 the space to the west of the church was taken into the yard, and in 1832 the portion running down to Frog Street. In 1854 the new cemetery was consecrated.

RAISED PLOT, EAST END.

I.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of Jane, the beloved wife of David Cousins, of this town, who departed this life April 12th, 1819, aged 50 years.

II.—(Small upright.)

M. H.

III.—(Small upright.)

Jane Davis, died Nov^r. 10th, 1831, aged 72 years.

IV.—(Upright.)

Betty Evans. 1774.

V.—(Small upright.)

In memory of Lettitia Hitchings, who died Octb. 16, 1818, aged 71 years.

VI.—(Upright ; name, &c., gone.)

From rock and sand
And enemies' hand,
And dangers of the deep,
The God above
Of peace and love
Did me prevent and keep.

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby

VII.—(Broken base of an obelisk near tomb of Benjamin Rees.)

Inscription on a slab lying on the ground : In sacred memory of J. H. Owen, who departed this life the 15th day of Feb., 1874, aged 6 years.
“He is not dead, but asleep in Jesus.”

VIII.—(Upright.)

In memory of Benjamin Rees. Died Jan^y 8, 1848, aged 83.

IX.—(Upright.)

In memory of Sarah Childs, who died Nov. 6th, 1826, aged 68 years.
Also Elizabeth Smith, who died Feb. 23rd, 1838, aged 73 years.

X.—(Upright.)

E. M.

There is the following inscription on a flat slab below the head-stone : Emma Morgan, died April 8th, 1823, aged 33. Rebecca Morgan, died Augt. 1st, 1830, aged 16.

Weep not for me my mother dear,
Nor grieve that I am gone,
. your tear
. mourn.

XI.—(Upright.)

Susannah Williams. Died Sept^r. 28th, 1814, aged 67 years.

Affliction sore long time I bore,
And suffered much pain ;
Until my Saviour took me home,
Who for my sins was slain.

XII.—(Broken upright.)

This lovely bud, so young and fair,
Call'd home by early doom ;
Just came to show how sweet a flower
In Paradise will bloom.

XIII.—(Broken upright.)

. ory of I. Davies Aug^t 12, 1822
82 years. friend, a husband dear, ather lieth here.
Great is the los we sustain, we hope in Christ o meat
again.

XIV.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Tasker Williams, daughter of John and Elizabeth Williams, of this town, who departed this life May 14th, 1854, aged 17 years. “Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth.”—Proverbs xxvii. v. 1.

XV.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of John Duggan, who departed this life Jan. 4th, 1846, aged 19.

Here, in an awfull stillness of the tomb,
Rests a lov'd youth that perish'd in his bloom ;
Belov'd and mourned, no art could save,
The will of heav'n apoints his early grave.

XVI.—(Upright.)

To the memory of Mr. Owen Davis, mariner, of this parish. He departed this life the 1st day of Jan., 1744, aged 43 years.

XVII.—(Flat stone.)

In memory of Ben. Wickland, who died June 1st, 1794, aged 66. Also of Mary Palmer, mother-in-law of the above, who died Oct. 21, 1797, aged 71. Also of Benjamin, son of the above Benjamin Wickland, who died Oct. 10th, 1806, aged 20. And also Frances, wife of the above Benjamin Wickland, who died July 1st, 1821, aged 63 years. Erected by their son Joseph Wickland, R.N.

XVIII.—(Upright.)

To the memory of Richard Morgan. Died July 22nd, 1853, aged 68.

XIX.—(Flat slab.)

Sacred to the memory of David Edmonds, who died 11^d March, aged 14 months; 1825. Also David Edmonds, brother of the above, who died Aprel 12th, aged 13 months; 1830. Also Griffith Edmonds, who died July 1, aged 10 months; 1838.

XX.—(Small broken slab.)

B W 1790.

XXI.—(Altar tomb.)

In memory of John Ambrose, son of Ambrose and Mary Smith; died 25th day of January, 1842, aged 12 months. And of the above named Ambrose Smith, who died 22nd December, 1851, aged 60 years. And of the above named Mary Smith, who died June 7th, 1862, aged 62 years. And of Nathaniel Llewelling, their son; born January 6th, 1844; died March 19th, 1875.

XXII.—(Altar tomb, broken across in three places.)

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth, daughter of William and Martha Walters. She died April the 11th, 1828, aged 20 years.

Happy the parents who such child posest,
In hopes she reigns for ever with the blest.

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby

Also the above William Walters, who departed this life Sept^r. the 1st, 1815, aged 70 years. Also to the memory of Martha, wife of the above William Walters, who departed this life Sept. 17th, 1850, aged 88 years.

XXIII.—(Upright, much shaded off.)

In memory of John Richards, who died June 1st, 1796.

XXIV.—(Upright stone, with ship in relief, and tail piece.)

To the memory of John Davies, mariner, who was drowned October 2nd, 1830, aged 47 years. Ann Thomas, daughter of the above, and wife of William Thomas; died May 15th, 1875, aged 70 years. "They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters, these see the works of the Lord and His wonders in the deep."

XXV.—(Upright.)

Here lie the remains of Sarah Eynon, who died May 27, 1824, aged 75 years.

XXVI.—(Upright.)

In memory of Sarah Callen, of this town, who departed this life the 8th day of August, 1842, aged 63 years. Erected as a token of respect by her affectionate niece, Martha Road.

XXVII.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of Abram Richards, who died February 7th, 1841, in the 89th year of his age. Also Theodosia, wife of the above, who died February 12th, 1842, aged 79 years.

XXVIII.—(Altar tomb, low.)

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Rees, who departed this life, J 8, 1844, aged 46.

Mourn not, my friends, the stroke that came
To snatch me from your weeping sight,
Who trust in the Redeemer's name
With joy in heaven shall reunite.
So live that we together there
Alike in Christ may share.

Also of Rachel Rees, relict of the above named Thomas Rees, who died Dec^r. 7th, 1863, aged 70 years. Also Elizabeth, relict of the late William Malcolm Harries; obit Sept^r. 19th, 1853, Aet^r 67. Also of Lucy Venn Dunn, grandchild of the above named Elizabeth Harries, who died Dec^r. 31st, 1853, aged 3 years. Also of Mary Annie Dunn, who died July 23rd, 1865, aged 17 years. "They rest in the Lord."

XXIX.—(Altar tomb.)

Here lieth the remains of Anne Harries, of this town. Also of William Malcom Harries, her eldest son. Also Mary Anne Harries, eldest daughter. Also Susannah Harries, youngest daughter. And also Jane Harries, granddaughter, and youngest daughter of William Malcom Harries.

XXX.—(Flat slab.)

In memory of Mary Ann, daughter of George & Martha Stone, of this town, who departed this life March 3rd, 1854, aged 14 months.

XXXI.—(Small, weather-worn upright.)

Jane Morris, died Oct^r. 27, 1819.

XXXII.—(Small upright.)

Here lieth the body of Mary Rees, who died March 8th, 1806, aged 8 years.

XXXIII.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of John Gwyther, of this town, who departed this life April 28th, 1854, aged 90 years. Also of Mary Gwyther, daughter of the above, who departed this life Sept^r. 24th, 1839. Erected by his daughter, Margaret Gwyther.

XXXIV.—(Upright, much broken.)

..... Age. Also of Mar granddaughter of who died March aged 14 years (both

XXXV.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of Mary Leach, wife of William Leach, of this town, who died Nov^r. 16th, 1811, aged 67 years. Also Sarah, daughter of the above, and wife of William Cale, of this town, who died September 7th, 1813, aged 30 years.

XXXVI.—(Upright.)

Richard Morgan. Died Jan^v. 17th, 1849, aged 68.

XXXVII.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of Rebekah Richards, wife of John Richards, who died October 25th, 1837, aged 33 years.

XXXVIII.—(Small fragment of slate.)

..... Aged T^o years. 1833.

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby

XXXIX.—(Small broken upright.)

R. Davies. 1819.

XL.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Esther Griffiths, who departed this life May 8th, 1833. As a token of filial affection this stone is inscribed by her dutiful children.

XLI.—(Upright slate. All shaded away except the lower corner.)

. King above Sept^r. 30th, 1848.

XLII.—(Upright.)

Here lieth the body of John Smith, carpenter, who died June 23rd, 1817, aged 55 years. Also the body of Rachael Smith, who died March 30th, 1826, aged 68 years.

XLIII.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Smith, who departed this life March 19, 1831, aged 50.

XLIV.—(Upright headstone.)

Sacred to the memory of Martha, wife of Peter Barnaschone, who departed this life June 9th, 1849, aged 52 years.

XLV.—(Altar slab.)

Sacred to the memory of Thomas James, mariner, who departed this life the 13th day of August, 1841, aged 56.

XLVI.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of Stephen Sabo, who died April 3rd, 1838, aged 67 years.

The pains of death is past,
Labour and sorrow cease ;
Life's long warfare closed at last,
His soul is found in peace.

XLVII.—(Upright.)

In memory of William Davies, who died July 29th, 1809, aged 25 years. Also Elizabeth Thomas, mother of the above, who died May 17th, 1845, aged 89 years.

XLVIII.—(Small, upright slate slab, rudely carved; a fragment.)

I K + E K + P K + S. 179 Also foot stone marked P.K.

XLIX.—(Small, flat slate slab.)

W. Watkins, aged 3, 1825.

L.—(Low altar slab.)

Sacred to the memory of Martha Emma, daughter of Felix William and Mary Ann Rolland, who departed this life March 17th, 1833, aged 15 months. Also Martha Rees, grandmother of the above, who departed this life Decr. 12th, 1835, aged 66 years. Also Mary Ann, daughter of the above Martha Rees, and the beloved and affectionate wife of Felix William Rolland, who departed this life Augst. 12th, 1836, aged 23 years. Also Felix William, son of F. W. and M. A. Rolland, who departed this life Oct^r. 12th, 1836, aged 4 months.

LI.—(Low altar slab.)

Here lieth the body of Elizth Harris, who departed this life 14th of Sep^r., 1776, aged 64 years. Also the body of John Harris, son of the above, who departed this life the 10th day of April, 1791, aged 44. William Harris, departed this life the 24th day of February, 1799, aged 51 years. Also Elizabeth, relict of the above John Harris; obit April 17th, 1813, aged 68.

LII.—(Small upright, much worn.)

..... Tui Born, 1804. Died, 1837.

LIII.—(Altar tomb.)

To the memory of William, son of William and Elizabeth Morris, of this town, who departed this life Feby. 11th, 1812, aged 6 years. Also to the memory of William Morris, sen^r., who departed this life Dec^r., 31st, 1836, aged 55 years.

What is the world to me depriv'd of you?
Alas! since you are gone why could I not
With you forsake this vale of shadows too,
And sink into my grave, by all forgot?
The breath of morning may be still as sweet,
The sun may shine as brightly as before,
And all things look as happy that I meet,
But I their cheerfulness can share no more.

Also to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of the above named William Morris, who expired on the 10th of December, 1840, in the 62nd year of her age.

Tho' earth to earth is here consigned,
We still are one in heart;
Those whom the Lord in love hath joined
Not even death can part.

LIV.—(Small, rounded upright.)

T.J.

LV.—(Upright.)

In memory of Anne, wife of William Phillips, master mariner, of this town, who died September 10th, 1837, aged 33 years. Also of David Jenkins, her brother, who died September 20th, 1850, aged 33 years.

LVI.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Jenkins. Died May 10th, 1841, aged 22 years.

LVII.—(Small upright.)

M. Noot. Aged 45. 1806.

LVIII.—(Upright, broken.)

E. Noot. Aged 49. 1813.

MIDDLE RAISED PLOT, EAST END.

LIX.—(Flat altar tomb.)

Sacred to the memory of Ann, wife of Philip Parcell, Esq., who departed this life July 11th, 1825, aged 62 years. Also of the above Philip Parcell, Esq., who departed this life October 1st, 1836, aged 81 years.

All His ways are righteousness,
And all His paths are peace.

LX.—(Altar slab, on which is placed an urn.)

In memory of William Hamilton, Esquire, eldest son of the late Dr. Robert Hamilton, Doctor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh. He passed the active period of life on the coast of Coromandel, in the Civil Service of the Honourable the East India Company, to the great satisfaction and with the approbation of his conscience. On his return to Britain he resided some years at Hastings, Sussex, and retired finally to Tenby, South Wales, where he lived and here he died on the third of December, 1819, in the seventy-third year of his age, regretted by all who knew him. This memorial erected by his remaining brother, James Hamilton, Physician, Edinburgh.

LXI.—(Large, flat altar tomb of stone.)

Sacred to the beloved memory of Captain Robert Hamilton, R.N.,¹ eldest son of William Hamilton, Esq^r. He departed this life July 6th, 1837. He

¹ He built 14 and 15, Norton.

truly was the best of men. A good Christian, a most affectionate husband, a brave officer, a kind landlord, and was proverbially just in all his actions. He is gone to reap the reward of his well spent life after a severe and painful illness of more than five months, during which time his only thought was of mercy and pardon from his Redeemer. Sacred also to the memory of Anne Eliza, widow of the above Captain Robert Hamilton. She died very suddenly July 24th, 1848. Beloved and respected whilst alive, her loss will be universally felt and deplored by everyone who knew her. She was a kind friend to the poor and all whose necessities were made known to her. Those who had the privilege of her more intimate friendship have every reason deeply to mourn their sudden and melancholy bereavement. May her soul rest in peace.

LXII.—(Flat slab.)

To the memory of Elias Fletcher, of Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland, Ship Broker, whose remains are here inter'd. He died the 20th day of Septem^r., 1801, aged 40 years.

Death levels all on equal terms,
And gives an alien banquet to the worms,
Who rudely gnaws in undisputed graves
The flesh of emperors and the flesh of slaves.

LXIII.—(Upright.)

In memory of John Wilkin, who died Oct^r. 30, 1831, aged 3 years and 8 months.

LXIV.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the beloved and respected memory of Mrs. Mary Lyster, relict of the Rev^d. J. Lyster, who departed this life Oct^r. the 1st, 1826, aged 71 years. Deeply lamented by her numerous family. Here are also deposited the remains of Anne Hehir, who departed this life March 11th, 1828, aged 60 years. An old and faithful servant of the above.

LXV.—(Altar tomb.)

In memory of George Thompson, Esq., who departed this life at Tenby 7th, 1831, aged 48 years. Also of Louisa Susanna, widow of the above named George Thompson, Esq., who died at Tenby Sep. 30th, 1832, aged 60 years.

LXVI.—(Upright.)

To the memory of Amelia Jemima Roberts, aged 14 months. Died March 18th, 1832. "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."

LXVII.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Phillips, who departed this life Dec. 8th, 1822, aged 13 months. Also Benjamin Phillips, who departed this life Feb^{ry}. 2nd, 1821, aged 4 months. Also, deeply lamented, Mary Phillips, mother of the above infants, who departed this life No^r. 29, 1835, aged 44 years.

LXVIII.—(Upright.)

To the memory of Jane Evans. Died July 5th, 1831, aged 37.

Due, for me, no sorrow take
But love my children for my sake.

LXIX.—(Altar tomb.)

Elizabeth Caswell, died the 21st of September, 1816, in the 41st year of her age. She came to the place with a lady whom she had faithfully served upwards of 22 years, and by whom her death was most affectingly lamented. All her endearing qualities and moral virtues are deeply engraven in another place.

LXX.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Adams, mason, of this town, who was unfortunately killed by accident 17th Oct^r, 1816, aged 31. This stone is erected as a gratefull tribute of respect to his memory by his bereaved widow.

LXXI.—(Much split upright.)

..... red emory of Gould, son of
... lmon ... Margaret Gould. Died September 21st, 1811, aged .. months.

LXXII.—(Upright slab.)

In memory of William Evans Squires, who departed this life February 11th, 1845, aged 39 years. Also James Evans Squires, brother of the above, who departed this life August 7th, 1844, aged 25 years.

LXXIII.—(Upright slate; grave has iron railing round, much rusted.)

Sacred to the memory of Maria, daughter of G. T. Lewis, of Brixham, Devon. She died July 27th, 1836, aged 6 weeks. Sacred to the memory of Cap^a. George Turner Lewis, of Brixham, Devon. He died June 8th, 1837, aged 46 years. Also James, son of the above G. T. Lewis, who was unfortunately drowned in the storm of the 3rd of August, his body found on the 12th, 1844; aged 16, 1st of November, 1844.

LXXIV.—(Small rounded stone, much buried.)

..... Wilkin.

[This is all that is legible.]

LXXV.—(Small upright.)

In memory of John Wilkin, who died Janv. 2nd, 1836, aged 85 years.

LXXVI.—(Upright.)

Here lie the remains of William Octavius, youngest son of the Rev^d. Edward Green (and Martha his wife), Rector of Burford, in Co. Salop. He departed this life Sept^r. 3rd, 1832. Eheu Flore Juventutis.

LXXVII.—(Upright.)

Here lieth the remains of Elizabeth Critchett, who died Janv 9th, 1840, aged 92 years.

LXXVIII.—(Small upright.)

Sacred to the memory of Jane Isabella Pope, who departed this life April the 25th, 1841, aged 10 months.

LXXIX.—(Small upright.)

To the memory of George Thomas, who died June the 8th, 1828, aged 3 months.

LXXX.—(Large coped grave-stone, on base.)

Side facing Church:

Sacred to the memory of Mary, widow of William Jermyn, who departed this life Nov. 5th, 1848, aged 81 years. And of Mary, their daughter, who died June 18th, 1829, aged 21 years.

On the other side:

Sacred to the memory of Ann, wife of George Mends, daughter of William and Mary Jermyn, who departed this life October 1st, 1867, aged 62 years. "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth."—Heb. 12, 6. And also of their daughter, Mary Ann, who died in her infancy. Also of the above named George Gwynn Mends, who departed this life on the 6th day of June, 1883, aged 78 years.

LXXXI.—(Low altar tomb, St. Florence marble.)

In memory of John Davies, of this town, shipwright, who died Oct^r. 15th, 1816, aged 76 years. Also in memory of Sarah Davies, relict of the above, who died Jan. 17th, 1820, aged 73 years.

Let friends forbid to mourn and weep
While in the dust we sweetly sleep ;
This frailsome world we left behind
A crown of glory for to find.

Meek was her temper, modest was her life,
A tender mother and a loving wife.

Also in memory of Ann Davies, of this town, who died August 20th, 1833, aged 60 years. And also in memory of John Davies, who died Oct^r. 21st, 1833, aged 59 years.

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby

LXXXII.—(Low altar tomb.)

Sacred to the memory of Ann Phillips, who died July the 1st, 1831, aged 76 years.

In peacefull virtue's sacred paths she trod,
Here learn of her true wisdom to explore,
That now in death may joyful meet your God,
And rise to life when time shall be no more.

LXXXIII.—(Upright stone slab.)

Here lieth the body of Henry Phillips, who departed this life June the 2nd, 1801 [Remainder of inscription below ground.]

LXXXIV.—(Upright.)

Here lieth the body of Jane Davies, daughter of John & Sarah Davies, of this town, who died [The remainder of inscription is below ground.]

LXXXV.—(Altar tomb.)

Sacred to the memory of William Adams, of this town, master mariner who died July 25th, 1842, aged 31 years.

If an unsullied life, a spotless name,
The tribute of bereaved affection claim,
To thee and to thy worth is due the line
Which widowed grief and friendship's truth entwine.

Blest shade ! To brighter realms removed away
From love that here would fain prolong thy stay,
And knows no solace save the hope divine
That immortality and heaven are thine.

Also to the memory of Ann, relict of the above William Adams, who died August 10th, 1860, aged 78 years.

From earthly cares she is gone to heavenly rest,
Regretted most by those who knew her best.

LXXXVI.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of Sarah Thomas, of this town, who departed this life May 3rd, 1851, aged 29 years. "Before I was afflicted I went astray : but now have I kept Thy word."—Psalm cxix., v. 67.

LXXXVII.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of David Harris, of this parish, who died May 19th, 1826, aged 70⁷ years. Also Henery, son of the above, who died Feb. 22nd, 1828, aged 21 years. Also Rosamond, daughter of the above David Harris,

aged 26 years. Also David Griffiths, of this parish, who died Sept^r. 15th, 1835, aged 17 months.

A few months old, sweet babe adieu,
Beneath this sod repose ;
Nothing of life our David knew,
He 'scaped from all its woes.

LXXXVIII.—(Upright.)

A + C 1810.

LXXXIX.—(Flat stone.)

Here lieth the body of John James, late of Newcastle Emlyn, who died Oct^r. 7th, 1825, aged 15 years.

XC.—(Flat slab of St. Florence marble.)

In memory of John Leach, who died August 28th, 18—5, aged 65 years. Also of Catherine Leach, wife of the above named John Leach, who died April 6th, 1830, aged 86 years.

They lived respected
And died regretted.

XCI.—(Flat slab of St. Florence marble.)

Here lies interred the earthly remains of Rich^d. Lloyd, mariner, who departed this life the 18th day of Octob^r., 1815, aged 52 years. Also of Martha Lloyd, wife of the above named Richard Lloyd, who died July 20th, 1828, aged 55 years.

They lived respected
And died regretted.

XCII.—(Coped tomb.)

North side : Sacred to the memory of Mary, wife of William Rees, master mariner, of this town ; died February 4th, 1849, aged 65 years. South side : Sacred to the memory of Thomas Rees ; born March 11th, 1825 ; died June 12th, 1878, aged 53 years. Also of Annie Davies, relict of the above ; born August 4th, 1827 ; died March 2nd, 1880, aged 52 years.

XCIII.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of James Griffiths, of this town, who departed this life 24th June, 1853, aged 48 years.

Death will come, and quickly too,
I have met it, so must you.

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby

XCIV.—(Small upright, rapidly shafting off.)

. body of William Walters, who was drowned near Tenby April the 13th, 1816, aged 24 years.

XCV.—(Upright, rather sunk.)

Sacred to the memory of James Rees, late master of the smack Betsey, who departed this life in the 36th year of his age. Born in London Oct^r. 16th, 1801. Having met a severe injury on his right leg, Jan^r. 9th, 1837, which caused immediate amputation, and consequently he breathed his last at Bristol on the 25th, and interred here on the 29th of the same month. “The Lord gave and the Lord hath”

XCVI.—(Small upright, much broken.)

. he body of James Williams, son of Hannah Williams. Died May 16, 1826, aged 6 months.

XCVII.—(Upright.)

In memory of Elizabeth Rees, who died Nov^r. 10, 1825, aged 2 years. Also the body of Elizabeth Rees, who died Decem^r. 10, 1826, aged 36 years.

XCVIII.—(Upright.)

To the memory of Jasper Pine, who died Sept^r. 1st, 1825, aged 42 years. Also Elizabeth, wife of the above, who died Sept^r. 14th, 1838, aged 56 years.

The pains of death are past,
Labour and sorrow cease,
And, lives long warfare closed at last,
Their souls are found in peace.

XCIX.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of John, Christopher and Thomas, sons of John and Margaret Ray, of this town. John died July 29th, 1827; Christopher died Dec^r. 25th, 1831; Thomas died June 11th, 1839; aged 6 years.

These lovely buds, so young and fair,
Call'd home by early doom,
Just came to show how sweet a flowers
In Paradise would bloom.

Also the above Margaret Ray, who died July 11th, 1851, aged 40 years.

C.—(Upright.)

This stone is erected to the memory of two daughters of John and Hannah Williams, of this town, viz., Mary Ann & Hannah. Mary Ann died Nov^r.

29th, 1837, aged 19 years. Hannah died Feby. 16th, 1838, aged 14 years.

O parents dear, behold,
Your daughter's mouldering clay.
Oh ! may our spirits be inrol'd,
With Christ to endless day.

CI.—(Upright.)

In memory of James Edwards (late of this town), who died May 19th, 1825, aged 20.

Here, in awful stillness of the tomb,
Rests a lov'd youth that died in his bloom,
Belov'd and mourn'd, no art could save,
The king of heaven appoints an early grave.
All things are right that God has done,
Then marvel not I am called so young.

CII.—(Small upright.)

In memory of Mary Morris, who died Nov^r. 18, 1826, aged 20 years.

Sleep soft in dust, wait the Almighty's will,
Then rise unchanged and be an angel still.

CIII.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of Fanny, daughter of John and Mary Tudor, who died at Tenby Feby. 15th, 1837, aged 6 months. "But Jesus said, Suffer little children, and forbid them not to come unto Me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."—Math. ver. 14th.

CIV.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of Ann Thomas, daughter of W^m. and Mary Thomas, of the Out-Liberty of Tenby, who departed this life Aug^t 15th, 1827, aged 18 years. Also Jane and Elizabeth, sisters of the above. The former died March 3rd, aged 13 years, and the latter on the 13th of the same month, aged 20 years, 1831. Also Sarah, sister of the above, who died the 16th day of Feby. 1842, aged 19 years. This tablet is erected by their surviving sisters, Emma, Bridgett and Mary, as a token of their united love and affection.

CV.—(Altar tomb.)

Ann White, born at Worldham, in the county of Hants. Died the 23rd of February, 1830, aged 83.

CVI.—(Altar tomb.)

Here lieth the body of Ann Mallory (relict of the late Richard Harvey Mallory, of Woodcote, Warwickshire), who died August 12th, 1822, AEtat 61.

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby**LOW LEVEL PLOT, EAST END.****CVII.—(Upright.)**

In memory of David Brinn, who departed this life July 6th, 1816, aged 24.

Firm as the earth Thy gospel stands,
My Lord, my hope, my trust ;
If I am found in Jesu's hands
My soul can ne'er be lost.

CVIII.—(Upright.)

In memory of David John, who was unfortunately drown'd in the River Avon, Glamorganshire, Jan^y. 2, 1849, aged 63. Also of Elizabeth, his wife, who departed this life July 31, 1849, aged 69.

CIX.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of Caleb Morris, who died Nov. 8th, 1833, aged 31 years. Also Caleb, son of the above, who died March 10th, 1835, aged 1 year and 8 months. Erected by his afflicted widow.

CX.—(Upright.)

To the memory of John Scourfield, who departed this life May 28th, 1834, aged 32 years.

Affliction sore with patience bore,
Physicians were in vain,
Till death did seize
And God did please
To ease me of my pain.

CXI.—(Upright.)

Here lieth the remains of Elizabeth Gibbs, wife of Thomas Gibbs, gardiner, of Hertfordshire, near London ; died at Tenby Nov. 12th, 1834, aged 55. Also John Gibbs, son of the above, who died Jan^y. 16th, 1835, aged 18 years.

A faithful friend, a wife sincere,
A tender mother lieth here.
Great as the loss that we sustain,
We hope in Christ to meet again.

CXII.—(Upright slate head-stone.)

Douglas Greaves. Born May 26th, 1836 ; died July 26th, 1836. "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto Me."

CXIII.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of William John, who departed this life Feb^r. 2nd, 1851, aged 34 years.

CXIV.—(Upright.)

In memory of James E. W. Bartley, who died April 18th, 1849, aged 12 months.

CXV.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of two sons of William and Phebe John. Thomas died Feb^r. 4th, 1837, aged 6 years; George died Feb^r. 12th 1837, aged 4 years.

Our spirits are gone
In peace to God's throne,
To praise our Saviour,
Where we shall be soon.

CXVI.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of William Chate, of the Preventive Service, who departed this life April 13th, 1835, aged 49. "His end was peace."

CXVII.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of John Richings, who departed this life on the 27th of May, 1835, aged 27 years. His many good qualities and the patience with which he bore a long and painful illness secured him the esteem and regret of all who knew him.

CXVIII.—(Upright.)

This stone is erected in memory of Elizabeth Jermyne, who died February 28th, 1838, aged 66 years. She has left a family to lament the loss of a kind and affectionate mother.

Farewell dear children,
My only prayer is this,
That we again might meet
In God's most heavenly bliss.

CXIX.—(Altar slab.)

Sacred to the memory of James Phillips, late of Haverfordwest, who departed this life August 23rd, 1836, aged 60.

CXX.—(A flat stone, covered with moss, which has eaten away the slate, so that the names are gone, and only a date is left.)

April, . . . 1838. . . .

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby**CXXI.—(Upright.)**

Sacred to the memory of Mary Davies. Died October 18, 1838, aged 1 year and 10 months.

Happy the babe, who, privileged by fate
To shorter labour and less weight,
Received but yesterday the gift of breath,
Order'd to-morrow to return to death.

CXXII.—(Altar tomb, slate, split in two.)

In memory of Ellen, daughter of Benjamin and Isabella Jowett, who died the 1st day of July, 1839, aged 16 years. "I have a desire to depart and to be with Christ, which is far better."—Phil., 1 chap., 23 verse.

CXXIII.—(Upright.)

In memory of William Williams, who died December 26th, 1839, aged 26 years. "My record is on high."—Job xvi., 19. This stone is erected by his surviving brother, D. Williams, cabinet maker.

CXXIV.—(Upright.)

In memory of Mary Ann, daughter of Joseph and Martha Bevans, who died May 20th, 1852, aged 2 years and 4 months.

CXXV.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of George Phillips, son of John and Phebe Phillips, who died Sept. 20th, 1841, aged 2 years and 3 months.

CXXVI.—(Flat slate slab.)

Sacred to the memory of Maria Smith, who died on the day of her birth. Also of Matilda Maria Smith, who died Jan'y. 2nd, 1843, aged 7 months. Also George Henry Smith, who died Feby. 19th, 1846, aged 10 months. Daughters and son of W. and E. Smith, Tenby Infant School.

CXXVII.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of John Harries, son of Benjamin and Anne Harries, of this town, who died Jan'y. 23rd, 1839, aged 3 years and 6 months. "But Jesus called them unto Him, and said, Suffer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."—Luke xviii., 16. Also George, their son, who died February 27th, 1843, aged 18 months. J. and D. Lloyd, Tenby Green.

CXXVIII.—(Upright.)

In memory of George Godfrey, fourth son of Sir Josph Edwd Leeds. Bart. Died August 27th, 1830, aged 5 years.

CXXIX.—(Altar tomb, slate.)

Sacred to the memory of David Williams, draper, of this town, who departed this life July the 11th, 1843, aged 33 years. "In the midst of life we are in death." Also in affectionate remembrance of Mary, wife of the above, who departed this life on the 16th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1867, aged 57 years. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth ; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours ; and their works do follow them."

CXXX.—(Altar tomb, stone.)

In memory of Charles Wemyss Barton. Born Feby. 13th, and died July 20th, 1846.

CXXXI.—(Upright.)

In memory of Thomas Cadwallader, who died February 16th, 1844, aged 65.

CXXXII.—(Upright.)

In memory of John Williams ; died June 10th, 1852, aged 32 years. Also Mary Jane, daughter of the above, and Maria, his wife ; died June 10th, 1850, aged 4 months. Also Maria, daughter of the above ; died August 11th, 1852, aged 4 months.

CXXXIII.—(Upright.)

In memory of Jane, daughter of Thomas and Mary Williams, of this town. Died March 27th, 1844, aged 27.

Reader, stand still and drop a tear
Upon the dust that slumbers here,
And when you read, instead of me
Think on the glass that runs for thee.

CXXXIV.—(Upright.)

In the memory of Rachel Davies, who died December 27th, 1844, aged 79 years.

Farewell my children dear,
I am not dead but sleeping here ;
Trust you in Christ and sin refrain,
And we in heaven shall meet again.

This stone is erected by John and Mary Davies, Laugharne.

CXXXV.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of John Horman, mariner, late of the island of Jersey. Died December 22nd, 1852, aged 46 years.

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby**CXXXVI.—(Upright.)**

In memory of Rebekah Thomas, who died August 11th, 1842, aged 36 years.

CXXXVII.—(Upright.)

To the memory of George Handcock, who was drown'd while bathing on the 16th of August, 1842, aged 26 years.

CXXXVIII.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of Anna Maria, daughter of Thomas and Mary Rogers, of this town, whose life, though short, was one of great affliction. She died April the 2nd, 1848, in the 6th year of her age.

I take those little lambs, said He,
And lay them in My breast ;
Protection they shall find in Me,
In Me be ever blest.

A coffin-shaped stone below bears the initials A.M.R.

CXXXIX.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Joan, wife of the late John James, Esq^r, Parliament Street, London. Died Nov^r. 4th, 1852, aged 67. This stone was erected as a mark of affectionate love by her children.

CXL.—(Upright.)

To the memory of Sarah, relict of Thomas Morse, of the White Hart, Tenby, who died Nov. 6th, 1839, aged 45 years. Also to the memory of the above named Thomas Morse, who died the 30th day of July, 1841, aged 54 years.

CXLI.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of Frank Havard ; born March 19th, 1842 ; died Sept^r. 11th, 1843. Also Francis John, aged 1 month. The beloved children of J. H. Jones. "Suffer little children to come unto Me."

CXLII.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of Henry Webb, late of Knightson, in this parish, who died July 30th, 1839, aged 59 years.

I hope the blessed Lord of host
Will them be sure to mind [small
The widow and five children
That I have left behind.

CXLIII.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of George Williams, who departed this life July 28th, 1849, aged 28 years. Also of Elizabeth, daughter of the above, who departed this life August 12th, 1851, aged 8 years.

CXLIV.—(Upright stone slab under fuschia bush.)

In memory of William Jones, who died May 27th, 1838, aged 31 years. “When Christ Who is our life shall appear : then shall we also appear with Him in glory.”—Col. iii.

CXLV.—(Altar tomb under fuschia bush.)

Sacred to the memory of Joseph Tabberer, Esq., who after a very long and severe illness, borne with exemplary fortitude, departed this life on the 12th of April, 1842, aged 54, most deeply and sincerely regretted by his family. “Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth.” Also to the memory of Frances, wife of the above, who departed this life on the 4th of May, 1835, aged 48. Also of Mary Victoria Hull and Francis Henry Bowers, who both died in their infancy. “And Jesus said, Suffer little children to come unto Me.” Also of John Bowers, Esq., of Edgbaston, County of Warwick, who died on Caldy Island on the 7th of March, 1867, aged 68 years. He was greatly beloved, and was for upwards of 20 years an active and highly respected magistrate of this borough.

CXLVI.—(Altar tomb, railed in.)

Sacred to the memory of Edward Williams Allen, Esq^r. (only son of the late Edward Allen, Esq., of Hay, in the County of Brecon), who departed this life at Tenby 24 Dec. 1851, aged 53 years.

CXLVI A.—(Altar tomb in same railing.)

Sacred to the memory of Margaret Louisa Lewes (eldest daughter of the late Eustace Lewes, Esq., formerly of Pembroke), who departed this life on the 5th day of October, 1837, aged 43. Deservedly esteemed and most sincerely lamented by all her relations and friends.

CXLVII.—(Upright.)

In memory of John Morris, of Sperricomb, who died June 8th, 1845, aged 12 years. “Are not my days few.”—Job 10, 20.

CXLVIII.—(Upright.)

To the memory of Mary, wife of Peter Cook, mariner, of this town, who died Feby. 9th, 1848, aged 46. “The wages of sin is death.”

CXLIX.—(Upright.)

In memory of William N. E., infant son of William and Frances Smith. Born 10th April, and died 29th October, 1848.

CL.—(Altar tomb.)

Sacred to the memory of Mr. David Edwards, wine and spirit merchant, of the City of Bristol, who died at Tenby August 13th, 1845, aged 44 years.

CLI.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of Lewis Truscott, who died at Tenby 16 January, 1845, aged 70.

CLII.—(Upright.)

In memory of W. B. Williams. Died May 8th, 1852; aged 58 years.

CLIII.—(Upright.)

To the memory of Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth Roch, of this parish, who departed this life June 16th, 1846, in the 7th year of her age.

This lovely bud, so young and fair,
Called home by early doom,
Just come to show how sweet a flower
In paradise would bloom.

Also of the above named Elizabeth Roch, who departed this life July 7th, 1850, aged 49 years. "I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

CLIV.—(Upright.)

In memory of Thomas Griffiths, the affectionate husband of Mary Griffiths, who died April 27th, 1846, aged 35.

Even dust as I am now,
And thou in time shall be,
Such one was I as thou,
Behold thyself in me.

CLV.—(Tomb within railings.) The inscription on a wall slab above is as follows :

In memory of Henry, infant son of Charles Norris, Esq^r., of Waterwynch, who departed this life the 23rd of Nov^r., 1841, aged 13 months. "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

CLVI.—(Altar tomb within railings.)

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Dora Noble, the beloved child of Captain Jeffery Whitelock Noble, R.N., and Charlotte his wife. She was taken from her afflicted parents, after a short illness, on the 11th November, 1842, at the age of three years and eight months. "Them which sleep in Jesus shall God bring with Him."

CLVII.—(Flat tombstone, with cross placed horizontally.)

Henrietta Rose Sedgwick. Died xxi. Sept., MDCCXL.

CLVIII.—(Upright.)

Deveroux Mack. Died June 15th, 1849, aged 43 years.

CLIX.—(Altar tomb.)

John Wedgwood, Esq^r. ; died January 26th, 1844, aged 78. Louisa Jane, wife of the above, daughter of John Bartlett Allen, Esq^r., of Cresselly, in this county ; died April 21st, 1836, and was buried in Montford Church, Salop.

CLX.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Plummer, who departed this life March 5th, 1853, aged 89 years. "The words that I speak unto you they are spirit, and they are life." Reader, you will dignify your character and enlarge your sphere of happiness both here and in heaven by promoting the reading of the blessed Bible.

CLXI.—(Upright.)

Philip Walter Sparks. Died June 4th, 1847, aged 23 months.

CLXII.—(Enclosed grave with upright stone slab.)

[*This contains the last interment in this churchyard.*]

Sacred to the memory of William Lawrence Wilkinson, Gent., late of London, who departed this life Sep. 11th, 1841, in the 41st year of his age. Also of Mary Elizabeth, sister of the above, and widow of William Richard Morris, Esq^r., solicitor, of London, who died April 15th, 1882, aged 83 years.

CLXIII.—(Enclosed grave with upright stone slab.)

Sacred to the memory of Catherine, the beloved wife of Benjamin Johnson, of the parish of Llandigwydd, in the county of Cardigan, and daughter of William and Sarah Harries, of the parish of Llandarog, in the county of Carmarthen, who died Feb. 17th, 1848, aged 27 years. "My days are past, my purposes are broken off, even the thoughts of my heart."—Job c. vii., v. 11. Also to the memory of Sarah Harries, sister of the above Catherine Johnson, who died April 28th, 1848, aged 22 years.

Two sister roses in this tomb,
Pluck'd off by death in early bloom,
Shall like twin buds grace higher spheres
Where ne'er a withering blight appears.

CLXIV.—(Upright.)

In memory of Elizabeth Pillman, who died December 24th, 1848, aged 72.

CLXV.—(Enclosed grave with upright slab.)

To the memory of Edith, daughter of George Coles, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, and Letitia, his wife ; who died June 20th, 1851, in the 11th year of her age.

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby

CLXVI.—(Upright.)

To the memory of Lucy Arabella Hereford, sixth daughter of Richard Hereford, Esq. (of Sutton Court, in the county of Hereford), who died March 31st, 1852, aged 5 years and 7 months.

CLXVII.—(Upright.)

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Hastings van Atwood, eldest son of Francis Thomas Atwood (vicar of Hammersmith), and Lucy, his wife; who, to the inexpressible grief of his parents and family, died at Tenby while bathing in the sea on the 17th of August, 1850, aged 20 years.

CLXVIII.—(Altar tomb.)

In memory of Jane Hood, who died at Tenby the xxivth day of October, MDCCCXLVIII., aged lxii. years.

CLXIX.—(Altar tomb.)

Sacred to the memory of Captain William Broughton, R.N., who died August 17th, 1849, aged 45 years.

CLXX.—(Coped tomb, surmounted by a cross placed horizontally.)

Sacred to the memory of Sarah Williams, of this town, who departed this life March 28th, 1850, aged 64 years. And of Rachel, her sister; died June 10th, 1850, aged 58. And of Arthur, their brother, who departed this life Sept^r. 13th, 1860, aged 78. And of Bridget Reynolds, their sister; died August 3rd, 1870, aged 76. Whose several remains are here interred.

CLXXI.—(Altar tomb, partly covered with ivy.)

John Ainsworth, Esquire, of Spotland, in Lancashire, Captain in the Army. Died September the 8th, 1849, aged 79.

CLXXII.—(Altar tomb.)

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Reynolds (Aldⁿ. of this town), who departed this life May 29th, 1841, aged 43 years.

CLXXIII.—(Altar tomb.)

Sacred to the memory of William Mortimer Roberts, who after a short but severe affliction departed this life Oct^r. 11th, 1842, aged 37 years. Lost by death! To his wife and children ever dear.

CLXXIV.—(Altar tomb.)

Elizabeth Leman, widow of the late James Leman, Esquire, of Bristol. Died at Tenby January 24th, 1850, aged 83.

CLXXV.—(Altar tomb.)

Sacred to the memory of Gertrude, daughter of Frederick and Ann Smyth, who died Feb^ry. 23rd, 1848, aged 3 months. Also of George Travers,

infant son of Montagu and Sarah Barton, who died at Tenby 10th March, 1865, aged nine months. And of Frederick Cuerton Travers Smyth, Esq.; died July 19th, 1870, aged 64. Also of Ann, widow of the above, aged 78.

CLXXVI.—(Altar tomb.)

Sacred to the memory of James Stevens, of this town, who departed this life April 20th, 1842, aged 67 years. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."—Psalm xxxvii., 37.

CLXXVII.—(Altar tomb.)

Sacred to the memory of Isaac Chambers, who departed this life 23rd day of January, 1847, aged 70 years. Also of Jane, relict of the above I. Chambers, and second daughter of the late W^m. Maddox, builder, of this town, who died August 2nd, 1856, aged 73. Also to Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of the above W^m. Maddox, who died September 8th, 1857, aged 77 years. Also George Stone; entered into his rest November 8th, 1872, aged 73 years. Also Mary, wife of Geo. Stone, who died June 21st, 1874, aged 78 years.

CLXXVIII.—(Altar tomb.)

Sacred to the memory of Lucy Lowder, wife of James Freeman, formerly of the city of Bristol, merchant. She departed this life the 2nd of November, 184—, aged 60 years. Also the above named James Freeman, who departed this life the 20th October, 1848, in his eighty-ninth year.

CLXXIX.—(Altar tomb, in the north corner, covered by elder bushes.)

Sacred to the memory of Robert Pennington Freeling. Born 16th November, 1840; died 21st December, 1844. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

CLXXX.—(Altar tomb, within railings.)

Sacred to the memory of Charles Thornton, Esq., of Carmarthen, who died August 11, 1846, in the 67th year of his age. Deeply and most deservedly regretted by his relatives and friends.

WALL SLABS, BEGINNING AT EAST OF CHURCHYARD.**CLXXXI.—(Much broken slab.)**

In memory of Elizabeth, wife of James Connor, mason, who d . . . fe the 10th of Dec . . . ber, 179°, 77 years.

CLXXXII.—(Nearly opposite south porch.)

Sacred to the memory of George Poole, who died 28th Feby., 1847, aged 74 years.

CLXXXIII.—(Slate.)

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Howells, of this town, who departed this life on the vith day of July, 1817, aged lxiii. years. Also to the memory of William Howells, husband of the above mentioned Elizabeth Howells, who departed this life on the 16th day of Feb., 1833, aged 74 years.
P. Trescowthick, engraver, Padstow.

CLXXXIV.—(Has entirely shaled away; is of soft slate.)

CLXXXIV A.—(Of marble.)

To the memory of William Morris, son of William and Elizabeth Morris, of this town, who departed this life Feb. 11th, 1812, aged 6 years.

If love and care death cold prevent
. should not so soon be spent.

CLXXXV.—(Slate.)

Sacred to the memory of Thomas James, tailor, of this town, who was accidentally drowned April 6th, 1852, aged 49 years. Those who shared his intimate acquaintance have the strongest reason to hope that his belief was in Christ, "the sure foundation." "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"—I. Corinthians, xv., 55. J. Rogers.

CLXXXVI.—(Stone tablet.)

In memory of Henry Rowe, joiner and carpenter, of this town, who departed this life Oct^r. 16, 1808, aged 34 years. Also of his two daughters, Ann and Sarah Ann, each aged 4 years.

A faithful friend, a husband dear,
A tender father lieth here.
Great is the loss that we sustain,
We hope in Christ to meet again.

CLXXXVII.—(Slate tablet.)

Sacred to the memory of George Noot, who died November 17th, 1848, in the 33rd year of his age.

CLXXXVIII.—(Marble tablet, west side of path.)

In memory of Mary Lloyd, who died March 11th, 1811, aged 76. Also of Jane Eynon, daughter of John and Jane Eynon of this town, who died Feb. 12th, 1815, aged 7 years. And also of the above mentioned Jane Eynon, wife of John Eynon, who died Nov^r. 21st, 1819, aged xlviij. years.

CLXXXIX.—(Slate slab.)

Jane Hoare Walker. October, 1821.

CXC.—(Slab of stone in wall of St. Mary's College.)

In memory of Archdale Sharpin, late captain of H. M. 55th Regiment of Infantry, and third surviving son of the Rev^{ed}. Edward Sharpin, late of Swaffham, Norfolk. He died Jan^y. 23rd, 1842, aged 48 years.

DISPLACED SLABS LEANING AGAINST THE WALL.

CXCI.—(Small upright leaning against the wall, lower part of grave-yard.)

W. W.

CXCII.—(Upright, leaning against wall, not far from Mrs. Mallory's tomb.)

To the memory of C. P. Bartlett, who died June 10th, 1818, aged 3 years.

This early bud, so young and fair,
Call'd hence by early doom,
Just come to show how sweet a flower
In Paradise will bloom.

CXCIII.

In memory of Mary Frost, who died January 15, 1844, aged 76 years.

Let friends forbear to mourn and weep,
While in the dust I sweetly sleep ;
This frailsome world I left behind
A crown of glory for to find.

CXCIV.

T X H

CXCV.—(Some grave-stones lie against the south wall of raised part of yard.)

To the memory of Henry, the son of John and Ann Way, who died Feb. the 12th, 1830, aged 5 years. Also Henry, aged 13 months. Also Charles, aged 8 months. Also Thomas, aged 7 months.

NON-SEPULCHRAL MEMORIALS.

EAST WINDOW.

To the honour and glory of God, and in affectionate remembrance of the Rev^{ed}. William Tuder, and Elizabetha Camilla his wife, and of their children, William John Kelly, Thomas, Mary, Lucy, Sophia and Anne. This window is erected by Frances Tuder, daughter of the above William and Elizabetha Camilla Tuder, A.D. 1856.

SOUTH-EAST WINDOW IN ST. ANNE'S CHAPEL.

In memory of the Revnd. John Hunter Humphreys, LL.D., for 21 years Rector of this parish, who died Jan. 12, 1852, aged 76 years, and lies buried in the chancel of this church.

SOUTH-WEST WINDOW IN ST. ANNE'S CHAPEL.

William Lyons, died the 17th 1849, aged 83 years. Sarah, his wife, died May 1, 1860, aged 92 years. and their children—Elizabeth, aged 32, and John, aged 47, and Charles and Francis and James, who died infants; Antony, died 1862, aged 67; Mary Ellen Walcott Sympson, died 1863, aged 62; Catherine Anne, died 1873, aged 75; William, died 1878, aged 81; Henry, died 1878, aged 75; Jane, died 1879, aged 73; Sarah, died 1885, aged 78.

WINDOW IN TOWER.

In 1861 Miss M. A. Hardy filled this window with stained glass in memory of her father, J. Hardy, M.P. for Bradford. There is no dedicatory legend.

WEST WINDOW.

In memory of James Lewis, of Grondre; died Dec^{ber}. 6, 1824. And of William Howell, of Tenby; died Oct. 18, 1850. Also of Elizabeth Howell; died May 2, 1882.

NORTH-EAST WINDOW.

In memory of Captain Edmund Morgan, of Greenhill, Tenby; died at Llandysil, July 20, 1861. Mrs Elizabeth Mary Morgan; died at Tenby Sept. 13, 1873. Stanley Morgan; died at Holland Landing, Ontario, April 13, 1877. Frayle Querto, South America, July 13, 1879. Emily Mary, beloved wife of William Learmonth, Esq., retired officer of the Lord Chancellor, eldest daughter of Cap^m. Edmund Morgan, of Greenhill, Tenby, and Byddleston Park, Bucks; died May 22, 1899; erected by her husband.

CLERESTORY LIGHTS IN CHANCEL.

The ancient clerestory lights of this chancel were re-opened in the year 1903 as a remembrance of Georgina Elizabeth, dear wife to Edward Laws, of Brython Place, in this Borough. She died May 8, 1897.

ORGAN.

In gloriam sacrae sanctae Trinitatis et in memoriam Elizabethæ Roper et Susannæ Guillemaud hoc organum. D.D.D. Filius filiaque Fredricus D. Dyster et Francesca uxor ejus. A.D. 1869.

FONT.

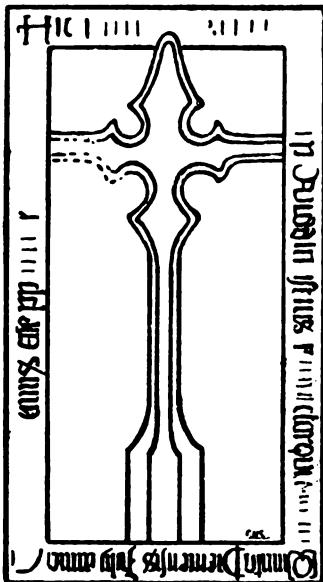
To the glory of God and in memory of George Chater, F.R.C.S. Erected
Anno Domini MDCCCLXXXVI.

NORTH PORCH.

Erected by her friends in affectionate remembrance of Frances Tudor,
who died on Christmas Day, 1860.

HEATING APPARATUS.

The heating apparatus of this Church was supplied in 1886
by the sons of the late Charles Allen, as a memorial to their
father. There is no recording tablet.



**Sepulchral Slab of (Hugo) ab Owain,
Rector of Tenby 1450 (circa).**

See page 108 ante.

The **Fabric**



SCALE

GROUND PLAN of the CHURCH or ST MARY THE VIRGIN.
TENBY 1906.

MESURED BY
J. FREECE & JAMES.
ARCHITECT,
TENBY.

REFERENCES

- A Modern Steps leading to Chapel of Jesus
- B Modern Doorway to Vestry
- C Decorated Piscina
- D Perpendicular Font
- E Inscribed Stone from Cruciform Porch
- F Doorway made by Archdeacon Clark
- G Old Door to Belfry
- H Wall of Norman-Welsh Church
- I Aumbry
- J Wall of Early English Porch
- K West Door, formerly inner door of Porch
- L Modern Font
- M Entrance to Rood Stairs
- N
- 1 Tomb, probably Bishop Hundden, 1475
- 2 " Unknown Lady, early Fourteenth Century
- 3 " Margaretta ap Rhys, 1610
- 4 " Hugo ap Owain, Rector 1450, *circa*
- 5 " Merchant Adventurer, December 26, 1407
- 6 " Bishop Tully, 1482
- 7 " Thomas and John White, 1482-1500, *circa*
- 8 " William Risam, 1633
- 9 " Rudolph Mercer, 1613
- 10 " John Roch, sen., John Roch, jun., 1670
- 11 " Isabella Perrot, *née* Verney, August 6, 1413
- 12 " Thomas Rogers, 1693

The Fabric

FORETHOUGHTS CONCERNING THE FABRIC.

It has long been an unwritten law, established by ecclesiastical archæologists, that in studying the fabric of a Church the outside should be considered before any examination of the interior takes place. The writer trusts that he may be forgiven in that he has not kept this commandment. His excuse must be that, in Tenby Church, history entirely depends on sparsely scattered details, and these, with very few exceptions, will be found within the walls.

In 1852 E. A. Freeman, Regius Professor of History, Oxford, and author of the *Norman Conquest*, &c., &c., made a very cursory examination of Tenby Church, and subsequently read a paper on the "Architectural Antiquities of South Pembrokeshire" to the congress of the Cambrian Archæological Association, who that year met in the town of Tenby. In the course of this lecture he referred to Tenby Church in the following words:—"An examination of the plinths of the pillars, where vestiges of earlier buildings so often lurk, convinced me that a Norman or Early English building of no less conspicuous size occupied the same site."¹

I have, to the best of my ability, worked out the history of the fabric of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby, dealing with it stone by stone so far as the plasterer admitted; I have had the great advantage of access to printed books, such as Papal Registers and John of Whethamstede's Register, and many

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, II., vol., iii. p. 187.

MSS. at the Record Office, &c. ; and, most important of all, I have enjoyed exceptional privileges, granted to me by the late Rector, the Rev. George Huntington, his successor, the Rev. Nixon Chetwode Ram, and their Churchwardens, Messrs. James Truscott and James Bowen : privileges for which I cannot be too grateful. I have been permitted to strip off plaster and open out concealed details, thereby setting to rest several difficult problems in the architectural history of Tenby Church. These advantages were denied to the great professor. I have worked quite independently of his dictum, and am happy to say I have arrived at the same, or nearly the same, conclusion by a different method. The great professor's instinct was correct, though, as it turned out, his argument deduced from the pillar plinths was faulty. In order to settle this point, I obtained permission from the late Rector, the Rev. George Huntington, and his Churchwardens, to test the matter with pick and shovel. Selecting the second pillar from the west end of the south arcade, because "the vestiges of earlier buildings" were here very well marked, and the surrounding surface free from grave-stones and sittings, I had the pavement taken up and the pillar traced down to its base. I found the oolite plinth rested on a block of lime-stone rubble masonry, which latter was strengthened by a circle of large rough stones, proving that if any wall or pillar had preceded the existing Perpendicular column it had been entirely removed when the latter was erected. The vestiges noted by Freeman were in truth portions of a protruding "earth table," exposed to view by someone who, for some purpose, had altered the level of the church floor.¹

But, though I am obliged unwillingly to discard the plinth theory, I believe that the east end of the south aisle is a remnant of the Norman church served by Giraldus Cambrensis in 1172 ; that the tower, chancel, north-west aisle, south aisle (except the south wall), and gable over the south door were built by Warine

¹ Probably this was done by masons of the Perpendicular Period who erected the raised altar steps.

de Munchensy in 1245 ; that the spire, St. Anne's Chapel and the chancel were built in Sir Guy de Bryan's time, about 1350 ; that the north chancel aisle, or St. Nicholas' Chapel as it is now called, was built in Perpendicular times, before the Merchant Adventurer was buried in 1407 ; and that the south porch was erected after Isabella Verney (who died in 1413) had been totally forgotten by her own relations. My reasons for these beliefs I have set out in the following pages. Likely enough some of them may be mistakes.

Tenby Church is a very difficult structure to understand. Its details have been ruthlessly removed by many destructive generations, and the abominable plasterer has covered up the walls so effectively that such as remain are hard to find.

As will be seen from our Chronicle of Events, the Church of St. Mary has been a subject of comment for eight hundred years ; but until 1631 these various notices were personal, telling only of patrons and parsons, saying scarcely anything about the construction and reconstruction of the church. In the seventeenth century growth had ceased and decay set in.

It is quite improbable that this, one of the largest parish churches in Wales, was built up by one man on one plan ; indeed, it requires but a very slight knowledge of architecture to pick out Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular work in the building. Unfortunately, the architects (there were several) who flourished in the Perpendicular period made a very clean sweep of the details constructed or inserted by their predecessors.

In reading the history of our churches, as told by their stones, one fact must constantly be borne in mind. If we see a colonnade of Decorated or Perpendicular arches, strange as it may seem, the wall supported by these arches may be of Early English or even Norman construction. The mediæval churchmen were constantly altering their churches, and boasted that in effecting these improvements the daily services were not interrupted. Their

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method of reconstruction was to break a hole in the wall corresponding to the size of the arch to be inserted, build in what was required, leave the work to set, and repeat the process.¹ In this way the colonnades of Tenby Church were constructed, but, as we have seen, the piers were rebuilt from the bottom. The Perpendicular reconstructors were evidently somewhat nervous; they removed the stone-vaulted roof, and replaced it with wood, presumably for the sake of safety. All the arches, with the exception of those in the tower, are Perpendicular, though the walls they support are mostly of the Early English or Decorated periods, and therefore much older than the arches.

The Welsh-Norman Church

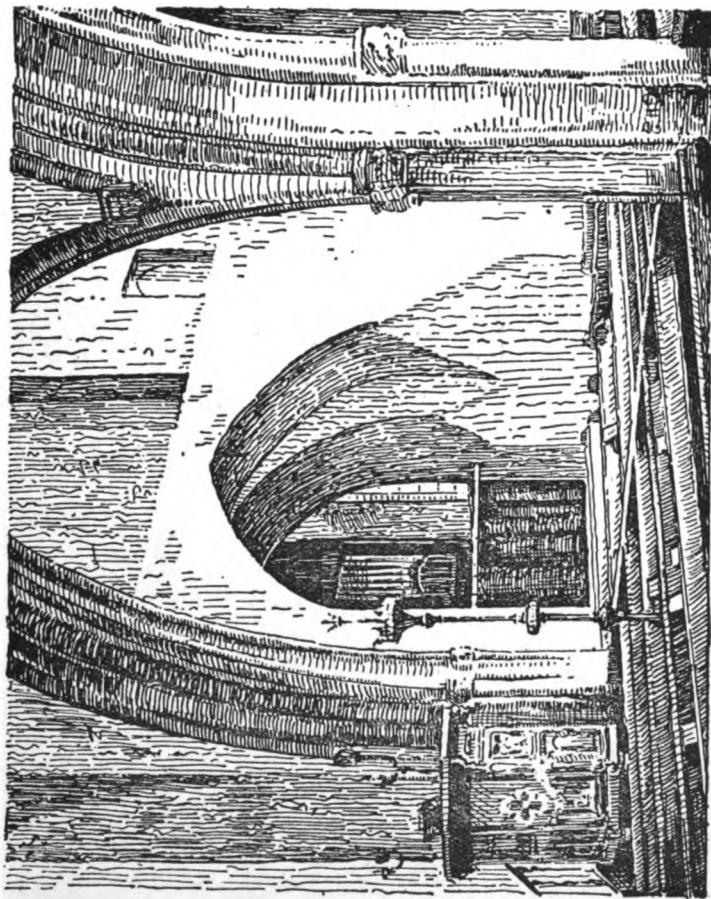
There is absolutely no doubt that a church was standing in the year 1172 on the site now occupied by St. Mary's, Tenby.² When that building was erected it is impossible to say, but as Tenby saw Romano-British townsfolk, she probably had a church soon after the introduction of Christianity into Wales, and this seems to have occurred about the beginning of the fifth century.³ The Welsh-Norman Church was destroyed by Maelgwn ap Rhys in 1186, and not restored for fifty-nine years.⁴ Can we find any relics of this venerable fane, a holy place, may be, two hundred years before Augustine preached in Canterbury?

The only remnants of the old Church seem to be part of the eastern wall of the south aisle. It is without details to give us a date, but there can be no reasonable doubt that a part, at all events, of this structure stood before the Early English tower was erected; indeed, this latter edifice is actually superimposed upon the pre-existing wall. Taking the wall as our guide, we must

¹ A very instructive instance of this method may be seen in the adjacent church of Manorbier. There the little early lights of an outside wall are left between the pillars of a colonnade.

² Chronicle of Events, p. 3 *ante.* ³ *Little England Beyond Wales*, p. 52.

⁴ Chronicle of Events, p. 4 *ante.*



Wall of Norman-Welsh Church

suppose that the Welsh-Norman Church had a chancel on the site of the present tower, and that it had a narrow chancel arch (something resembling that at Gumfreston), which the Early English builders have cut away, trying in vain to make it match their own tower arch. We have no means by which we may guess the length of this Church, but it was certainly narrower than the present south aisle, as the *outside* gable of an Early English porch is embedded in the wall through which the south doorway passes, and the length of this porch must be taken from the width of the Welsh-Norman Church.

The Early English Church

As we have seen,¹ in 1248 Warine de Munchensy, husband of Joan Mareschal, Countess of Pembroke, "caused the Church of Tenby to be perfected, which from the time of the burning of the town till then had not been restored." We may take it that work done in 1245 was Early English. Can we find anything of this period in Tenby Church?

THE TOWER.

The tower and little gable with a lancet light, embedded in the south wall of the south aisle, answer to this description. Taking the tower as our starting point, if we trace the bonding where walls meet, we find that other portions of the Church must be synchronous with the tower. This latter is an edifice 84 feet high and 28 feet square, crowned with battlements, the crenellations rising from a corbel table. They are not, however, carried round the stair turret, which occupies the south-west corner. The basement of the tower opens out into the Church through three pointed arches of unequal size; the southern side is occupied by an arch filled up with a window. In addition to the basement, there are two chambers in the tower, one for ringers, the other for bells. The original entrance was from the

¹ Chronicle of Events, p. 4 *ante*.

inside, by an Early English doorway in the south-west corner, now blocked up, and concealed on the inside by a cupboard ; on the other side Archdeacon Clark covered the lower part of the arch with his flight of stairs, but the upper portion still remains exposed to view.¹ About half-way between the entrance and the ringers' chamber, a little Early English doorway gives access to the top of the old Norman-Welsh wall. The latter was levelled and used as a gangway, though what may have been the object is not to be readily guessed. It does not seem possible that it could have led to a priest's chamber ;² nor was it arranged as a means of access to the rood loft, though it has been suggested that some alterations might have been made after the rood loft steps in the chancel were blocked, but there are no indications of a passage way through the wall to the chancel, while it is almost certain that the door was made when the steps were built. Each door jamb ends in a chamfered base ; one jamb is longer than the other to accommodate the level of the stair treads.

The ringers' chamber is lighted by four plain lancet windows placed in arched recesses, that to the north being largest ; the sides are deeply splayed. There are many corbels in the walls ; a small plain aumbry on the eastern side of the northern arch is the only detail, and this is blocked up.

The bell chamber, lighted by four belfry windows, reaches to the summit of the tower, and from this room you look up through the hollow cone of the Decorated spire ; a stair leads from the bell chamber to the battlements, from whence a very extensive view expands.

On returning to the basement, and looking up at the western corner of the north face of the tower, the spring of an

¹ In 1860 the Archdeacon shut off the tower from the Church, and made a new entry into the former. In those days church bells were used to emphasize all secular rejoicings ; if a notable townsman returned to Tenby (for instance) from a journey, the bells were rung and the ringers treated with beer, so that occasionally they were not in a very church-going condition.

² As will be presently seen, the south aisle was covered with a stone-vaulted roof in Early English days.

arch will be seen. As this is part and parcel of the tower it must be a portion of the Early English chancel arch. There is no corresponding spring on the northern side of the chancel. Let the reader now proceed to the western door of the Church, and examine the top of the south wall of the nave. He will see faint traces of the spring of a vaulted roof; it is faint but clear. If he goes into the south aisle and looks at the other side of this wall the commencement of the vault is strong enough, extending the whole length of the aisle from east to west. There is no corresponding spring of vaulting on the north wall of the nave, the Perpendicular workmen having faced it up when they inserted the arches, but on the inner side of this wall (*i.e.*, the south side of the north aisle) it is clear, and on the wall facing it (north wall of north aisle). So we find the vaulting which stands at the south-west corner of the tower formerly extended over the nave, north aisle,¹ and south aisle, but not the whole width of the latter, for embedded in the south wall of the aisle, over the south door, an Early English lancet light will be noticed. This is in the outside gable of a porch, which may be readily traced in the little chamber above the Perpendicular porch now in use; so clear is it that the flag-stone on which the finial rested still remains. The rubble wall which concealed this light was mostly composed of fragments, many having Decorated mouldings on them.

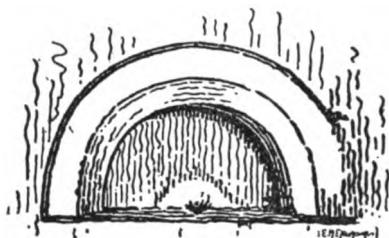
THE PISCINA UNDER THE CHANCEL ARCH.

There is another matter to which attention must be drawn. Under the spring of the chancel arch, in the south-western corner of the tower, is a piscina, which appears to be Norman.² It is

¹ A correction. If the reader turns to page 66, line 13, he will find: "The monument cannot be *in situ* (if the writer is not in error) for the north aisle seems to have been built in Perpendicular times." This passage was written and set up some time ago, and is a mistake. The writer was in error; the vaulting mentioned above proves the north aisle to be of the same date as the tower, and therefore the lady's tomb most likely is *in situ*.

² Norman piscinæ are rare, but existent; for instance, side by side with a beautiful and well-marked Norman sedilia there is, in St. Mary's-in-the-Field, Leicester, a piscina which strongly resembles that in question.

an insertion, for the hand can be passed round the back, and when we stripped off the plaster, a broken line in the tower wall



Piscina under the Chancel Arch. was quite evident. Perhaps it stood in the Welsh-Norman church of Gerald de Barri, and was moved to its present position to serve an altar placed in Warine de Munchensy's new rood loft. An altar in the rood loft, with a

piscina at the stair foot, was not an uncommon arrangement.

THE ROOD STAIR.

About a foot to the eastward of this Norman piscina, a square-headed recess marks the spot from which the rood loft staircase formerly sprang. The entrance was about 3 feet above the church floor, approached probably by a movable wooden flight of steps. The story of its discovery is as follows:— According to tradition, in this part of the tower steps had been seen when tablets to the memory of Miss Moore and Mr. Mason were erected. Thinking that an exploration of the rood loft stair would add to our knowledge of the architectural history of Tenby Church, I asked permission from the Rev. N. C. Ram, our rector, and his churchwardens, to make an examination. In February, 1906, we stripped off the plaster, and some slight indications of a door jamb on the western side became visible. Following up this clue, we opened out a recess 1 foot 7 inches wide, 2 feet 5 inches deep, and about 6 feet high. Running westward from the recess was a passage blocked with masonry, with which we did not meddle. The recess was filled in with large stones, very carefully laid in most excellent mortar.¹ Frequently

¹ The sort locally known as “castle mortar,” because it was employed in the erection of our numerous castles; the secret seems to have been that the lime was air slaked.

the stones broke before the mortar would give way. The door jambs, lintel (or arch), and roof had been removed from the recess, apparently to expedite the task of closing it up. In the substance of the tower (above the line which showed where the roof of the recess had been) the under side of the stair-treads was traceable. The recess was plastered all through ; this covering made any mistake as to its original shape impossible.

MURAL PICTURE OF THE CRUCIFIXION.¹

On the southern surface of the plaster a straight line had been worn, leading into the western passage, apparently by a rope which once acted as baluster to the staircase, while on the eastern surface was the remainder of a very interesting mural painting in black and red. Within a frame, 3 feet 7 inches high and 2 feet 2 inches wide, was a picture of the Crucifixion. On a raguly cross (*i.e.*, one made of untrimmed wood showing the knots)² hung the Saviour ; the left arm and a few lines of the head and body are all that remain. The thorny crown is indicated, and the hair is shown in red lines. A huge sparrow-bill nail passes through the flesh of the forefinger before it is driven into the palm. On the right hand side the Blessed Virgin appears clad in a long, flowing garment. On the left St. John stands ; his hair is square cut, in the fashion of the thirteenth century ; his under garment is a full skirt, above which is an upper robe gathered in by a girdle. This garment had long, hanging sleeves, and was sharply vandyked at the hem.

There was but one layer of plaster on the wall, and on this the mural picture was drawn. It had never been coated over with white-wash, proving that the tower could not have been very old when the painting was immured. The picture was injured by walling up the staircase, not by wanton mischief or wear and

¹ See Frontispiece.

² The cross in this picture is made out of a growing tree, to which an untrimmed bough is fixed. The artist seems to have forgotten, or disregarded, the account given in the Gospels.

tear. Looking to the surroundings, the probable story seems to run somewhat thus: The Early English tower builders of the thirteenth century built the north-western pier of their steeple with a hollow core, to accommodate a rood loft stair, satisfying themselves that it was strong enough for their purpose; but when the builders of the Decorated period, in the fourteenth century, superimposed the spire, it became evident that a hollow pier was dangerous, so they very carefully built up the rood loft stair. The rood loft itself must have remained, with perhaps a wooden approach, for the chancel was continuously known as the "Aisle of the Rood of Grace."¹ When it became plain to me that the rood stair had been built up to strengthen the tower, nothing remained but to close the opening we had made; this was at once done with carefully selected stones set in Portland cement. Re-covering the mural painting was a grief to us, but it could not be helped. We protected the picture with slates so as to preserve it from further injury, and bade it adieu. As there was none of the original entrance arch left, we considered that a plain rectangular recess in the plaster was a more conscientious memorial of the buried staircase than a modern arch made by ourselves would have been.

To sum up, the plan of Munchensy's Church seems to have been: The tower as it is; a chancel extending about as far as the choir runs; a rood loft; the nave; north and south aisles as at present, the latter narrower, with a porch to the north of the existing one. This south porch was most likely the principal entrance of the church; what the northern and western doorways may have been we cannot say. All these buildings were probably covered with plain vaulted roofing.

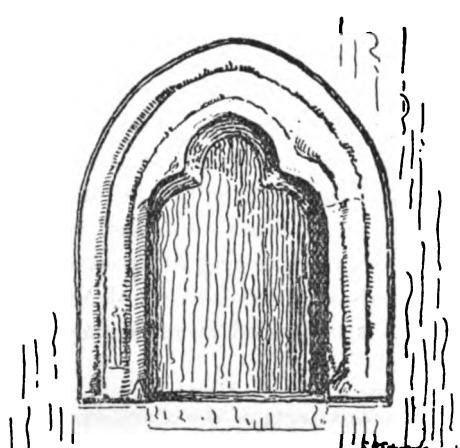
Additions in the Decorated Period

We have seen that Warine de Munchensey completed the Early English portion of Tenby Church (presumably including the

¹ Chronicle of Events, 1548, p. 23; 1631, p. 27; Lord's Ichnography of Tenby Church, 1720; and 1813, p. 51.

tower) in 1245, and that before the first plaster of the rood loft stair in this tower had become soiled, the hollow formed in the tower for the stairs had been blocked up very carefully. Surely this must have been done either as a precautionary measure, before the Decorated spire was built, or as a remedy for damage done to the tower by the imposition of the additional weight. In either case we may fairly assume that there is no very great difference in the age of tower and spire.

Such was not the belief of our great-grandfathers. So bizarre was the appearance of a Decorated freestone spire perched on an Early English limestone tower, that one of the early guide books declares : "The modern spire of wood, painted so as to imitate stone, with a large brass weathercock at top and a bell hung outside, bespeaks no great taste in the contrivers, and certainly does not accord with the venerability of a good old structure, the church."¹ The interior angles of the tower are filled in with four blocks of solid masonry, which support the spire 62 feet in height. Its base is square, with the corners cut off ; from this



PISCINA IN ST. ANNE'S CHAPEL.

rises the octagonal cone, with eight mouldings running nearly up to the summit, where they terminate in a cluster of moulded capitals. Above these rests the ball which crowns the edifice.

The southern wall of St. Anne's Chapel is so covered with growth on the outside,

¹ *Letters Written During a Tour through South Wales* (Rev. T. Jenkins, 1804), p. 244.

and plaster within, that it is impossible to say whether it is bonded with the tower ; the writer's belief is that such is not the case. At any rate, there is no doubt that the piscina in this wall is of the Decorated period, and therefore of the same age as the spire.

In the eastern wall of St. Anne's Chapel tradition reports that mural paintings and a window are covered in, but of these the writer has no personal knowledge.

The slab now resting on the communion table was discovered in the floor of this chapel, near where the present vestry door now is. There can be little doubt this formed part of the altar served by Richard Williams in 1548, for which he received an emolument of £3 15s.¹ The northern wall of the chapel contains a series of Perpendicular arches supporting an earlier wall. This wall is not bonded into the tower. On the south side of its western arch a curious recess will be observed adjoining the tower, which was formerly filled up and plastered over ; then it somewhat resembled a huge rough stone which forms part of the tower of Gumfreston Church. By permission of the late rector, the Rev. George Huntington, and his churchwardens, I stripped off the plaster. It turned out to be a borrowed light between St. Anne's Chapel and the chancel, of a very primitive description, much resembling the little clerestory window above. It had been carefully filled up, probably by the constructors of the Perpendicular arch, with a view to strengthen the wall they had weakened by cutting through. There were most likely a series of these borrowed lights, corresponding to the clerestory windows above. It seems a misuse of words to call these plain openings Decorated, but that is the period in which they were built.

If the reader now turns to the spring of the chancel arch he

¹ See page 23, *ante*. That this is the Chapel of St. Anne there can be no doubt ; but it is equally certain that the building was called St. Thomas' Aisle in 1631 (p. 27), and by Lord in his *Ichnography*, 1720. Why this may have been I cannot guess. Archdeacon Clark calls it the South or St. Mary's Chapel ; but in his day all knowledge of the Church had been lost.

will see some slight indications of the cornice on the northern wall of the chancel, running from thence at intervals as far as the eastern wall of the Church, above the Perpendicular arches. We found that the heavy cornice exhibited in St. Anne's Chapel is let into the tower (not bonded in it), and that formerly the cornice passed right through the wall into the chancel, carrying on it an incised inscription. This, unfortunately, we could not read.¹

The reader must now go outside the Church, and observe a small triangular aperture over the east window, at present closed with brick.² The cusplines which still remain in this triangular opening mark it as a trefoil light common in the Decorated period; a good example may be seen in the Chapter House in St. David's Cathedral. This light is covered on the inside by the fine Perpendicular roof. The Decorated roof of the chancel is higher than that shown by the spring of the Early English arch on the north-western side of the tower, and very much higher than the existing Perpendicular roofs. The Decorated additions are so many, and so widely spread, that they cannot fairly be passed over as mere insertions; besides, a good deal of actual walling was done in this period, in addition to the spire.

We may sum them up somewhat as follows:

The closing of the Early English rood loft staircase; the spire; St. Anne's Chapel with its heavy cornice, borrowed light, clerestory windows and piscina; the chancel arch, and in fact the whole chancel, with the little three-cornered light over the east window. The unknown lady's tomb (monument No. 1) is of this period.

¹ The hole was too small for the writer to get in. Mr. Morley, a younger and slighter person, crept through the borrowed light in St. Anne's Chapel, and made a rubbing of seven letters, but through the difficulties of position and the battered state of the characters, nothing could be done with them. We bricked up the hole, and left a little aperture to mark the place, trusting that some slim and agile antiquary may in days to come solve the problem.

² This object can only be examined in the Winter, when the ampelopsis is bare.

As will be seen on reference to page 6 *ante*, it is the opinion of the writer that some, if not all, of these additions were made under the influence of the great soldier and church builder, Sir Guy de Bryan, K.G.

The Perpendicular Transformation

There seems to have been slight pause, if any, between the building operations designed and executed in Tenby Church by architects of the Decorated and Perpendicular periods.

The more important structural alterations carried out in St. Mary's during the latter architectural period were probably commenced and finished in the last quarter of the fourteenth century, or thereabouts. Perhaps the first work undertaken by the Perpendicular architect was to remove the vaulted stone roof from the south aisle, pull down the south wall and throw it back to the line of the outside gable of the Early English porch.

SOUTH WALL OF SOUTH AISLE.

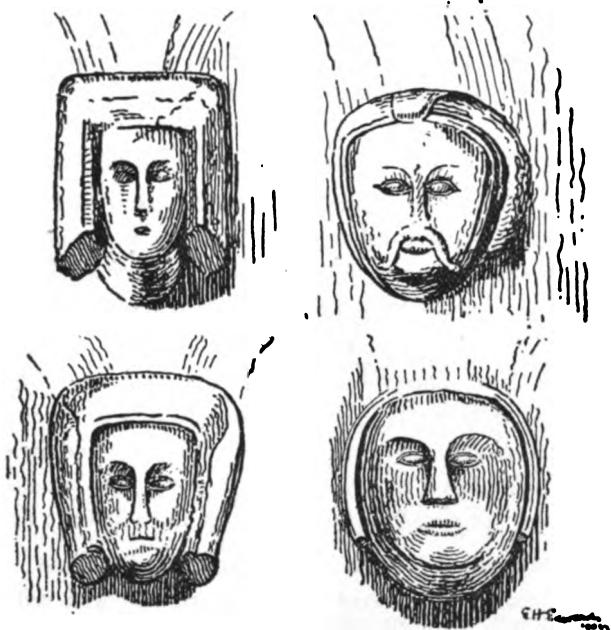
The south wall of the south aisle is a very poor piece of masonry. It is constructed of fragments and second-hand material ; it batters outward in strange fashion, bulging in and out to such an extent that the Victorian architect, shocked by its eccentricities, shaved it down when he inserted his modern Perpendicular windows.¹ Having connected this new south wall with the old Norman-Welsh work on the east, and the Early English building at the west end, he proceeded to cover in his reconstructed south aisle with the handsome arched collar beam roof which still remains.²

¹ Near the eastern end of this wall is an aumbry ; what its duty may have been it is impossible to say.

² About twenty feet above the little door leading from the tower to the gangway on the Norman-Welsh wall, and just below the ringers' chamber, is a disused light in the stair turret. When the wooden roof was substituted for the vaulted stone this loop-hole was covered in by the former, and therefore blocked up.

PIERS AND ARCHES.

The next work was most likely to cut holes in the Early English wall on the south side of the nave, and build up the present piers and arches from the live rock.¹ The southern arcade of the nave consists of five arches, four of which are equilateral ; that to the eastward, however, is a drop arch, and has a span of 17ft. 1in.;² the other four measure 9ft. 9in. All the piers in this series are formed with four shafts and four



Heads on Piers in Nave.

hollows. They have capitals and bases, and on the northern side, above the imposts, are enriched with a succession of very interesting heads, probably contemporary portraits.

¹ See page 146 *ante*.

² In 1828 Dr. Roch tampered with this arch ; but on reference to Lord's Ichnotography of the Church it will be seen that in 1720 its span was greater than that of the other four. Its superior magnitude is probably a survival from the earliest period.

To begin with the western pier. On the capital are conventional palm leaves, and above (very much battered), a male head clean shaven, with the exception of a moustache, wearing a hood, having a narrow tail or "lirripipe" twisted over the top of the head, which is a characteristic of the latter quarter of the fourteenth century, when Richard II. was king, and hoods from being merely pointed had been prolonged with lirripes, but had not as yet developed the sash-like appendages fashionable in the fifteenth century, which may be seen on White's effigy in this Church.

The second pier from the West has a capital with the conventional palm leaves, and above the head of a lady wearing a square-headed cap, formed by a roll of material, encircling the top of the head. This, too, was the mode in Richard's reign.

Pier number three has the conventional palm leaves on its capital, and above is a square-capped lady, who, however, does not concern us, as she was either renewed or restored out of all knowledge by Archdeacon Clark about fifty years ago.

The capital of the fourth pier is without doubt the best in the Church. It is composed of oak leaves, acorns, vine leaves and grapes, the latter being little, tight-packed clusters of currant-like berries, such as were grown in mediæval England and used for wine making; above is a lady with a head-dress resembling number two, excepting that the corners of the roll are rounded.

The fifth pier is one of those altered by Dr. Roch. The capital has some remains of the palm leaves, eked out with patriotic rose and thistle; from above a brand new mediæval lady beams down on us. The Archdeacon was the author of her being.

The sixth pier, behind the pulpit, has a capital, on which Dr. Roch completed his patriotic emblems with a shamrock and leek, but the head above has fortunately escaped; it represents a stout, elderly male, clean shaven, wearing a close-fitting plain cap, apparently a priest, perhaps the rector of the day.

Indications of colour may be seen on the southern face of the arches to the westward. Joseph Lord, in the description of Tenby Church he wrote for Browne Willis in 1720, states that "The pillars are handsomely wrought, and painted to represent marble."¹ Whether this colouring is what he refers to, or his marble may have been an upper layer scraped off by the Archdeacon, it is impossible to say, but there seems no reason to doubt that the red lines still remaining are original, and part of a colour scheme that embraced the whole Church. This set of arches is plain but good, the best we have, and seems to be early Transitional Perpendicular. The northern arcade on the opposite side of the nave does not correspond. It too has five arches, of which that to the eastward is widest, having a span of 15ft. 1in., while the reach of the others measures but 11ft. 5in.

The mouldings of the pillars are continued in the arches without capital or impost. These mouldings consist of a filleted boutell and hollow. The piers of the easternmost arch have bases; the others spring directly from the earth-table.

It will be observed that the eastern arches on both sides of the nave, though not correspondent with each other, are wider than the remaining arches, and, more than that, seem to be constructed of a different material (Bath stone. Are the others Caen?). Lord, in 1720, notes this variation in size, so that the superiority does not date from 1828, when Dr. Roch reduced the pillar near the pulpit.

In due course the Perpendicular architect took the chancel in hand. He evidently doubted the strength of the south wall, which was perforated most likely with small earlier arches, and certainly with borrowed lights into St. Anne's Chapel,² besides being loaded with a cornice of cyclopean massiveness. To meet these difficulties, he filled up the borrowed lights with very great care, cut two openings, which he filled in with a pair of drop

¹ See page 41 *ante.*

² See page 155 *ante.*

arches, that to the eastward measuring 14ft. 7in. in span, while the western opening is but 12ft. 4in.; they are evidently copied from the southern arcade of the nave, and exhibit a sad decadence. The Perpendicular architect also faced up the northern surface of the wall, covering the heavy cornice, which bore an inscription on its northern side,¹ and to make up for this vandalism inserted eight brackets to bear figures of angels.

On the northern side of the chancel the remodelling architect has left his mark. Here he hacked away the heavy cornice, of which he left slight vestiges under the chancel arch and near to the east end of the northern wall of the chancel; this wall he then faced up, cut three openings one after the other, and inserted three flattened Perpendicular segmental arches.

Though late Perpendicular, these are a great improvement on the paltry things facing them. Our architect did more at this point and period than cut arches; he enclosed the irregular plot (which up to that time had been an open space) lying between the eastern wall of the north aisle, the houses in High Street, and the chancel, from which he formed the queer lop-sided north chancel aisle, which our late rector, the Rev. George Huntington, dedicated to St. Nicholas.

The northern wall of this addition was very badly built, as was the other Perpendicular wall on the south side of the south aisle; its original constructor had to put up a flying buttress to prevent it from tumbling down.² Our architect then cut a large arch through the end of the north aisle, and connected it with his new building. This arch has the boutell and hollow moulding, but no capitals. The annex seems to have been constructed to serve a double purpose, first to give additional space for burial

¹ See page 155 *ante*.

² This arch rested against a house belonging to Miss Child at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and when the little house was pulled down to widen the street in 1836 the buttress came away too, and had to be replaced by the present erection. When Archdeacon Clark inserted his Victorian Perpendicular windows in 1855 he complained bitterly of the faulty construction of the wall.

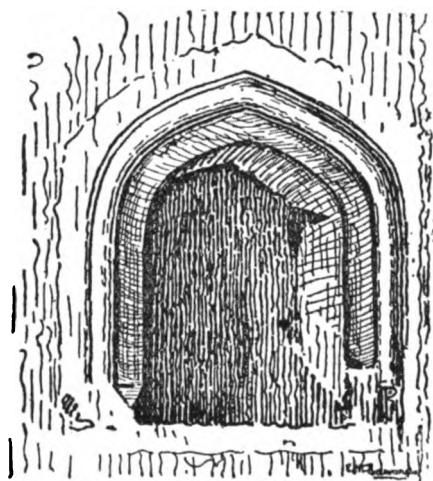
within the Church, and secondly for use as a baptistry. When we consider the obscene horrors of the over-crowded burial ground, and its accompanying bone hole, which must have shocked even mediæval sensibilities, in a little town where every skull dug up must have been familiar to the passer by as that of Yorick was to the grave-diggers and Hamlet, we may feel assured men who could afford the luxury, laid their dead within the walls of the Church, where was safety for a while at all events. By the end of the fourteenth century the Church floor must have been thronged with the dead of one hundred and fifty years at least ; so more room was required, and when the new building was opened we find the Merchant Adventurer, Hugh ap Owain the Rector, and Robert Tully the Bishop, were laid to rest therein.

With regard to the original use of the north chancel aisle as a baptistry, the slabs which commemorate "The Merchant Adventurer" and "The Rector," seem to be *in situ*, and appear to be almost contemporaneous with the north chancel aisle, in which they lie. They are worn bare on one side, while the lettering on the other is fresh. From the position of the slabs it seems as if the traffic which wore the stones had taken a circular direction ; if so, the feet which trod out the lettering must probably have passed round a font.

When Joseph Lord made his notes in 1720 the font was near the west door of the Church ; the galleries were erected in 1811, and it was then moved to the north chancel aisle. Here it remained until 1856, when Archdeacon Clark cast it out into the church-yard, and put a new one back in the same position, where it stood until the font to the memory of Mr. Chater was erected, near the north door.¹ But it could not have been the feet of the nineteenth century christening parties that wore down the grave slabs of the Merchant Adventurer and the Rector, for the modern stones are but little worn. It seems to the writer more probable that the removal in 1811 was really a restoration, and that the

¹ The Archdeacon's font is now at Clarbeston.

old Perpendicular font now standing in St. Anne's Chapel was originally constructed to serve in the north chancel aisle, the so-called St. Nicholas' Chapel, where it ministered for many years.



Piscina in Chapel of Jesus.

One other detail may probably be safely attributed to this period (1400, *circa*), viz., the piscina now buried in a coal-hole under the east end of the Church which seems to have served an altar standing on the level of the chancel floor. It has a flat, segmental arch, characteristic of the later Perpendicular period.

THE ROOF.

During the Perpendicular period the old stone vaulting was replaced by an arched collar-beam wooden roof. This operation was carried out at different times with varying results.

The excellent covering to the south aisle remains; that over the north aisle (not so good) is still with us. St. Anne's Chapel and the north chancel aisle have been restored. The roof of the nave and chancel, as an afterthought, was boarded on the under side, and a pattern of panels formed by moulded ribs fixed to the surface of the boarding, their intersections being adorned with no less than one hundred and sixty-nine carved bosses, which are one of the glories of St. Mary's Church.

The first note on record concerning this fine roof was sent by Joseph Lord to his patron Browne Willis.¹ He writes (1720):

¹ Browne Willis' MS., pp. 37, 43. Bodleian Library.

"The ceiling of the body has been neatly wainscotted, great part of which still remains ; it being fram'd with compass work. The chancell is also wainscotted finely, and Prettyly molded wth carved work at ye centres of ye Pannels." About ninety years later (1811) Richard Fenton inspected the roof, and evidently sought for some detail that might give him a clue to the date. This he failed to find, but pointed out to an officious guide that a certain boss must be read "I.H.S," and not "1171," as the natives supposed. A year after Fenton's visit, 1812, Charles Norris published his *Etchings of Tenby*. In this useful book, page 43, he writes : "Many of the carvings have fallen down. Those that remain exhibit representations of human faces, roses, knots of various kinds, wreaths of foliage and other fanciful devices ; most of them had allusions which are now lost. On five lozenge-shaped projections above the communion table is inscribed the name of a rector who either built or repaired the roof : the other two allude to his office, Archdeacon of St. David's, and another contains a horse shoe, on which are flourished the initials of his name—Doctor John Smith, Archidiac Meneven, Rectorq Temby."¹ Whether the eight bosses recording John Smith's name and offices were in order, as Norris figures them on plate 10, or scattered as we see them now, he does not tell us ; but he goes on to say : "Near the middle of the roof an aged figure, seated, holds a crucifix between his knees ; there is a globe at his head and feet, and an angel at each of the surrounding angles. Those on each side are represented holding vessels containing incense ; those above and below, by the position of their arms, appear to have held musical instruments, which have fallen down. The centre figure is a gross representation of the first Person in the Trinity supporting Our Saviour on his Cross." Norris figured "The Majesty" described above on plate XI. of his *Etchings*.

Neither explanation or drawing is quite satisfactory. The

¹ See Chronicle of Events, years 1461-1471, pp. 11, 12, *ante*.

central figure is bearded, and crowned with a tiara ; His head is surrounded with a halo of hair resembling that on the Caput Christi boss, No. X. (4.)¹ The figure is throned, wears a garment with a full skirt and sleeves; the left hand is raised in benediction, the right supports a cross. Norris says a crucifix. If he is right the figure of Our Lord has disappeared. He also states that "there is a globe at head and feet;" these objects are more likely chalices or ciboria (vessels to hold the Host). Globes would nowadays be a fitting ornament, but when this work was carved, between 1470 and 1475, they would not have been understood of the people, for Columbus did not discover the West Indies until 1492. Below the two side angels of the group are censers or thuribles. At head and foot, to right and left, angels play viols of a somewhat unusual form.² The bows are gone, but from the position of the angels it is clear that the right hand held a bow, the left was employed in "stopping" the strings. The angels have long, curly hair radiating from their heads ; a cloak fastened by a brooch falls back from their shoulders, under which is a gown, full and pleated with tight sleeves ; the viols cover their feet.³

Archdeacon Clark writes in the Church Terrier:⁴ "The roof of the chancel was stripped, and replaced by a new one, with entirely new timber and slate. The rich mouldings of the ceiling were cleaned and replaced, but the panels were all new." It is a pity deal instead of oak was used for the panels, but no doubt cost had to be considered. The Archdeacon did this work very well, and the floriated bosses he used in place of those missing are so good it is practically impossible to pick them out. He added one with his initials, and the date 1856.

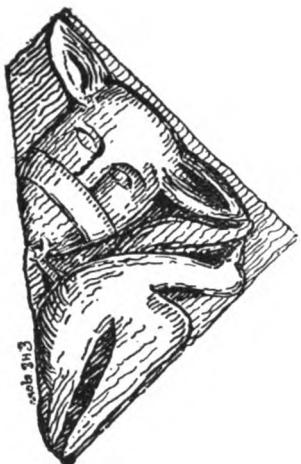
¹ At first sight this coiffure looks like a Mary Queen of Scots hood.

² The oldest instruments of this nature preserved in the South Kensington Museum have rectangular cruciform bridges, while these are curved, or anchor shaped.

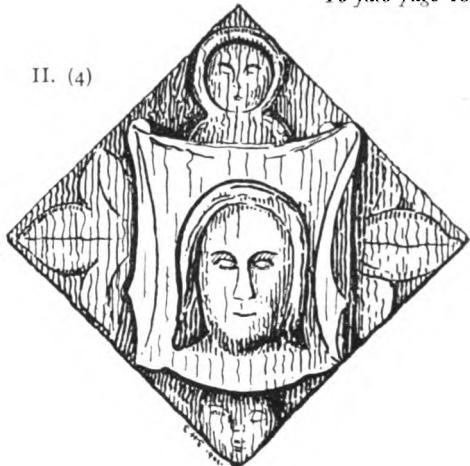
³ I should have liked to give a representation of the "Majesty," but alas ! my associate does not consider the subject a fit one for illustration.

⁴ See p. 58, *ante*.

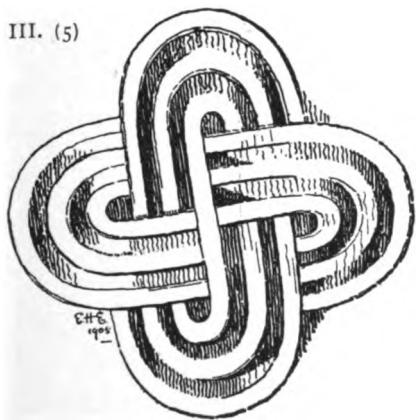
I. (4)



II. (4)



III. (5)



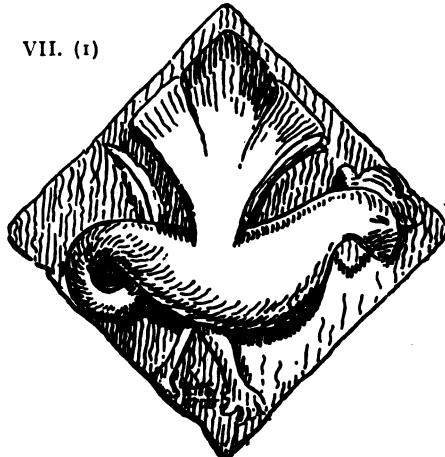
IV. (4)



VI. (5)



VII. (1)

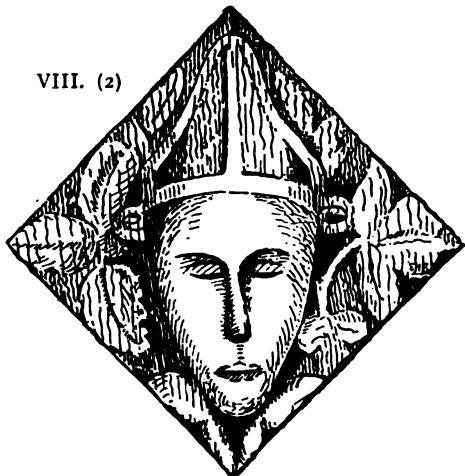


Carved Bosses from the Roof of Tenby Church

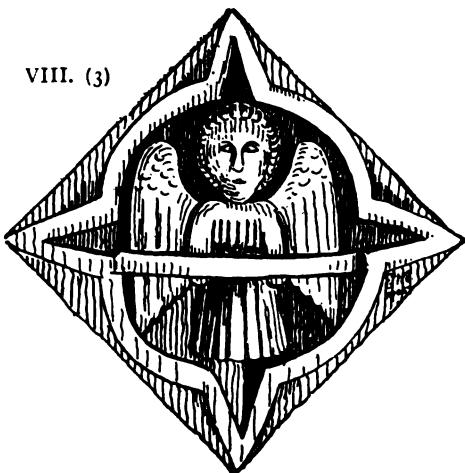
Plate I.

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VIII. (2)



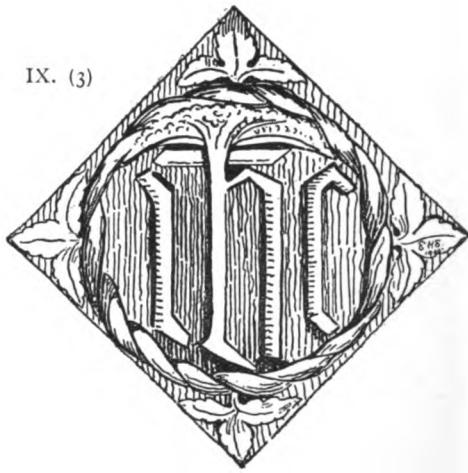
VIII. (3)



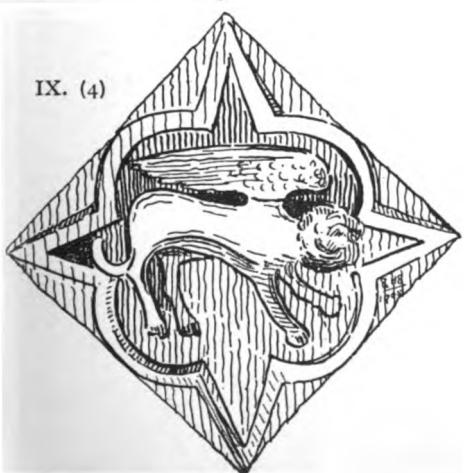
IX. (2)



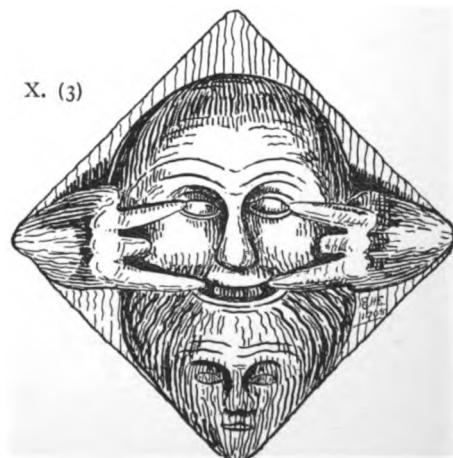
IX. (3)



IX. (4)



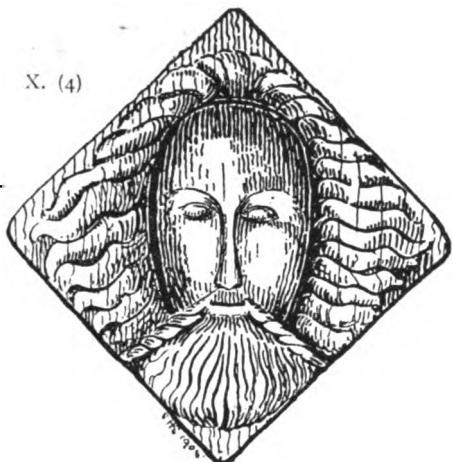
X. (3)



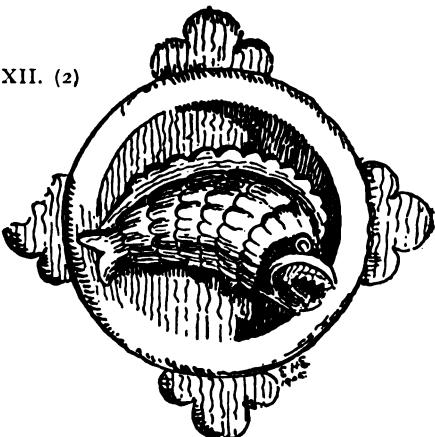
Carved Bosses from the Roof of Tenby Church

Plate II.

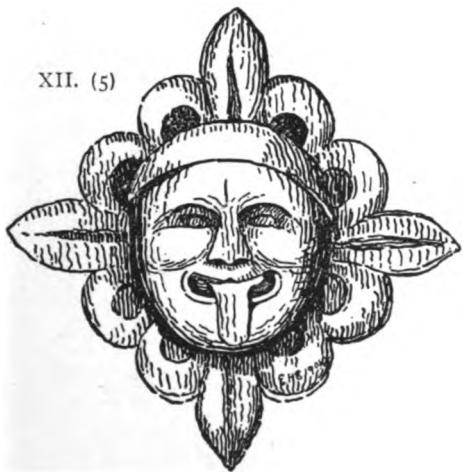
X. (4)



XII. (2)



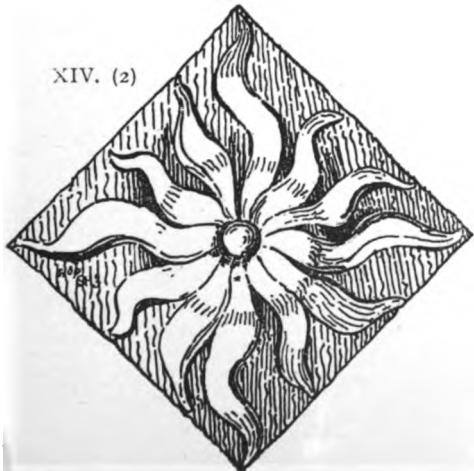
XII. (5)



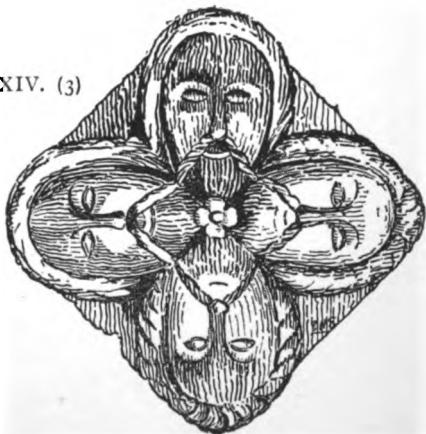
XIII. (4)



XIV. (2)



XIV. (3)

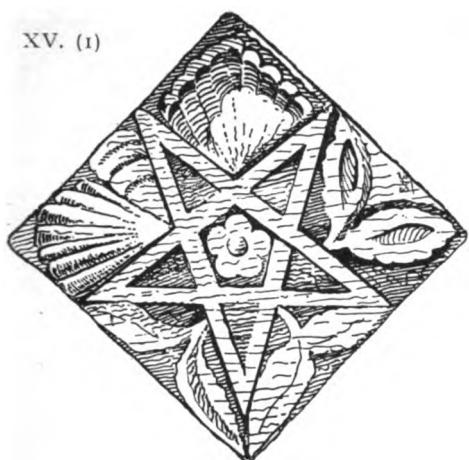


Carved Bosses from the Roof of Tenby Church

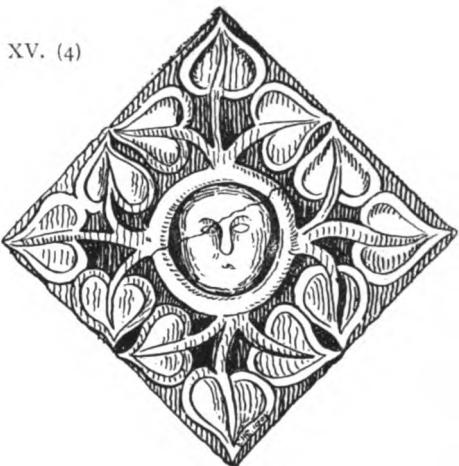
Plate III.

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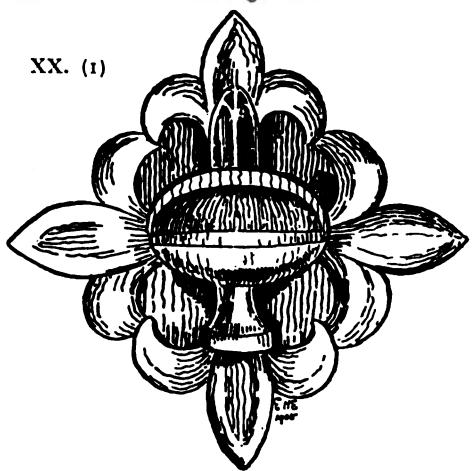
XV. (1)



XV. (4)



XX. (1)



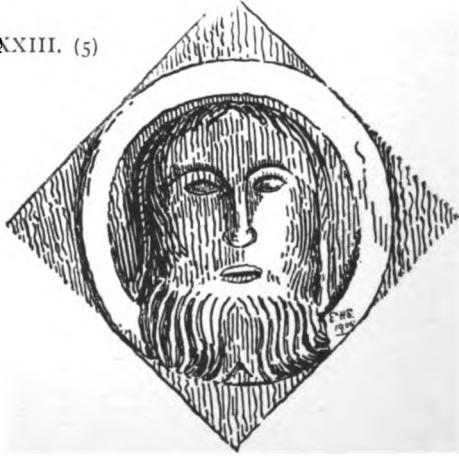
XXVI. (5)



XXXIII. (2)



XXXIII. (5)



Carved Bosses from the Roof of Tenby Church
Plate IV.

It may be useful to give a list of the bosses before we proceed to examine the most striking examples.

SCHEDULE OF SUBJECTS CARVED ON BOSSES
IN ROOF OF NAVE AND CHANCEL.

(Bosses figured are marked thus ‡).

EAST END OF CHURCH.

I.

1. Half a boss, foliage.
2. Do. foliage.
3. Do. whale in circle.
4. Do. goose and head of an ass.‡
5. Do. foliage.

II.

1. Tenby.
2. Smith and foliage.
3. 18 G C 5 6.
4. St. Veronica with Christ's head.‡
5. Foliage.

III.

1. Rectorq.
2. John.
3. Smith.
4. Double triangle within foliage.
5. Celtic knot.‡

IV.

1. Meneven.
2. Doctor.
3. Three interlaced triangles with face in centre.
4. Mitred head.‡
5. Foliage.

V.

1. Archidiac.
2. Horse shoe, J S.
3. Conventional rose.
4. Rose and fleur de lys with five petals.
5. John Baptist's head in a chargé.

VI.

1. Spiral boss with foliage.
2. Rose and foliage.
3. Simulates fan-vaulting.
4. Stigmata, P.T.W.
5. Head bearded and moustached, foliage.‡

VII.

1. Cockatrice.‡
2. Foliage.
3. Rose.
4. Interlacing stalks of vine leaves, grapes in centre, stalks form triangle.
5. Foliage, spiral.

VIII.

1. Foliage.
2. Mitred head (John of Whethamstede ?).‡
3. Emblem of St. Matthew.‡
4. Foliage, with in centre.
5. Interlaced fleur de lys, spirally arranged.

IX.

1. Foliage.
2. Emblem of St. Luke.‡
3. I.H.S. in crown of rushes.‡
4. Emblem of St. Mark.‡
5. Winged beast with knotted tail.

X.

1. Foliage.
2. Celtic knot (unlike III. 5.)
3. Double face, with fingers in eyes and mouth.‡
4. Caput Christi.‡
5. Foliage, with square flower and wheat ears (?).

XI.

1. Foliage, remains of gilding.
2. Flat boss with leaves.
3. Four hazel nuts make a cross.
4. Foliage.
5. Four sets of three leaves.

XII.

1. Four leaves divided by lines.
2. Whale in circle.‡
3. Vine leaves and interlacing triangles.
4. Foliage.
5. Grotesque head with tongue out.‡

XIII.

1. Conventional sunflower.
2. Foliage, wheat ears (?).
3. Rose.
4. Mermaid.‡
5. Leaves spirally arranged.

XIV.

1. Wheat ears or leaves.
2. Flames radiating from a centre.‡
3. Four heads forming a cross.‡
4. Long leaves divided by lines, with Celtic knot in centre.
5. Stigmata, P.T.W.

XV.

1. Double triangle.‡
2. Conventional foliage.
3. Boss, cut, cusped and foliated.
4. Leaves with head in circle.‡
5. Oak leaves.

XVI.

1. Half a boss, foliage.
2. Do. Curved lines fleur de lys.
3. Do. Tree.
4. Do. Vine leaves.
5. Do. Long, rectangular leaves.

CHANCEL ARCH AT THIS POINT.

XVII.

1. Foliage.
2. Vine leaves, grapes and triangles.
3. Flat, double rose.
4. Figure with scroll and foliage.
5. Blank (cut out by chancel arch.)

XVIII.

1. John Baptist's head in a charger.
2. Flat foliage.
3. Four bearded heads and four-leaved flower (unlike XIV. 3).
4. Rose.
5. Leaves, with stems forming knot in centre.

XIX.

1. Foliage.
2. Animal-headed monster with double tail.
3. Angel with musical instrument (part of group).
4. Mitred head (not like John or others).
5. Rose.

XX.

1. Fleur de lys, with censer or thurible.‡
2. Angel with musical instrument (part of group).
3. The Father enthroned.
4. Angel with musical instrument (part of group).
5. Fleur de lys, with censer or thurible.

XXI.

1. Spirals.
2. Flat, square flower.
3. Angel with musical instrument (part of group).
4. Vine leaves and interlaced triangles.
5. Foliage (one corner broken).

XXII.

1. Rose.
2. Simulates fan-vaulting.
3. Rose.
4. Bearded head with fleur de lys.
5. Spirally arranged leaves.

XXIII.

1. Foliage.
2. Four bearded heads point outwards.
3. Leaf stalks make knot in centre.
4. Fleur de lys and rose.
5. Foliage.

XXIV.

1. Stigmata, P.T.W.
2. Whale in circle.
3. Head with foliage.
4. Foliage
5. Bearded head.

XXV.

1. Rose.
2. Foliage, circle in centre with flower.
3. Mitred head (differs from the others.)
4. Foliage.
5. Truncated pyramid with leaves and flowers.

XXVI.

1. Foliage (one corner gone).
2. Mermaid.
3. Figure with scroll.
4. Ornament radiating from a centre.
5. Demon.‡

XXVII.

1. Broken boss.
2. Foliage.
3. John Baptist's head in charger.
4. Rose.
5. Foliage with knot in centre.

XXVIII.

1. Foliage.
2. Stigmata, P.T.W.
3. Bearded head with *fleur de lys*.
4. Whale in circle.
5. Figure with scroll.

XXIX.

1. Whale in circle.
2. Rose.
3. Mitred head.
4. Foliage.
5. Foliage.

XXX.

1. Leaves with knot in centre.
2. Mermaid.
3. Figure with scroll.
4. Stigmata, P.T.W.
5. Rose.

XXXI.

1. Foliage.
2. Foliage.
3. John Baptist's head in charger.
4. Rose.
5. Whale in circle.

XXXII.

1. Rose.
2. Whale in circle.
3. Head with foliage.
4. Foliage.
5. Rose.

XXXIII.

1. Foliage.
2. Stigmata, P.T.W.‡
3. Mitred head (boss broken).
4. Foliage.
5. John Baptist's head in a charger.‡

XXXIV.

1. Half a boss, foliage.
2. Do. Figure with scroll.
3. Do. Foliage.
4. Do. Figure with scroll.
5. Do. Rose.

It is, unfortunately, impossible to figure all of these interesting works. We have therefore chosen out twenty-four, which give a good idea of the whole.

I. (4).—On a half boss over the altar a goose (or perhaps gander) preaches to a man with the ears of an ass ; the latter is gagged. This caricature seems to represent priest and people as they appeared to the artist, who was probably a Lollard, and well advised when he put his jest into a dark corner.

II. (4).—St. Veronica holds her veil, with which she wiped the face of Our Lord on his way to Calvary, when the Divine features were miraculously impressed upon it. Two fleurs de lys fill in the sides, and a human face peeps out from under the veil.

III. (5).—A Celtic knot, interesting as a survival of this ornamentation, and suggestive of the idea that our artist was a native, or at all events a Welshman. This identical pattern occurs at Llantwit Major, in Glamorgan.

IV. (4).—A mitred head. There are six of these, apparently representing different individuals; two of them are in the chancel, and there can be but little doubt VIII. (2) is Dr. Smith's patron, John of Whethamstede ; so perhaps this may be intended for Robert Tully, Bishop of St. David's 1460-82, who lies under the altar tomb on the northern side of the altar.¹

VI. (5).—A foliated human head passing away into vine leaves and tendrils. “I am the true vine.”—John xvi., 1.

VII. (1).—Cockatrice, badge of the Wogans, a well-known Pembrokeshire family. More probably here it simply represents the fabulous monster supposed to have been hatched by toads from eggs laid “by an exceedingly old cock.” The gaze of a cockatrice was fatal. This fearful fowl was also called a basilisk. In 1474 (just about the date of this roof) a cock at Basle was condemned to death for laying an egg out of which a cockatrice was hatched.

VIII. (2).—Mitred head. This face very closely resembles the portrait of John of Whethamstede preserved in his Register

¹ See p. 70 *ante.*

Book so often quoted in these pages, and reproduced by Fairholt in his *Costume in England*, p. 211 (Chapman and Hall, 1846). It is a peculiar face. If we are right in assuming that the mitred heads in the chancel represent the Bishop of St. David's and the Abbot of St. Alban's, who may the six in the nave pourtray? One most likely is John Hunden, Bishop of Llandaff;¹ the other three were peradventure the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the two North-Welsh bishops.

VIII. (3).—The angel, badge of St. Matthew. He bears a scroll, and wears a pleated, short garment; no feet are visible.

IX. (2).—The winged calf, badge of St. Luke.

IX. (3).—I.H.S., the sacred monogram. This is the boss that Fenton's guide read 1171. The long line of letter H forms a tree which branches out above the monogram; the whole is encircled by a crown of twisted rushes. According to Sir John Mandeville (a contemporary of the artist who carved this boss), Our Lord was first crowned with albespine or white thorn, then with barberry, next with eglantine or honeysuckle, and lastly with rushes, in which latter He was crucified. On examination of the boss it will be seen that the crown itself is formed of twisted rushes; the albespine or white thorn bush forms one stroke of the letter H and a cross; the leaves in the corner are serrated, and may be meant for barberry; the honeysuckle is wanting.

IX. (4).—The winged lion of St. Mark. It will be observed that St. Matthew's angel and St. Luke's calf are encircled by the same four-pointed frame as this symbol of St. Mark. St. John's eagle is wanting; probably it was on one of the bosses which fell down before Archdeacon Clark's restoration.

X. (3).—A hypocrite, a double-faced head. The upper portion represents a male, who mocks with fingers in eyes and mouth, like a naughty child of to-day; the lower is a lady who

¹ See p. 12 *ante*.

smiles pleasantly, and is perhaps the more dangerous of the two. The man's beard serves as hair for the lady.

X. (4).—Caput Christi. A dignified face.

XII. (2).—At first sight this appears to represent the fish emblem, meaning “Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour;” but my friend, Mr Romilly Allen, considers that it must be taken for the whale, which symbolised the devil. “The sweet smell proceeding from him induceth small fishes to swim down his throat, and signifieth the seductive nature of the snares set by the tempter.” So far as I can see the boss may very well represent a dolphin, who was in the habit of saving shipwrecked mariners.

XII. (5).—This figure, strangely like a modern clown, represents a mocking priest, with a biretta on his head, and was perhaps carved by the same anti-clerical hand that limned the goose and ass over the altar.

XIII. (4).—Mermaid, with comb and mirror. “She sings at the approach of a storm, but weeps in fine weather.” The comb is a curious contrivance, somewhat resembling a modern curry comb. The mermaid symbolized temptation.

XIV. (2).—A strange flower. Neither sunflower nor chrysanthemum were known in the fifteenth century. Perhaps it is a conventional representation of flames.

XIV. (3).—Four heads with interlaced moustaches. The evangelists, meaning that the one story is the same coming from four mouths.

XV. (1).—Interlacing triangles forming a five-pointed star, the seal of Solomon, also symbolizing the Holy Trinity and the Star of Bethlehem. The rose of Mary is in the centre; the outer spaces are filled in with scallop shells and leaves; perhaps the former represents St. James of Compostella.

XV. (4).—Head in centre of foliage.

XX. (1).—A censer or thurible.

XXVI. (5).—A mocking demon.

XXXIII. (2).—This interesting boss represents the Stigmata or five sacred wounds. The letters P.T.W. seem to be intended for "Proctor, Thomas White," (*i.e.*, churchwarden). Thomas White was the leading man in Tenby at the time this roof was raised, and may have contributed towards its erection.¹

XXXIII. (5).—St. John Baptist's head in a charger.

Thirty-two figures, about 2ft. 6in. high, sixteen on each side, support the chancel roof. They wear pleated gowns, with plain collars and puffed sleeves, are clean shaven, with curly hair (angels perhaps), and each of them bears a shield. These latter were originally intended to carry armorial bearings, but although we made a careful search no sign of blazonry was discovered.

There can be little doubt that these figures are part and parcel of the ornamentation affixed to the roof by Dr. John Smith, Rector of Tenby and Archdeacon of St. David's, 1470-75, who for some unknown reason shut up the old clerestory windows when the carved work was erected. The lights were not re-opened until the year 1903.

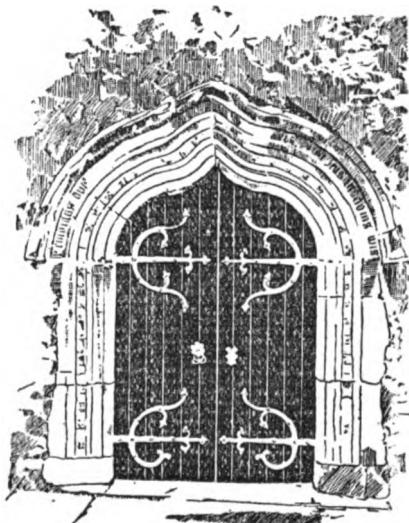
WEST DOOR.

The west door of the Church is all that remains standing of the great cruciform porch built in 1490.² According to Joseph Lord's Ichnography (1720) the central passage was 30ft. long and 25ft. wide; the arms 7ft. long and 12ft. wide. The outer door is described by Norris as "a small but elegant arch built about Henry VII.'s time. It is much ornamented, and still bears two shields containing the arms of Henry, as Earl of Richmond and King of England; around it is a similar inscription to that over the western entrance of the church.³ It is observable that this

¹ See page 30 *ante.* ² See page 16 *ante.* ³ "Benedictus Deus in donis suis."

arch and many other ancient arches about the town, are built so low as hardly to admit any person, however short, without stooping. Since there is no appearance that the earth has accumulated at their foundations, this singularity is not easily accounted for." The inner door of the porch then, as now, acted as west door of the church. Of this he only says that on it the legend "Benedictus Deus in donis suis" is twice repeated. He gives plates of these two doorways. On reference to the print of Tenby Church, *circa* 1840, facing page 57, it will be seen that

the old flat-headed window in the centre did not come down so low as the present one does. This was to give head room for the porch. Norris, in one of his unpublished sketches, now in the Cardiff Free Library, gives a picture of the porch converted into a school - room. The west doorway is blocked up; above it may be seen a large modern window, and on the north side a flight of steps leading into an



West Door.

upper chamber. In another of these pictures, showing the south side, are two small windows on the ground floor; so the roof of the building in its original state must have reached quite up to the sill of the flat-headed window.

This is really all we know about the west porch, and for this

¹ When Norris printed this account (1812) all recollection of the porch, as a porch, had been forgotten. Indeed such must have been the case when he (Charles Norris) arrived in Tenby about 1800.

slight knowledge have to thank Joseph Lord.¹ Some fragments of the outer door will (1906) be found in the archway under the Charity Trust room, and a broken piece of Henry VII.'s coat of arms lies in St. Anne's Chapel. In its degradation the lower part of the outside door jambs must have been buried, Norris notwithstanding. Professor Freeman points out that "the west doorway is remarkable for the flatness of its mouldings, and the use of the six-centred arch, as in St. David's Palace and Canons Ashby Church, Northamptonshire."

FLOOR AND ALTAR STEPS.

About this time very important alterations were made. The flooring of the church was lowered, the old altar covered in with an arch, a new one placed on the top, and the magnificent flight of stairs erected which still contribute so greatly to the beauty of our Church.

A story is current that these steps were built by the direction of William Laud, when he was Bishop of St. David's, but that prelate was never in Tenby, and, as will be presently seen, the staircase was standing in 1538.

As originally laid out, the Church floor must have presented a strange diversity of level, the northern aisle being probably higher than that on the South. There is still a considerable difference in level between the flags in the chapel of St. Nicholas and St. Anne.

Taking the gangway between the north and south doors as data, we find that the north aisle rises gradually until it is stopped by a step ascending into St. Nicholas' Chapel; the nave follows the same level to the foot of the altar stairs; but the south aisle, when it arrives in St. Anne's Chapel, is four inches lower.²

¹ Among the Corporation papers is a fragmentary account from one Richard Harris, cutler, undated, in which he claims fourpence for "a new key for the Lady porch doore." Richard Harris, cutler, rented land, and supplied the bailiffs with hardware, in 1662.

² We may feel pretty well assured that when the north chancel aisle was

Variations of level are not an unusual phenomenon in old churches ; the cathedral of St. David's is a good local example. Of course when the flooring is covered with seats the difference is not very perceptible.

The exposure of earth tables supporting piers, the casing in of the original high altar by the flight of stairs, and the erection of a new altar on the top, are tell-tales of what took place.

As to the date ; it must have been before White's tomb was erected, which is built against the altar steps.¹ At all events, there is no doubt whatever that the altar of Jesus served by the piscina under the altar stairs existed in 1538. There is a document preserved in the Record Office called "Surveys of Wales, Elizabeth and James 1st," in which, under the head of "Chauntries in Tenby, A.O. R. Re. Eliz. xxvi.," is the following passage :— "Will Caldey, by an indenture made to him [by] one Robert Collins, formerly vicar of the parish church of the Blessed Mary, in Tenby, and also seofee of the lands, keeper of the Chapel of Jesus, *under* the church, dated 10th July, in the year of King Henry VIII., 30" (1538).²

The altar of the Chapel of Jesus seems to have been slightly lowered, when it was buried under the altar stairs, as the piscina would, if exposed to the Church, be a foot or perhaps 18in. too low. What the exact level of the floor of the Chapel of Jesus may have been we cannot say, for the whole interior was dug out

built the whole of it was on the level of the portion now called St. Nicholas' Chapel ; but the level of that portion was not altered out of respect for the illustrious dead resting therein, Bishop Tully, the Merchant Adventurer, and the Rector, while the level of the south aisle was preserved out of consideration for the Whites' tomb.

¹ We opened out the back of John White's tomb from the step side in hopes of finding covered panels, thinking that the tomb looked as if it was not *in situ*, but found it never had back panels, and stands where it was originally placed.

² In simul dimiss Will Caldey per indent ei confect quendam Rob. Collins nup Vic Ecclie poch bte Marie in Tenby et al seofattor terr tentor Capell Jesu infra eccliam ad dat X July Ao. R. Rs. H. viii.

when the heating apparatus¹ was inserted in 1885, at which time bones were discovered close under the east wall of the Church. These were probably the remains of a benefactor who had been interred under the altar when it was the high altar, before the steps were erected.²

If the floor of the nave followed the gradient of the cornice (now visible in St. Anne's Chapel),³ it would have been 1 in 17.

When Archdeacon Clark resigned the living, in 1866, the vestry stood where the sacristy now is. To the eastward of Bishop Tully's tomb a door led to a staircase, at the bottom of which were two doors; that on the left hand, or North, was the entrance to the Scotsborough vault, then appropriated by the Richards family; from the door to the right, the Chapel of Jesus, degraded into a stoke-hole, was approached (this was under the altar); further on, under the old vestry, a third door connected with another chamber, or store, called the Lime-house, which was at times used as a mortuary. From this, access was given to the church-yard by the modern vestry door, through which coal and lime were carried into the store. This arrangement had probably been continued from the time when the Chapel of Jesus was abandoned to secular purposes.

The late Mr. Huntington converted this portion of the Church to its present form. In the writer's opinion his architect, Mr. Seddon, missed a great opportunity. The vestry should have been on the northern side of the altar, approached from a door to the eastward of Bishop Tully's tomb; the Chapel of Jesus restored, as a mortuary, and the heating apparatus placed where the present vestry is; the sacristy is in the right place. If this

¹This was not the first. We find in 1816 Lady Owen, Sir Henry Mannix and Orlando Harris subscribed for a stove; whether this was the one removed in 1885 is uncertain, but probably they were all in the same place and caused alterations to be made.

²The bones were collected, and buried in the church-yard outside.

³See pp. 154 and 159 *ante*.

had been the arrangement the venerable Chapel of St. Anne would have been restored for Divine worship, and the pseudo St. Nicholas¹ left in abeyance.

THE SOUTH PORCH.

As may be seen on page 69 *ante*, the south porch was largely constructed of tombstones. Only one could be identified, that of Isabel Verney, wife of John Perrot, who died 1413. Now we may take it as granted this desecration would not have occurred until Isabel's memory had faded away. Even if this clue to date were lacking, the shallow mouldings would attest to the lateness of the work. In 1631 the parishioners seem to have been busily engaged in restoring their Church, so the porch may have been put up at that date. Possibly when John ap Rhys dedicated the great monument north of the altar to his wife, Margareta Mercer, in 1610, he removed several tombs of his ancestors to make way for that he was about erecting to his dear wife, and these stones, lying uncared for, were annexed by the masons twenty years afterwards, and built in to the new porch. It consists of a chamber with four doorways; the one on the west side was covered in with Isabella Verney's slab; that on the north leads into the Church through a very Georgian looking portal. The chamber above must be approached by a ladder,

¹ When the eastern portion of the north chancel aisle had been converted into a separate chapel a patron was required. Numerous Tenby saints were passed over, and St. Nicholas was chosen; the writer asked why? He was informed that St. Nicholas already had a foothold in the adjacent St. Nicholas Lane. There is a book in the Record Office, dated 1585, entitled : "A pticular Book of all such Landes, Tenements and Hereditaments as the Quene's Mati. hath w'thin the of Tenby, caled the Borgag Rents, and other Lands then com to hir Mati. possession caled the Fugitive rents, lat peell of the possessions of Jesper Duk of Bedford, and how much of the sam the Bayliffs receive yeerly and how much is decayed of the same rents." In this book the thoroughfare now called St. Nicholas Lane is entered as "Wadin Nicols Lane the west part," and "Wadin Nicols Lane the south-est part." Wadin, or Watkyn Nicols, was a substantial yeoman; he rented Carswell farm with other lands in Penally, and the Tenby Corporation lands in Pembroke. Some superfine person thought St. Nicholas sounded better than Watkyn Nicols, and now our yeoman appears in the Church as a fully canonised saint.



Tenby Church, NE From a pencil sketch by
Miss M A Kynner Aug: 1st 1840.

and entered by a square hole on the western side.¹ The only matter of interest in the upper chamber is the Early English gable,² and this has now, unfortunately, been dabbed over with mortar. The floor is of vaulted stone, the roof slated.

NORTH PORCH.

In 1720, according to Joseph Lord's *Ichnography*, the northern doorway was open. At some unknown date it was closed up, and in 1849³ the archivault over it was chipped away to make the walls look uniform. In 1861 a handsome modern porch was erected to the memory of the late Miss Tuder.

WINDOWS.

Without taking into consideration the lights in the stairway and upper chambers of the tower, there are thirty-two windows in Tenby Church. Five are still closed, and no less than seven have been re-opened during the examination of the fabric which was necessary to fix dates for this book. The five blocked casements are: The triangular light over the east window; a square-headed casement to the north of the altar; the mark of a square opening at the south-west corner of the Church; a casement near the belfry door; and a window which was discovered and plastered over at the east end of St. Anne's Chapel. There may be others concealed under exterior or interior plaster. But our business is rather with those which are in use.

To take the east window first. It is a Victorian Perpendicular erected to the memory of the Tuder family,⁴ and takes the place of a Late Decorated or Early Perpendicular, of which the only memorial left is a pencil sketch by Miss Mary Anne Kymer, drawn August 4th, 1840, and now in the possession of Mr. Egerton Allen, who kindly permits me to give a copy. This

¹ Perhaps originally there was a stairway from the church, for under the Victorian Perpendicular window to the West are indications of a door, and there are marks of certain alterations on the outer surface of the porch.

² See p. 149 *ante*.

³ See *Arch. Camb.*, i., iv., p. 229.

⁴ See p. 58 *ante*.

window was partly filled with stained glass, which must have been destroyed when the new window was inserted in 1856.¹

In winter months, when the Virginia creeper is bare, a three-cornered light filled in with brick-work becomes visible above the east window. This is the remainder of a Decorated light, as proved by its curved sides and cuspings. When Miss Kymer made the drawing mentioned above it was open, but unglazed; indeed, it has of necessity been out of use ever since the Perpendicular oaken roof took the place of the stone vault.

Facing the northern end of the altar is the closed frame of a square-headed window; it has three lights, and appears to be quite plain. At present, 1906, it is entirely covered with plaster on the inside, and partially concealed on the outside. Above is a sort of weather moulding, which roofs in a strengthening wall, in which buttress or strengthener the window stands. Below are remains of a second moulding; this perhaps tied the two walls together. Underneath is a little square-headed window giving light to the Chapel of Jesus; it would be impossible to conceive a plainer object; indeed, the appearance is that of a prison grid furnished with stone instead of iron bars. The strengthening wall in which these are pierced was perhaps built either when the altar steps were raised or the Scotsborough vault dug out.

Originally the east wall of the North Chancel Aisle (now St. Nicholas' Chapel) was blank, but during the alterations under our late rector Mr. Huntington, his architect Mr. Seddon inserted a very good modern window, which adds considerably to the light and beauty of the Church, though it is a pity he did not put it higher and build his new vestry at the back.

All the windows on the north side of the Church are Victorian Perpendicular, built during Archdeacon Clark's restoration by his

¹ *Sketches of Tenby and its Neighbourhood*, by Fanny Price Gwynne; Tenby, George Henry Hough, MDCCXLVI., p. 15.

architect, Mr. Brandon.¹ On turning to the reproduction of an old woodcut of Tenby Church, 1840, *circa*, facing page 57, it will be seen that such of the windows on the north side of the Church as are visible were flat-headed at this date. Before me lies a builder's elevation of the whole northern face of the Church from east to west, drawn in 1861 to show how the proposed north porch would look. This gives six flat-headed Perpendicular windows, three to the east of the buttress, three to the west. The eastern window has three lights, divided by two mullions. All the others have four lights, but are not correspondent in height; they have cinquefoil heads and plain spandrels; the dripstone terminations are plain. These six windows appear to have been inserted during the Perpendicular period, and, though simple, were quite inoffensive; if they required repair, well and good, but to replace them with modern lights was surely a mistake.

The northern window in the west end of the Church is a very conscientious reproduction of an extremely handsome Perpendicular window. The stone-work had perished, and it was replaced by the late Miss Tuder. So conservative was she in her methods that the fragments of old stained glass were replaced in the restored window, and this in barbaric Early Victorian times. All praise to her! The west window was inserted by the late Mr. Huntington, and takes the place of a short Perpendicular window with a flattened hood moulding over five plain lights; this window seems to have been constructed to fit over the roof of the great cruciform porch erected 1490.

The west window of the South Aisle is a fine specimen of Early Perpendicular work. The late Professor Freeman pointed it out as an example of that most beautiful form where the alternate and super-mullioned varieties are combined, and this

¹ This gentleman's windows are easily recognized by the human heads (apparently the work of a wholesale monumental stone mason), which he used as dripstone terminations.

type he claimed for Somersetshire, though admitting it is found occasionally in South Wales, very conspicuously in the choir of Cardigan Church.¹ A curious question arises out of this window. If examined from the outside, indications will be seen of a flattened segmental arch on the north side, apparently the remains of the top of an earlier window; if looked at from the inside, there are indications of another old window to the south, so it is pretty clear that once the west end of the South Aisle was lighted by *two* windows before the existing one was inserted; but from the flattened segmental arch visible on the outside it would appear that these lights were of a *later* date than the Perpendicular window now standing. Were then these flattened windows displeasing to some benefactor, who, regardless of cost, replaced them at once with an older and more beautiful type? The mouldering stone in the mullions unfortunately proves that this window is no modern insertion. The heavy iron shutter hinges on the outside suggest that once upon a time the stained glass in this window was valuable and worthy of care.²

In the south side of the South Aisle are three Early Victorian Perpendicular windows, inserted by Archdeacon Clark, and adorned, as usual, with the monumental mason's masks and faces. Fortunately we have on record an original sketch and letter by the late Mr. W. J. Phillips, clerk of the works to Mr. Brandon, 1855–66, addressed to our publisher, Mr. John Leach, which shows us what the original windows were like:

Cathcart House, Hexham Road,
New Barnet.

December 7, 1897.

DEAR SIR,

I give you a rough sketch of the original window which was in wall of South Aisle of Tenby Church. I made a measured drawing, which I sent to Mr. Brandon, thirty-four or thirty-five years ago.

You will see that one or more of the three now there will not differ very much from this.

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, II., iii., 187.

² Stained glass was endangered by the playing of "fives" in churchyards.

I put the date of the window, of which the enclosed is a sketch, as the early part of the fifteenth century.

The tracing is Perpendicular, but the proportions of the main arch are Decorated, or fourteenth century Gothic.

The period is soon after the transition from Decorated to Perpendicular. It was a very handsome window when in its prime. When I measured it I found that after I got my main lines there was no need of figures, for every line came in with the compasses, and all the proportions came in without trouble, and agreed exactly with the figures of my dimensions. The men who made it were perfect in the designing of Gothic tracery.

Yours truly,

W. J. PHILLIPS.

To Mr. John Leach.

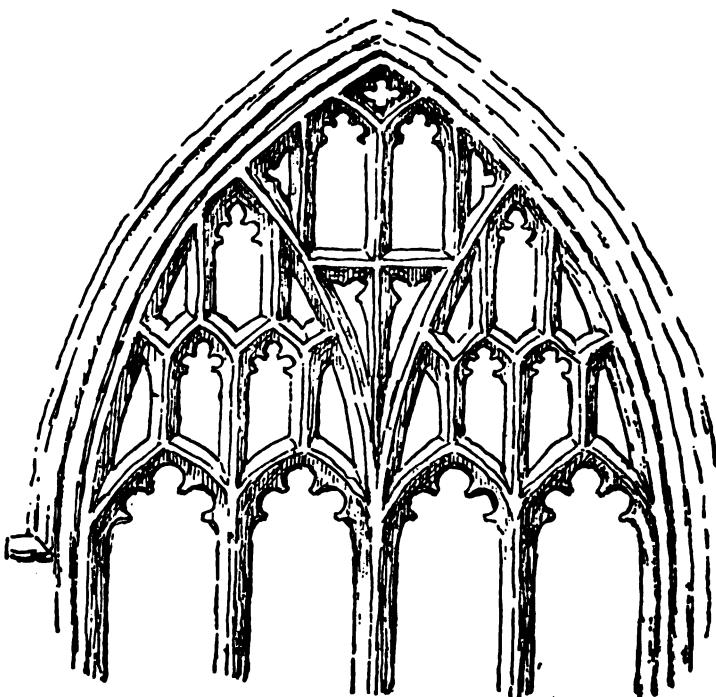
Mr. Phillips says nothing about stained glass, but Mrs. Gwynne states that two of these windows in the south wall of the South Aisle had coloured glass.¹

On the exterior of the western side of the western window of the South Aisle is half the matrix of an older light. This must be a portion of the frame from which Archdeacon Clark removed the window described above; it cannot have contained a Decorated window, as the wall of which it is a part was constructed out of Decorated fragments, presumably by Perpendicular builders.

In this south wall are two other lights of great interest: the little Early English light over the south door, so often referred to in these pages; and another little light about the same size further to the west. It is Perpendicular, and closely resembles one in the old Town Hall opposite. The most remarkable features in this window are its steep splay, and the oak lintel that acts as a kind of roof. What it lighted is not easy to say, but it was closed up when the gallery was built. Underneath is a modern square window, now closed; persons still living (1906) remember Dr. Humphreys, late rector, giving out doles of charity bread from this opening.

¹ See her Guide, p. 20.

On the eastern exterior surface of the South Aisle, near the belfry door, is a small square-headed opening with side mouldings, very shallow and hollow, much worn, the base nearly gone. Above the opening is a straight label almost worn away, having two heads as dripstone terminations, but they are so perished as



Original Window in South Aisle.

to be scarcely distinguishable; they seem to be male and female, and are almost certainly of the Perpendicular period.

The inside of this window is entirely concealed, and I do not think it would repay anyone for the expense and trouble of opening.

In 1861 Miss M. A. Hardy, in memory of her father, replaced an old window under the tower and filled it with stained glass.

Both of the windows in St. Anne's Chapel are insertions by Archdeacon Clark.

The lights in the sacristy and vestry were built by the late Mr. Huntington. In putting up this portion of the Church a square-headed window similar in design to the blocked window in the north wall of the Chancel was discovered. It was destroyed to make room for a chimney for the sacristy stove. A modern window in the south wall was blocked.

Five clerestory lights above the Chancel yet remain for mention; these unquestionably were built in the Decorated period, though their simple lines cry paradox. Blocked between 1470-75, they were not re-opened for 430 years.

The most noticeable fact about the old windows removed by Archdeacon Clark was the quantity of stained glass in them, viz., east, north-west, and two in the South Aisle. Perhaps all pre-Reformation glass, but being fragmentary it was deemed worthless.

EXTERIOR OF CHURCH.¹

Starting from the east end of the Chancel, and turning towards the north, we note a modern fleur de lys as a finial over the east window. Miss Kymer's sketch, August 4, 1840, mentioned on page 179, shows that there were no finials at that period on the Chancel and northern side of the Church, while the old print facing page 57 proves this was also the case on the western face.

On the north-east angle of the Chancel, under the roof, a sort of bracket will be observed. This appears to be original; there is no corresponding ornament on the south-east corner.

¹ The windows have been described inside and out in the preceding section.

Over the eastern end of the North Chancel Aisle (St. Nicholas' Chapel) is a modern finial cross; underneath a bracket, also modern, has taken the place of a heavy projection supported by an ornament of this description, shown in Miss Kymer's sketch, and removed by Archdeacon Clark when he inserted the Victorian Perpendicular window. In an old undated pencil sketch (the property of the writer), called "The Last Sole," a fish market is shown in full operation in the space between the Chancel and the North Chancel Aisle. When the Middle Row market, formerly held in the centre of Tudor Square, was removed to the market house the Corporation erected a fish and vegetable market at this corner; but as the Richards family objected to the desecration of their vault the Corporation abolished their new market and a wall was built up to exclude the market folk; this is shown in Miss Kymer's picture. The fish market was abolished in 1823. The flying buttress was formerly supported by a little house belonging to Miss Child (one of the Begelly family); when this cottage was removed in 1836 to widen the street, the buttress came down and had to be replaced. Charles Norris, the artist, designed the present structure; his sketch for the proposed buttress is in the Cardiff Free Library, where is also a picture of the demolition of Miss Child's cottage, and discovery of the effigy No. 11 in its foundation.

Over the eastern end of the North Aisle is a modern spiked finial, and over the west end a modern fleur de lys. Over the west end of the Nave a modern cross made of cement. The North Aisle is not bonded to the Nave.

When Lord's Ichnography was discovered at the Bodleian, an attempt was made to trace out the foundation of the cruciform porch, but though a great deal of building material, mortar, stone, &c., was uncovered, none was *in situ*; evidently the foundations were broken up, as was but natural, seeing that the building was destroyed in order that the ground it stood on might be utilized for burials.

Under the west window of the South Aisle is the frame of a modern square doorway, which gave access to a chamber under the gallery. Over the west end of the South Aisle is a modern fleur de lys finial.

On reference to page 147 *ante* it will be seen that, in the writer's opinion, the Perpendicular wall, built of Decorated fragments, which immures the Early English pine end (over the south door) must extend into the west end of the South Aisle sufficiently to allow for the depth of the Early English porch. This would probably reach to where the modern square door entered into the chamber under the gallery, but it is a point that could only be settled by examination of the wall material. The south wall of the South Aisle is unbonded at both ends, showing that it was built before the older wall was pulled down; indeed, the architect immured the outer wall of the porch, no doubt leaving the door in working order so that the congregation was not inconvenienced.

At the foot of the south wall of the South Aisle we see for the first time fragments of a Perpendicular base moulding; most likely this once extended all round the Church, but has been broken away for, or covered up by, the modern gutter.

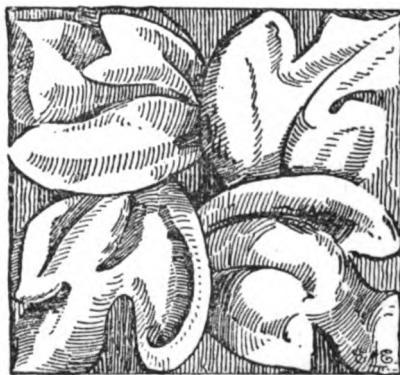
Close up to the west side of the south porch is a closed doorway, which perhaps gave access to the chamber over the porch.

The south porch has been already described. Over the outer door is a sun dial, which will be dealt with under "Furniture and Appurtenances." It was restored by our publisher, Mr. John Leach, in the year of his Mayoralty, 1902-3.

The old Norman-Welsh wall, at the east end of the South Aisle, does not show on the outside of the Church; what we see is a Perpendicular addition to it, in which is a closed window. The doorway and steps to the belfry are modern, as is the very ancient-looking doorway to the eastward.

As stated previously, it is the writer's belief that St. Anne's Chapel is not bonded to the tower, but that opinion was formed some years ago, and since then the junction has been covered with growth, so the question cannot be re-considered.

There seems to be nothing more on the exterior of the Church which requires attention.



Boss from Whites' Comb.

The Environment

The Environment

At the beginning of the nineteenth century Tenby Church and church-yard were completely surrounded by buildings—some large, some small—all in a more or less ruinous condition. There was a right of way from High Street to St. George Street, and the Corporation paid one shilling per annum to the Rector and Churchwardens for way-leave to the gaol and town hall.¹ Another footpath entered the yard from what is now Tudor Square, and a third ran behind the houses under the flying buttress on the north side of the Church. These public paths were closed in 1816.²

The original church-yard consisted of the two raised plots to the south of the Church, which were bisected by the public path mentioned above. The piece of ground or garden adjoining the north-west of the church-yard, and the old cruciform porch which had been converted into a school house, were exchanged by Dr. Roch for a field called Moory Park, in order that the burial ground might be enlarged. This took place in 1817.³ Again, in 1832, the Rector and Churchwardens exchanged some lands with the Corporation, the latter giving up the College Garden for a burial place.⁴ This was the land on which the College of St. Mary stood, and all the plot behind it running through to Frog Street. The piece of ground on the north of the chancel appears to have been clear of buildings; but after the market called Middle Row was swept away, the Corporation put up some brick pillars and a lean-to shed, in which a vegetable

¹ See p. 49 *ante.* ² See p. 51 *ante.* ³ See p. 52 *ante.* ⁴ See p. 53 *ante.*

and fish market was held, but the Richards family obtained its removal about 1823. To the westward of this space were two cottages, one of them belonging to a Miss Child. This stood where the buttress is built. It was pulled down October 30, 1836. The High Street at this point was not more than fifteen feet wide, as a path ran between Miss Child's house and the Church. Westward was a somewhat larger cottage, then came the church-yard gate.

Beyond were the ruins of White's house. This had been the home of a most important family. The first White mentioned by pedigree-makers is one James, or Jasper le White, who is said to have been living in 1260, presumably at Tenby. In 1402 Henry IV. gave the burghers power by charter to elect a Mayor and two Bailiffs; thirteen years afterwards John White served as Bailiff, and in 1420 was elected Mayor. During the fifteenth century he and his descendants had more than their share of municipal honours, for in the 76 years between 1420 and 1498 Whites served as Mayors no less than thirty times.

In 1457, Thomas White¹ being Mayor, Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, assisted him to rebuild the town walls. In 1471, this same Thomas White being again Mayor, succoured Earl Jasper and his illustrious nephew Henry Tudor, afterwards King Henry VII., entertaining them in his Tenby house, and transporting them to Brittany in one of his ships, for which act Henry, when king, granted him (or his son) a lease of the demesne lands in Tenby. Tradition avows Thomas built the house we are now discussing; this is unlikely, as the architecture is at least one hundred years after his date. Thomas' son John was Mayor of Tenby in 1498.² He married as his second wife Christian Eynon, heiress of Henllan (Castlemartin), whose father, John Eynon, was slain at Edgcott fight, in Northamptonshire, in 1469. Though John White had considerable property in Tenby neither

¹ See Monument vi., p. 71 *ante*, and Boss XXXIII. (2) p. 173.

² See Monument VII., p. 74 *ante*.



John White, from his Comb

he nor his descendants took any further interest in municipal matters until 1603, when a John White acted as bailiff. He was probably a cadet of the family. Towards the end of the sixteenth century, Henry Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, sent a joiner's apprentice named Inigo Jones to be educated in Italy. This man returned to England in 1606, when he introduced a debased Elizabethan style of architecture. After a second visit to Italy, in 1612, he produced the Palladian architecture for which he is celebrated. White's house in Tenby, and the mansion at Henllan, were both apparently built in Inigo Jones' first style, and most likely date between 1606 and 1612. Henry White was Sheriff for Pembrokeshire in 1604. George Owen, the county historian, stated that he resided at Alleston, near Pembroke. May that not have been during his building operations? I do not suggest that Inigo Jones himself was architect of these two houses, but that they were erected in the six years during which his early and ugly style was fashionable. The Whites had become very important people; they served as sheriffs seven times after giving up Tenby politics, and eventually died out in an heiress. Henry White, of Henllan (Sheriff, 1658), had a son Griffith, who predeceased his father. The said Griffith White married a daughter of Griffith Dawes, of Bangeston, Angle parish (Sheriff, 1665), and had by her an only daughter, Elizabeth. Elizabeth White, the heiress, married :

Firstly: Thomas Lort, of Eastmoor, son of Sampson Lort, the Parliamentarian M.P.;

Secondly: Richard, third Viscount Bulkeley, of Cassells, or Cashell, in the peerage of Ireland. He is described in the list of Tax Commissioners, 1694-97, as Richard Lord Bulkeley, Viscount Cassells;

Thirdly: Lady Elizabeth Bulkeley, as she henceforth termed herself, married Thomas Ferrars, Brigadier General;

For her *fourth* and last partner, "the husband-killing heiress," as Fenton terms her, chose John Hook, Lyon King of Arms, Sheriff, 1755.

The Lady Elizabeth Bulkeley, *née* White, must have been a very old woman when she died, *s.p.*, one of the most notable

personages in the County of Pembroke. Not contented with the long and prosperous life which had fallen to her lot, this much-wedded lady (according to tradition) continued after death to drive in a six-horsed coach from Samson Cross Roads, by Stackpole, to Tenby, through Jameston, Lydstep and Penally, when the moon was full ; but horses, coachman and lady had not a head between them.

Lady Elizabeth Bulkeley left her broad lands to her fourth husband, John Hook, the Lyon King at Arms. He in turn bequeathed them to his godson, John Hook Campbell, uncle of the first Lord Cawdor, who eventually became owner. That nobleman sold White's house, with other property, to Sir William Paxton, knight, who either sold or exchanged it with the Tenby Corporation, in order that it might be pulled down to widen the street. This was done about 1808.¹

To the westward of White's house was a most interesting cottage with a balcony and outside staircase. It is depicted by Norris, plate 34, in his *Etchings*, and was in his opinion one of the oldest houses in Tenby. It was removed at the same time and for the same reason as White's house. If we turn off from the line of High Street we shall find the western boundary of the church-yard was St. Mary's College, and the wall belonging to it, which ran right through to Frog Street. The history of this religious house is very obscure. Fenton, page 448, considers it was not improbably the convent of Carmelites founded by John Swynemore, A.D. 1399, 23 Richard II., called St. Mary's College. Where he got this information is difficult to say, probably from the MS. of Stephen Lewis, Canon of St. David's, 1717, now in the Bodleian. The latter writes : "Here (Tenby) are also ye ruins of a religious convent belonging to ye Carmelite fryers. Ye cell. of fryers was founded by John de Sunimore, 1399, 23 Rich. II., and called St. Mary's Coll."

¹ See Norris' *Etchings*, p. 58.

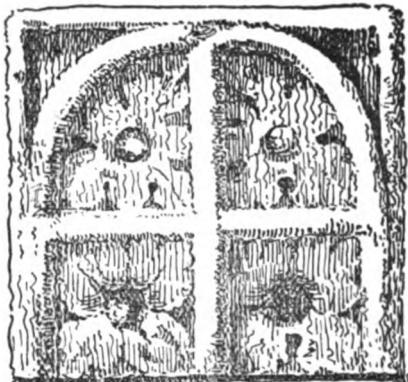
This religious house had ceased to exist before the suppression of the smaller monasteries in 1535. Is it possible that the fortunes of St. Mary's College were linked with those of the nunnery of de la Pré at St. Alban's, and that the houses shared the same fate?

Not much of the college remains. In Norris' time the wall existing was considerably higher, and the square-headed, narrow, one-light window (a portion of which is embedded in the northern part of the wall) once gave light to an upper chamber which had disappeared before his days. The smaller door only led into the garden; the greater into a little lean-to used for storing lime. Round both doors run the legend: "Benedictus Deus in donis suis;" faint traces of these inscriptions yet remain. The small doorway is very much defaced, practically rubbed bare, but had the same deep hood moulding as the greater door. This latter exhibits in two of its hollow mouldings some remnants of the ornamentation noticed by Norris; in one is a running pattern of convolvulus leaves, in the other Tudor flowers at intervals. There can be little doubt that this building was put up at the same period (1490) as the cruciform porch, and therefore could not possibly have been the work of John de Swynemore in 1399. For his donative we must cross the street. In a building now used by Mr. George Chiles as a wine cellar, nearly opposite to the end of Bank Lane, is a tomb, and evidences of use as a chapel. Female bones have been found therein. This must have been the site of the religious house built by Swynemore. The walls in the church-yard are additions erected a century later, and dedicated to St. Bridget.

Perhaps the most interesting feature in this mysterious wall is the ornamented headstone from a grave, which has been cut down and built in for preservation. It consists of a cross rounded off at the top. The divisions are enriched with four leafy flowers. Its date is very difficult to determine, but examples somewhat resembling this stone yet remain *in situ* over the monks' graves

at Strata Florida, and have been described and pictured by the

late Mr. S. Williams in his monograph on that abbey, and in the *Arch. Camb.*, V., vi., 32.



Headstone imbedded in wall of St. Mary's College.
14 inches x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

As we have seen, Dr. Roch, in 1832, exchanged the College Garden for two half burgages held and occupied by James Eynon, situated in High Street, north side, and Frog Street, south side. The piece of ground

appropriated for burial was bounded on the north side by a house and garden the property of John Dunn, Esq., also by a house the property of John Shelton Covell, Esq.;¹ on the south by a house and garden the property of Hon. Fulke Greville; on the east by the present church-yard; on the west partly by Frog Street, partly by the property of John Dunn, Esq.²

Fortunately we have a contemporary account of this corner of the town. The late Nicholas J. Dunn, Esq. (Sheriff, 1858), was born in 1820, and so must have been twelve years old when this alteration took place in 1832. In 1892 the writer received the following letter:

Cumberland House, Tenby.

21st April, 1892.

MY DEAR MR. LAWS,

The Brick and Bank Houses, with the buildings in Bank Lane and Frog Street, were built by my father on Corporation land. The Brick House is on ground leased on lives, the last of which was my Uncle George, at Welston;

¹ See Sepulchral Slab xcii., p. 109 *ante.* ² See p. 53 *ante.*

it then fell out to the Corporation. The Bank House, with premises adjoining, on ground leased for years, several of which have to run. It was originally a very old house, purchased by my mother's father (Robert Shelton Covell), and it had a small flagged terrace in front fenced in on the church-yard side with iron railings, entrance where the Bank door now is, named Church Stile House. When pulled down for re-building, several old arches were found in the cellars; but hopes were disappointed, as the workmen expected to find "lots of money." The person from whom the property was bought was a Miss Eynon. We threw the house forward to the church-yard boundary, preferring ground in the rear to front. No part of the town has altered as that portion of High Street. My first recollection was an old large round conduit opposite to the Brick House, but separated by a pathway running under a small archway by our railings into the church-yard.¹ Inside the yard was a small raised burial ground, same construction as present ground behind;² a very fine elm tree, and large, old-fashioned school,³ with slightly ecclesiastical windows. I went there myself when very young. Mr. Wright kept it, and I believe Mr. John Hughes, late Vicar of Penally, kept it when curate to Dr. Roch, at Tenby. It was the same style of building as the old Town Hall fronting the church-yard, south. High Street had a wall built from the old conduit, cutting off ground from the church-yard as at present exists, and running to nearly where the porch entrance to the Church now is. A narrow passage similar to the one by the Church Stile House ran behind the houses, with windows in the church-yard, and joined what was then the fish and vegetable market, viz., a roof sloping from the church-yard wall supported by old brick pillars, and joined at the rounding corner by a shop kept by Mrs. Harries;⁴ a narrow street running into St. George Street, and then a huge rude building used as a meat market, in Tudor Square, with houses forming two narrow streets as far as Evans, the boot maker, terminating in another small conduit. Bank Lane was always a thoroughfare, but had posts about the middle to prevent carts going through. Cadwallader, who lived at the *Union Tavern*, in Frog Street, opposite the lane, removed them to allow his hand flies to pass through. The ground between High Street and the church-yard wall was a waste place.⁵ At fair and other times caravans used to exhibit there. It then was roofed over by wooden sheds for trimming stones and

¹The conduit was removed in 1807, for on April 22 of that year it was "ordered that the upper conduit be removed from the place where it now is and be placed near the church-yard gate, and to contain four times the water the old one does." (Tenby Corporation Order Book.) Norris gives a picture of the original one, which was fixed against the gable end of a cottage; above it was the date 1698; but Norris thought it much older. This must have been taken down in 1808, and the one erected which was seen by Mr. Dunn twenty-four years later.

²This enclosure is marked, running round the cruciform porch, in Lord's *Ichnography*.

³This was the converted cruciform porch.

⁴Elizabeth Harries, grocer and draper.

⁵This was the site of White's house; removed 1808.

breaking them for the roads. What a difference ! If I can answer any more queries do not fail to ask me. I have suffered a good deal with the east wind, but when a man is in his 72nd year he must expect casualties. I hope I have made myself explicit, but will be more so if asked, and must now shut up, and remain,

Yours very sincerely,

N. J. DUNN.

In the boundary wall of St. Mary's, or the Convent Garden, abutting on Frog Street, near Portland House, was a circular beehive-shaped erection about 14 feet high and 16 feet in diameter. It was built for a round house or lock up, and then converted into a conduit. This was known as Taylor's Round. Mr. Dunn does *not* allude to this conduit in his letter.

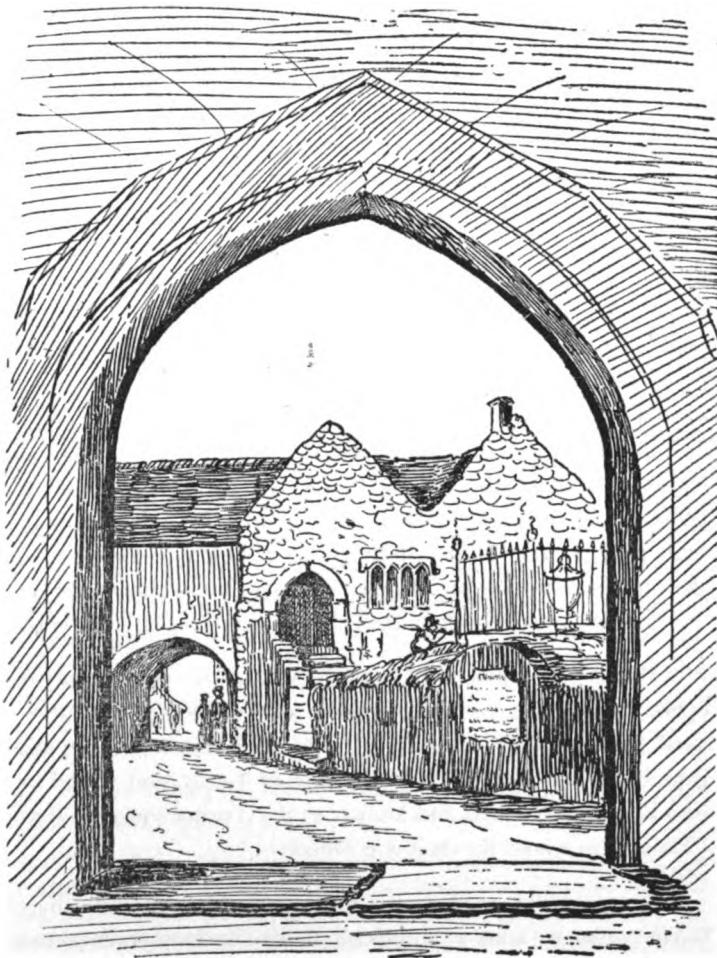
On October 30, 1615, at the General Sessions of the Borough of Tenby, the sworn jury "presented the said Bailiffs, William Risam and Richard Barzey, for not amending the p^yson called the Taylor's Round, which they ought to amend. David Gibbon, Mayor."

Again, on October 5, 1688, the bailiffs, George Parrot and Lowden, were "presented to Mathias Pratt, Mayor, for not repairing the handstocks at the conduit." So between those years, 1615-1688, the building had been transformed from prison to conduit, though it still supported the handstocks ; but when Norris sketched it, April 25, 1836, the stocks had been removed to the Five Arches, and Taylor's Round was a conduit pure and simple.

Turning to the East were several poor cottages in a row with the modern *George Inn*. This apparently was an important building, judging from its thick walls and ancient chimney stacks.

After writing at such length about buildings which have totally disappeared, it is a relief to find the old Town Hall standing, though sadly mutilated. The ground floor seems originally to have been divided into an archway or lych gate, giving access to the church-yard, and to a dungeon known as the

Common Jail. Further on towards the Five Arches a door and



The Old Town Hall, from the South Porch.

Pencil Sketch (Artist unknown), circa 1820.

window opened into St. George Street ; these gave entrance and light to the House of Correction, another dungeon.¹

¹In July, 1605, a jury presented Erasmus Turch, Richard Thomas and

Passing through the archway into the church-yard, and turning to the left, was an outside stairway which led to the upper floor. This consisted of a small chamber (now used as the Charity Trust board-room) and the Guild Hall. From the style of the windows which have been spared it seems pretty clear that the building was erected towards the end of the fifteenth century, not improbably by Thomas White, who lies buried in St. Anne's Chapel. It certainly belonged to his family, for the Corporation were in the habit of paying rent to the Whites until they purchased the freehold from Lady Elizabeth Bulkeley in 1703. That year they had a windfall. A sum of money was paid over to them by the Rev. William Jones from a legacy left by his deceased brother, Dr. John Jones, in trust, to be applied to such charitable uses as he (Rev. W. Jones) might think proper. The latter gentleman appropriated £413 "to be vested in the purchase of land, the rent of which was to be applied for the apprenticing of poor children, and towards the maintenance of such poor persons in the Borough of Tenby as cannot support their families by their own labour." A portion of this money was used to purchase the Town Hall from Lady Elizabeth Bulkeley.¹

When the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835 came into operation, on the recommendation of Commissioners, after a local inquiry had been held, the old Town Hall was taken away from the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of Tenby, and vested in a new body then created and known as the Trustees of the Tenby Charities, in whose hands it still remains.

A row of houses between the old Town Hall and Church Street corner are somewhat difficult, though we have three pictures by Norris, an illustrated article in the journal of the Cambrian

David Hicks, or two of them, to Howell Howell the Mayor, "for not keeping the prison clean and holsom." Our ancestors were not very squeamish in such matters, so we may fairly conclude that at the beginning of the seventeenth century Tenby jail was very dirty, and not at all "holsom."

¹ This transaction took place in the lifetime of her second husband, Viscount Bulkeley, of Cassells, or Cashell, who did not die until 1705.

Archæological Association, *Arch. Camb.*, XXIII., xiii., 202, and recollections of former residents still alive to assist us.

Immediately adjoining the east end of the old Town Hall were two mean cottages inhabited in 1866 respectively by Davies and Templeton. Then a third, even narrower but much higher, known as Kite's Nest.¹ On the eastern side of Kite's Nest a narrow passage, or drang as it is locally called, led into the church-yard; a branch to the left led to a small building with a vaulted stone roof; on the right it ended in the workhouse court-yard. St. Isabel's was originally a mortuary chapel resembling the one now standing in Carew church-yard. Above was a long narrow nave, with a north transept lighted on the north by a double lancet with wooden mullions, which my old friend the late Mr. Barnwell thought were Early English; but in his drawing the lancet heads are cut from blocks of stone, not constructed with a key stone. This is surely a characteristic of Late Perpendicular, so his double light was, I think, of the same period as the old Town Hall and the little window in the south-west corner of the Church, and must have been an insertion. The lighting on the south side was modern. Below the chapel was a bone hole, charnel house, or chevrill as it was indifferently called. This gloomy chamber was dimly lighted by a good Decorated cusped trefoil, resembling that on the east end of the Church.

In the survey of lands, sometime the possession of Jasper Duke of Bedford, it is stated that :

Jasper Tudor, Duke of Bedford, owned one house called Isabel's Chapel, after converted to the charnel house, near the Vikeredge on the est part, and the church-yard on the north, and St. George's Strete on the south part, now in the occupacio of the proxters of the Church; no rent payd; 1d.

Again :

One littel cotteg in St. George's Stret, agaynst the North End of St. Mary's Stret, near the charnel house, the land of John Cornich, somtym in

¹This name takes us back a long way. Kites even now occur in Pembrokeshire as very rare birds. During the eighteenth century they were execrated by hen wives as pests of the poultry yard; but for a description of them as town scavengers we must go back to the sixteenth century.

Tenor of William Herynge, payeing vjd by the year, now decayed and voyd ;
no rent payd ; viid.

Again :

And all that our piece of land there near the Cheverell, let to William Hering, of the annual rent of 6d.

This was the state of St. Isabel's Chapel in Elizabeth's reign. Subsequently fire-places were added, and the dead bones having been removed it was turned into a school house. This was in the seventeenth century. So it remained until the latter end of the eighteenth century, when it was converted into a workhouse.¹ In 1832 Charles Norris described this place as follows :—“The poor house, which within memory maintains its badged and coated inmates, with its matron and medical attendant, remains in a state as disgraceful to a Christian country as ever. Had everything else been neglected, it was hoped that the circumstances of this miserable establishment would have excited attention. It deserves particular description. The lower part of the building is a low, arched stone dungeon divided longitudinally into two cells for about two-thirds of its extent. To ascend to the upper wards (the abomination must be spoken) the visitor must pass through a small confined court, round which are ranged the parish necessaries.”²

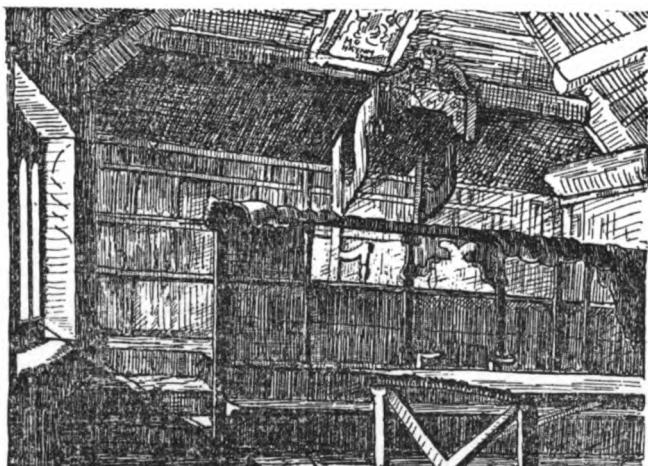
Immediately adjoining the poor house, at the angle of Church Street and St. George Street, was the old Vicarage. The sinecure rector enjoyed an excellent house at the extreme end of the Norton, but the poor vicar, who did the work, was lodged in a tiny cottage next door to the Charnel House. It is gratifying to find this state of things was altered. In October, 1688, the vicarage was a ruin, for we find Wm. James, Cl. (presumably the vicar), was presented at the General Sessions “for suffering his Walls of the Vicaredge adjoining the skoole to

¹ See Order Book, October 2, 1802.

² *Observations on a Letter addressed to the Burgesses and Inhabitants of Tenby and Carmarthen.* Printed by John P. Davies, in King Street, Carmarthen, 1832.

lay open for people to make a lastell to the great annoyance of the inhabitants and prejudicale to the skoole." It was to stand over for a fortnight. In 1817 Dr. Roch, the rector, gives up the "old walls called the vicarage situated near the poor house" to the Corporation in part exchange for Moory Park. A house was then built on the site, in which our publisher was born. This was removed in 1866. The houses eastward are still standing as far as the church-yard gate; this originally passed under an archway, and was known as the East Church Stile. Then came other small houses, which terminated at the north-east corner of the chancel, where we commenced our peregrination.

During the last quarter of the eighteenth century Tenby was a belated mediæval stronghold, girt on the outside with walls, bastions and gate houses, all ruined. Within, the picturesque architectural irregularities, and unspeakable nastiness, must have recalled the features of a Tudor town.



Interior Old Town Hall.

After C. Norris, circa 1841.

Furniture and Appurtenances

Furniture and Appurtenances

ALTAR.

As shown by the piscinas, there must originally have been three altars in the Church of St. Mary's. A slab now lying on the Communion Table was found turned face downward in the south-east corner of St. Anne's Chapel. This discovery was made in 1889. It measures 96 inches by 30 inches, and seems to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, but is broken at the edges. On it are three crosses; the other two have probably been obliterated. It is difficult to say whether this slab stood originally in St. Anne's Chapel, or served as the high altar. From its size probably the latter. In England stone altars became obligatory soon after the Norman Conquest. They were consecrated by chrism. In 1550 an order was made for the setting up of tables in lieu of altars. Under Queen Mary the altars were re-erected; but when Elizabeth came to the throne ultra-Protestants riotously removed some of them, so injunctions were issued, and directions given, that altars should be removed under the supervision of the curate and at least one churchwarden.

From the position in which our altar slab was found, it seems not improbable that it was removed and buried with reverence and decency at this period. It is impossible even to guess when the altar was originally constructed. The author of the article "Altar" in *Encyclopædia Britannica* states that there are only about thirty altar slabs in England, and but one in use, and that is in Arundel Church. Lord, in his letter to Browne Willis,

states that in 1720 "Ye alter peice was tollerably hansom." What this picture may have been that our surveyor damned with saint praise it is impossible to say, but in all probability a pre-Reformation work of art.

THE FONTS.

The old font, now placed in St. Anne's Chapel, stood in the so-called St. Nicholas Chapel when Archdeacon Clark was instituted to the living. This was most likely the original site, as it seems to be a fifteenth century piece of work, and coeval with that part of the Church. Either during the Archdeacon's restorations, or previously, the base was broken and lost ; so they turned the font out into the churchyard and thrust an iron rod through bowl and stem to hold them together ; there for half-a-century it served as a flower pot.

In 1906, Mrs. Thomas Allen, of 42, Connaught Square, London, had the font cleaned and replaced in the Church as a memorial of her late husband, Thomas Allen, of Freestone, in the parish of Carew. The bowl and stem are octagonal,¹ measuring : Bowl, 32 inches by 33 inches, 11 inches deep ; stem, 12 inches high.



Mason's Mark.

On the surface of the stem a figure is inscribed, apparently representing the seven-branched candlestick ; it also may be read as a monogram of the letters, H.E. It is an interesting mason's mark.

The limestone base was supplied when Mrs. Allen restored the font ; two slots outside, and the ledges within, show that

¹ According to Paley's *Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts*, p. 30, the octagonal form is said to symbolize Regeneration, because seven days created the old world and the man of sin, and the eighth day the man of grace and salvation.

once it was covered with a canopy, as was frequently the case in Perpendicular times.

The new font is a handsome modern structure, erected to the memory of the late George Chater, F.R.C.S., by his daughters, in 1886.

PULPIT AND LECTERN.

The roof bosses, roof supporters and pulpit, are the only specimens of old wood carving which have survived. The former are mostly grotesque—some beautiful. The pulpit is neither one or the other.

A row of eight hag's heads and busts adorn the upper part. A half length chubby angel occupies the centre; he carries a shield on which is the date 1634, and is supported by six plain shields with mantling, three on either side. Below are six inconsequential doorways leading nowhere. To make matters worse, some ill-advised churchwarden of the past has varnished the whole.

This pulpit, no doubt, was the outcome of a restoration started by Richard Howell, the Mayor, in 1631.¹ In 1664 Walter Child, churchwarden :²

Paid William Bedford for copeing the head of the pulpitt and
setting it up..... 0 7 0

On turning to Lord's Ichnography it will be seen that in 1720 the pulpit and reading-desk stood side by side, the pulpit being on the west, and that it was ascended by about six steps. The Mayor's seat was underneath on the south side. The pulpit was converted into a three-decker at some subsequent period, probably in 1828, when it was ordered "that the churchwardens reduce the pillar which now obstructs the view from the pulpit and reading-desk, and that a new plan be drawn for the site of a pulpit and reading-desk after the objectionable pillar be

¹ See p. 26 *ante.*

² See his account among the Corporation papers.

removed."¹ As a three-decker it appears in Mr. and Mrs. Hall's *Book of South Wales*, 1861, and so it remained until Archdeacon Clark lowered and restored it as well as possible to its original shape.² He also put up a carved teak desk, presented by Dr. J. Maule Sutton, which replaced the old desk that almost choked the entrance to the chancel. Whether this was the original which stood in Lord's time, or part of Dr. Roch's three-decker, it is impossible to say; both have now given way to a very handsome brass eagle, which was given by the congregation to commemorate the diamond jubilee of Victoria the Well-Beloved.

THE ORGAN.

The first notice of church music we meet with is negative. Joseph Lord, in his *Ichnography*, gives eighteen choir stalls, six on the north side and six on the south, and three on either side of the western entrance to the chancel. Concerning these he writes: "Stalls formerly for singers." Whether singers had disappeared, or taken up another station, he does not state. This was in 1720.

It was not until 19th February, 1836, that a Vestry meeting "unanimously agreed that a suitable organ and stove, as well as fittings for gas, be forthwith provided for the Parish Church of St. Mary's, and that an adequate sum be raised upon the church property and church rate for carrying the aforesaid proposition into effect; and that a sum of money not exceeding £600 be so raised for the purpose aforesaid, and that a committee of the following persons be appointed to carry the same into effect, viz., the Rector of Tenby, Dr. J. H. Humphreys; the Mayor, Mr. Thomas Sleeman; Mr. Edmund Morgan, and the churchwardens, Messrs. John Dunn and Jacob Rees.³

¹ See p. 53 *ante*. ² See p. 60 *ante*.

³ In the fourteenth century musical instruments of some description were known as *organs*. We find the following in "Piers Ploughman's Vision," line 12,086 :

"Of gerlis and of gloria laus
Gretly me dremed,

And how hosanna by organye
'Old folk songen.'

The first organ stood in a gallery over the west door. In 1868 Mrs. Howells, of Croft Lodge, Tenby, offered to erect a stained glass window if the west window was placed at her service. To carry out her intentions it would be necessary to remove the organ, and the gallery in which it stood. Dr. Dyster offered to give a new organ and place it under the tower. His generous gift was accepted, and in 1869 the present instrument, by Vowles, of Bristol, was erected, at a cost of £560. Since that date the organ has been enlarged and improved at a cost of about £200.

BELLS.

No inventory of church goods taken at Tenby during the Reformation of the sixteenth century has come down to us; but one of our bells certainly ante-dates that stormy period, and is perhaps the most interesting piece of furniture in the church.

At present (1907) the old bell stands in St. Anne's Chapel. One time it hung outside the steeple, below the moulding of the northern octagonal division at the spire's base, and acted as a striker for the clock. For some incomprehensible reason it was removed in 1888, after serving that purpose for more than two hundred years; but this was not the duty for which the bell was originally cast. In its earliest days, as *Sanctus*, it announced the elevation of the Host to the townsmen without, and as *Angelus* it called at morn and noon and eve to the labourer in the fields to hail the Mother Maid with an *Ave*; and, again, did fire break out it was this little bell called on the neighbours for aid.

In the fifteenth century England was celebrated for its organs, and in the first half of the seventeenth century all the important towns in the West of England were supplied with organs. From "A relation of a short survey of 26 counties, describing their Citties and Scytuations, in 1634, by a Captain, a Lieutenant and an Anciaunt," Lansdowne MSS., No. 213, fol. 315, we find at Hereford and Gloucester there were organs; in the majority of the eight churches of Bristowe are "neat rich and melodious organs constantly played; at Wells curious monuments, rich organs and a strange unusual clock." Some of these must have been heard by travelled Welshmen, but the fashion did not spread. Then came Cromwell and destruction.

¹ See p. 34 *ante*.

From the crown an ansa, or handle, springs, to which are attached six canons, or loops (one of them broken) round the haunch.

Below the base of the ansa, our bell measures in circumference 42 inches; below again, at the waist, 55 inches; and at the labrum, or mouth, 80 inches; from top of ansa edge to labrum, 28 inches. Below the haunch is an inscription:

† an na r (foliage) **t sanc ta**

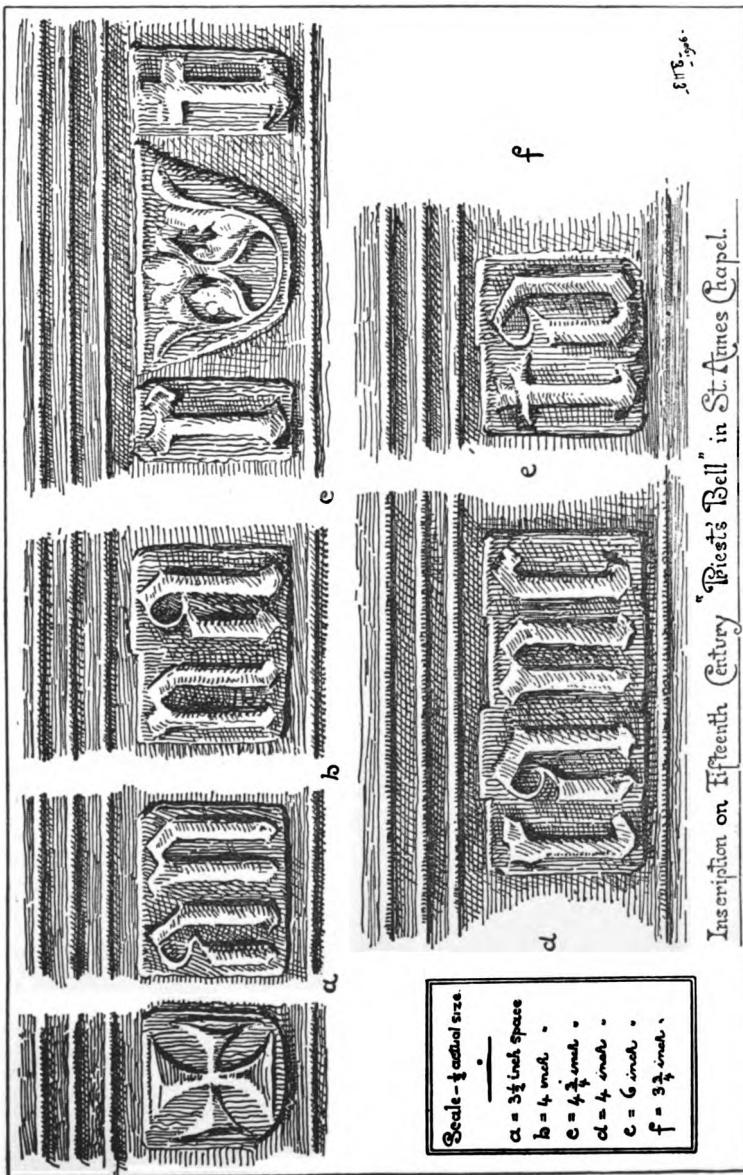
in small Gothic characters without capitals, which is typical of the latter part of the fifteenth century. In the earliest bells only the name of the saint is given, without any further inscription, and we find simply "Sancta Anna," as at Cholderton, Wilts; "Sancta George," at Pewsey; and "Gabriel," at Maddington.¹

It will be noted that in addition to the inscription there are a cross, foliage and initial letters "r t." It was not unusual for bell donors to add their names. For instance, in the cathedral of Bristol, bell No. 2 is marked: "Sancta Margarita, ora pro nobis. R. N." These are supposed to be the initials of Abbot Newbury, who built the tower in 1460. Can "r t" represent Robert Tully, Bishop of St. David's 1460-82, a man intimately connected with our church, and whose remains lie buried near the altar? Travel and traffic were cheap and constant between Tenby and Bristol, so peradventure Sancta Anna and Sancta Margarita were cast by the same workmen.

Bell founding was carried on to a considerable extent in South Pembrokeshire, though probably by travelling English belliters, as they were called.

The earliest mention of bells in the Corporation books seems to be a sum of 14s. paid in 1652-53 for bell ropes; this

¹ *An Account of Church Bells*, p. 29; Rev. W. C. Lukis, M.A., F.S.A.; J. H. Parker, London and Oxford, 1857.



occurs in the Chantry Collector's accounts. The churchwardens were obliged to submit their accounts to the Town Council. In 1657-58 we find the former claimed as money paid out £4 11s. to "Wm. Bedford for himselfe and his man for seven weekes and three daies att twelve shillings per weeke about the seates and bells." In 1659-60, in the churchwarden's account, are two items : "More for carring the timber" from Carswell "that did put upp the littell bell, 6d.", and "for healping upp the beam to the steepill, 4d.". This must have been St. Anna, who was then removed, perhaps from outside the chapel where she now lies. At the same date : "More a horsskine for the bells, 2s. 6d." In 1660 : "To the ringers in beare 5s., the day the king was proclaimed."

In the lawsuit that took place between the towns of Tenby and Narberth *re* market in 1676, it was given in evidence that Tenby is "a Waulled Towne, one of the greatest parish Churches in Walles, wth a high Tower and Speare, Beinge a noated sea marke ; hauing fие bells ; the tenar twenty seauen hundred." On January 30th, 1662, the churchwardens paid the ringers 5s. for ringing a knell in honour of King Charles I. In 1683 Ff. Smyth, Mayor, authorized "James Lloyd, Ald., Chamberlain of the Burrough of Tembie, to pay unto Jasper Davies and William Davies £o 13s. 4d. for ringing the bell at eight of the clock and flower of the clock for a quarter of a year." This again was Sancta Anna, who still rang the Angelus in her new position.

In the Corporation Order Book, 1698, it is "ordered that £43 be paid for two new bells for the church." In the bailiffs' account for the same year one shilling was paid "for a Lock to set on the dore where the Bell mettall was," and £5 8s. 6d. to Richard Phillipps, bell founder. Evidently these two bells were cast at Tenby.¹

¹The following extract from Carew churchwardens' account gives us a good idea of belliters, and bell founding, in South Pembrokeshire during the seventeenth century :—

Again, in 1717-18, Thomas Mathias, Mayor of Tenby, was prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court for embezzlement as church-warden.¹ In his reply to the fourth article of indictment, "the Respond^t saith y^t y^e agreem^t wth y^e Bellfound^r, likewise in the Henry Phelps and Hugh Hillen, churchwardens for the parish of Carew, in the year of Our Lord God 1627.

Item.	£ s. d.
Paid to the pariter for to discharge the court for an appearance, being presented for the Bell and to discharge the court, 30th November.....	0 2 6
Paid unto Thomas Pynte and John Brace for one daies work to cleave woode for the bell.....	0 1 0
Paid to Owen Parsewell for the driving of a carre of woode to Lamsey when the bell was cast.....	0 3 9
Paid to Philip Evans for 16 pounde and a halfe of crocke brasse at 6d. the pounde for the belle.....	0 8 3
Paid to Hugh Hillen for 6 poundes of pewter at 9d. the pounde, 4s. 6d., and 16 pounds of crocke brasse at 7d. the pounde, 9s. 4d.....	0 13 10
Paid to Henrie Phelps for fortie pounds of crock brasse at 7d. the pounde, £1 3s. 4d., and for five poundes of pewter for the bell at 9d. the pounde, 4s. 1d., and for nyne pounde for bell brasse at 8d. the pounde, 6s.....	1 13 5
Spent at Lamsey at the casting of the bell.....	0 4 0
Paid for the carieng of one loade of woode to Lamsey for to cast the belle, 3s. 4d., and to carrie the bell to Lamsey and to bring it home again, 5s.....	0 8 4
Under the year 1670 is a note "Middle bell two pieces out : John Carew." Under 1673 :	
Bell founder.....	4 0 0
John Bartlett for mettle and Alex Hillen for a mortar.....	4 10 0
Walter Taylor for mettle.....	1 19 5
John Doole for bringing the mortar from Pemroke, paide for woode at the several times the bell was caste, cleaving of it and carring of it to Temby and our expenses.....	2 8 6
Paid for carring of ye Bell to Tenby and bringing of her back.....	0 6 0
Paid for half a pound of candles at ye setting up of ye bell.....	0 0 2
Paid our charges in Tenby when the Bell founder arrested.....	0 4 0
Paid for removing the bell founder's suit.....	0 6 0
Paid unto the Mayor and Recorder of ye saide town of Temby.....	0 2 6
Paid into the Bishop's Court, 1676.....	0 2 0
Disbursed at ye Sessions of ye suit of ye bell founders.....	0 12 4
Paid the bell founders on the agreement of the suit of law between them and us on the pish behalfe.....	0 8 0
Roger Davy, our attorney.....	0 10 0
Apparently the bell founders at Tenby desired to be paid for "the several times the bell was cast," but the Carew men would only pay for the one casting that was successful; and that skilful attorney, Mr. Roger Davy, paid 8s. into court, won the suit, and charged the parish 10s. costs as between solicitor and client.	¹ See p. 40 ante.

Respond^{ts} custody, is ready to be p'duced, y^e same being drawn by M^r Rob^t Nash, one of the Exceptants, as are also ye Noats of Brass in Quantity and Quality."

The result of this transaction was that in 1720 Joseph Lord could report to his patron, Browne Willis: "In ye Tower are five good sound tuneable bells," the same number as in 1676, but it seems doubtful if any of the old bells survived, for two new ones were supplied in 1698, and now again in 1717 bells were re-cast.

On the 19th of October, 1741, as we have seen in the Chronicle of Events,¹ the tenor bell had been broken for some time, and a bargain was made with Abell Rudhall, the celebrated Gloucester founder, to re-cast it.

In the Chronicle of Events, under 1736, is the entry (from Chamberlain's book), "Bells re-cast," which must be an error, and should be read, "Bells *ordered* to be re-cast." This was not done. Perhaps the heavy cost of casting three bells was not quite appreciated, but now three were broken, and Rudhall's tenor among them. At last the following order was made in 1787:

Borough of Tenby.—Whereas three of the Bells belonging to the Parish Church of Saint Mary in the said Borough are now broken, and the said Bells having been presented in the Bishop's Court, It is this Day ordered by the Mayor and Council that the said Bells be new Cast in the cheapest manner as possible. Dated the 27th day of April, 1787.

Thos. Williams, Mayor.

But the Corporation after all escaped the heavy cost, as we find from the following entry in the Order Book :

1789.—It is hereby agreed that the Bells of the Parish and Parish Church of Saint Mary in the said Borough be put on Board the Tenby Packet, James Phillips, Master, for Bristol, to be delivered to Messrs, Fothergill and Sons, to be recast by the desire of Hugh Barlow, of Lawrenny, Esq., our worthy

¹ See p. 48 *ante.*

representative,¹ with the consent of Thomas Saer and John Lock, churchwardens. Likewise that Mr. Thomas Williams, Alderman, do procure timber and planks that will be requisite to repair the Steple and Lofts for the said Bells.

Thos. Williams, Mayor.

On July 6, 1789, the churchwardens were ordered to appoint proper persons to affix beams and platforms, proper for the steeple, fit to receive the bells.

This episode evidently taught the authorities a lesson, for we find² Wm. Owen, the Chamberlain, was authorized "to pay the ringers 15s. per week to teach the town ringers to ring the new bells to prevent their being broke." Clearly the town ringers were the culprits. Were these representatives of the Corporation, not the churchwardens' ringers?

From this account it would appear that Mr. Hugh Barlow sent three cracked bells to Bristol, and had them re-cast. In point of fact he sent all five and presented a sixth. At present there are hanging in the tower eight bells. Numbers 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, were cast in 1789. From the terrier it appears, according to the Rev. George Huntington: "That one bell, the fourth in the original peal of six bells, was re-cast, two new bells were added, and the whole hung by Mr. Barwell, of Birmingham, at an expense of £180, raised chiefly by subscription; the sanctus bell was removed from the spire, and is now in the custody of the churchwardens, and lies on the floor of the Lady Chapel." If for the fourth we read the sixth, and for Lady Chapel St. Anne's Chapel, we have the history of the ring of bells in St. Mary's Church:

1. Sanctus Georgius. Barwell, Founder, Birmingham, 1888.
2. Sanctus David. Barwell, Founder, Birmingham, 1888.
3. Thos. Saer and John Lock, Ch. Wardens, 1789.

¹ Hugh, son of Wyrriot Owen, of Great Nash, by Anne, daughter of John Barlow, of Lawrenny, took the name of Barlow and succeeded to the Lawrenny estate; he was M.P. for Pembroke Boroughs 1774-1809, when he died aged 79. See Allen's *Sheriffs of Pembrokeshire*, p. 43.

² See Chronicle of Events in 1790.

4. Thos. Saer and John Lock, Ch. Wardens, 1789.
5. Thos. Saer and John Lock, Ch. Wardens, 1789.
6. Sancta Maria. Barwell, Founder, Birmingham, 1888.
7. Thos. Saer and John Lock, Ch. Wardens, 1789.
8. "I to the church the living call, & to the grave doth summon all." Thos. Saer and John Lock, Churchwardens, 1789.

In the church-yard lies a small cracked bell. This was formerly in the Cemetery Chapel ; its history will be found on page 59 *ante*. It was broken by careless handling, and removed by Mr. Huntington from the Cemetery Chapel to its present position.

THE VANE.

The earliest mention of a weather cock we can find occurs among the receipts in a churchwarden's account submitted to the Mayor by Joseph Critchley and David Rees, for the years 1672-3, which runs thus :

Received for the ould cock which waid 17 pounds at 6d. the pound o 8 6
And for the hard bras which waid 25 pounds at 5½d. the pound o 11 5½

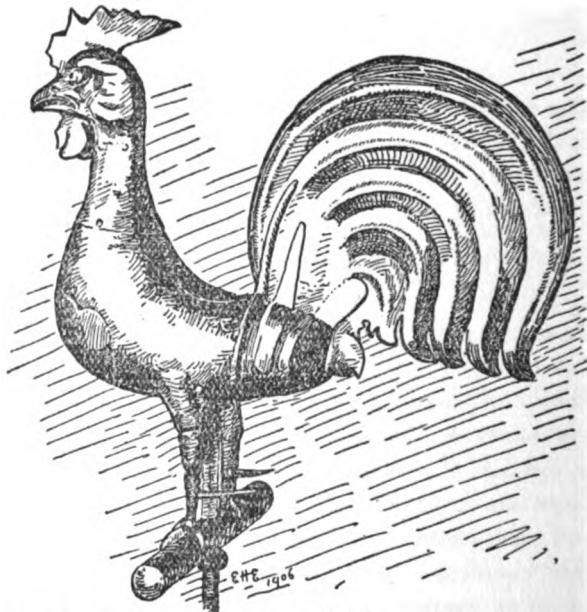
From this note it would appear that an old weather cock was sold in 1672-3, and presumably that a new one was erected, most likely by private beneficence, as no entry appears either in churchwarden's or chamberlain's accounts of money expended in the erection of a weather cock. The next mention made of a vane occurs in the defence made by Thomas Mathias, Mayor 1717-18, to a charge of embezzlement brought against him by the churchwardens.¹ He pleads : " Ye workmen employ'd in setting up ye weather cock were Moses W^{ms}, Richard Whelling, Da^d Upcoat, Joⁿ Brinn & W^m Berros, at 16^d per diem each."

From what we know concerning the character of Thomas Mathias, it is most likely this expenditure was incurred in the reparation of an old weather cock, and not in the erection of a new one. In 1795 the Corporation agreed to pay Benjamin James, late of Newland, in Dean Forest, Gloucestershire, mason,

¹ See p. 40 *ante*.

"£55 sterling for repairing ye spire and putting up ye weather cock and whitewashing said spire." Benjamin James seems to have been a steeplejack. The "large brass weathercock" vexed the Rev. T. Jenkins, author of *Letters written during a Tour in South Wales* in 1804.

During the night of February 3, 1873, in the midst of a furious snowstorm, our weather cock's tail was blown into Tudor Square. While it was being replaced a Tenby photographer



Weather Vane of St. Mary's Tenby: it measures 2ft 6 from comb to claw, and 3ft 6 from breast to tail.

made a picture of the steeplejack at work, but on the negative the launch of a ship was clearly defined. The photographer declared that this must have been owing to a mirage, but the public doubted.

Again in 1893 this luckless fowl lost his tail, and remained

for over a year in a dilapidated condition. At last a public subscription was got up to repair him, which was done by Messrs. Tonks, of Birmingham. The cock is of hammered copper, gilt, and measures 3 feet 6 inches from comb to claw, and the same from breast to tail end ; he once had wings, but these are gone ; the tail was renewed and spurs were affixed in 1894.¹

CHANCEL SCREEN AND CHOIR STALLS.

This book has been drawn from an archæologist's, not a ritualist's standpoint, so recent additions to the church have received but scant notice.

In a monograph of St. Mary's it is impossible to ignore the chancel screen, which has altered the general appearance of the church. No doubt formerly a screen of some sort shut off the chancel from the nave,² but all recollection of this mediæval structure has perished. The modern erection is not worthy of the place it takes, and it interferes with that grand vista of the altar which we formerly enjoyed from the west end of the church. "Length is the primary element of architectural grandeur."

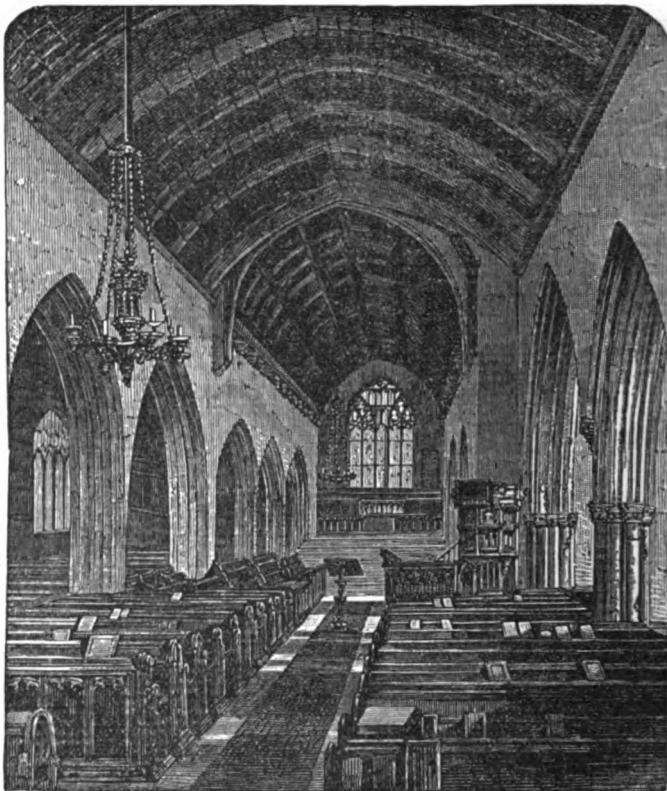
The screen is carved in hard English oak, the design being by Mr. A. P. Dawson, of Saundersfoot ; the commission for carrying it out was entrusted to Mr. Harry Hemms, of Exeter. The screen was dedicated in 1892 by the Right Rev. Hugh Willoughby Jermyn, Bishop of Brechin and Primus of Scotland. It cost £180. A brass tablet bears the following inscription : "Erected by subscription, Easter, 1892, in the twenty-fifth year of the incumbency of the Rev. G. Huntington, M.A. Douglas A. Reid, James Truscott, Churchwardens."

New oak choir stalls, designed by Mr. Lingen Barker, were placed in the chancel in the year 1903, at a cost of £200. They

¹ The plate illustrating the vane was drawn from a photograph taken at this time, and given me by Mr. Frank Mason.—E. L.

² Our word chancel is derived from *cancelli*, a lattice.

were dedicated by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Dr. John Owen. The work was carried out locally by Mr. Isaac Thomas, Falmouth House, Tenby.



Interior of the Church before erection of the Chancel Screen
(circa 1869.)

PLATE.

It is scarcely possible to estimate what the present value of that great store of plate and jewels presented to our church by Munchensy in the mid-thirteenth century would be. Who stole that treasure? Was it the Abbot of Séez, the Prior of Monkton,

the Abbot of St. Alban's, that crowned ruffian Henry Tudor, Master Edward Carner, or some impecunious rector? We cannot even guess. The thief and his plunder have alike passed into the limbo of forgotten things.

A revolution in the form of church plate took place in Queen Elizabeth's reign. As the congregation now partook of wine in the Eucharistic celebration, the old Catholic massing cup did not hold a sufficient supply, so the larger Protestant chalice was introduced. This took place in 1562. The oldest cup at Tenby dates 1599.

The earliest inventory of Tenby church plate¹ seems to have been drawn up in 1723, and runs :

One silver cup with cover ;

One silver flagon, the gift of Sir Hugh Owen, Bart. ;

One silver server, the gift of Katharine, wife of James Phillipps, Alderman.

These are with us still, and have been carefully described and figured by the Rev. J. T. Evans in his *Church Plate of Pembrokeshire*, p. 105. The date letter of the cup is Lombardic B, with external cusps making 1599; the maker's initials I E, over three pellets, as on the tall gilt cup with scallops on bowl and pyramid on cover at Charing, Kent, also dated 1599.² From what mint I E passed his work is unknown. The cup is 6¾ inches high; its bowl has a diameter of four inches and a depth of 3⅝ inches; the diameter of its base is 3¼ inches, and its weight 8oz. 17dwt. When Elizabethan cups have covers they usually terminate in a flat foot or handle; the cover of our cup is looped. The cup may be described as V-shaped, with a baluster stem and a looped cover. It is a good example of a not uncommon Elizabethan type, but has been most unfortunately spoilt by "some ill-advised person who not very long since was allowed to have both pieces washed with mercurial gilt." His

¹ See p. 42 *ante.*

² See Cripps' *Old English Plate*, p. 415.

excuse, and it is a poor one, must be that there were indications on the cup that it had originally been parcel gilt. We are informed that this disfigurement cannot be removed. Perhaps the cup was presented during the incumbency of Edmund Smith, possibly by his son-in-law, Rudolph Mercer.

Our next piece in point of age and value is a flagon. We find from "The Table of Pious Benefactors to this Corporation" that "S^r Hugh Owen, Bart., 1698, gave to this town Ten pounds, which was laid out in buying a silver flagon for ye Communion Tab^{le}." Either the legacy was not immediately paid, or the Corporation were doubtful as to the spending of it, as on August 9, 1700, it was ordered by the Mayor and Council "That the £10 bequeathed by Sir Hugh Owen be paid to Captain John Williams, to be laid out by him in Bristol for plates for the church use;" and on September 20th it is noted that "Captain W^m delivered plate to Mayor bought as above." John Williams, Esq., was Bailiff in 1678, and again in 1692.

The flagon bears the hall mark of the Britannia standard for 1698, with maker's mark S V=John Sutton. His mark occurs on a paten at Long Marston, Yorks.¹ It is a whistling cup, *i.e.*, in the handle is an arrangement for the drinker to whistle for more liquor when he had drained the cup. The lid is, as Mr. Evans writes, similar in shape to a beefeater's hat, with a pierced thumb piece. Its height is 9½ inches; diameter of base, 5¾ inches; of mouth, 4¾ inches; in weight, 31oz. 5dwts. On the drum is inscribed: "Ex dono S^r Hugh Owen Bart. de Orielton in usum Ecclesiae Sanctæ Mariæ Tenby, 1700." Above the legend a shield with Owen arms, supporters and crest; quarterly, 1 and 4 gules, a chevron between three lions rampant or, the bloody hand of Ulster as a baronet on the chevron in the first quarter; 2 and 3 checky, sable and argent, on a chief of the second, a lion passant of the first (for Wyrriot) and on a

¹ See Cripp's *Old English Plate*, p. 395.

shield of pretence a chevron between (Mr. Egerton Allen thinks) three ravens. There are two crests, a lion rampant, and a savage man. It (the shield) has two savages as supporters. Supporters in English heraldry are granted only to persons included in the rank of nobility, or to knights banneret by favour of the Sovereign. How the Owens obtained their supporters it is hard to say. Below the shield is a motto: "Honestas optima politia." Sir Hugh Owen was the second baronet. He married, first, his cousin Anne, heiress of Henry Owen, Esq., of Bodowen, Anglesea; secondly, Katherine, daughter of William Griffiths, of Len.

The third piece is a credence paten, twenty years later than Sir Hugh Owen's flagon. It was presented by Katherine, wife of James Phillipps, Esq., Alderman of Tenby,¹ whom my friend, Mr. Egerton Allen, has identified with Philipps, of Penty-parc, near Clarbeston station. The arms, however, on the paten are not those of Philipps, but the eight quarterings belong to Jones, or Johns, of Bonville's Court.² The lady was a daughter of Devereux Jones, or Johns, of Cardigan, and he was related to the Bonville's Court family.

On the paten is the hall mark of the Britannia standard for 1718, with maker's mark P E, for Edmund Pearce, as in Cripps' *Old English Plate*, under date 1711; diameter, 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches; height, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 16oz. 15dwt. Underneath is inscribed: "Ex dono Katharine Phillipps uxoris Jacobi Phillipps armigeri in usum Ecclesiæ de Tenby in comitatu Pembro: Dei Aprilis Anno Domini 1719." The centre of the paten is decorated with a shield of arms with mantling of eight quarterings.³ These three articles were all that the church had in the year 1723.⁴

The fourth piece dates thirty-one years later. It is a salver with shaped edge resting on three feet, hall marked 1749, with

¹ See "Pious Benefactors." ² See p. 94 *ante*.

³ Rev. J. T. Evans' *Church Plate of Pembrokeshire*, p. 106.

⁴ See p. 42 *ante*.

maker's mark H M, for Hugh Mills, as in Cripps' *Old English Plate*, p. 404.

Unlike the pieces described above, this was not immediately given to the church. Indeed, it was no less than 103 years of age when, as inscribed, it was "Presented to St. Mary's Church, Tenby, by Martha Cook, Dec. 11, 1852." On it is L C M; its diameter is 11½ inches; weight, 26 oz.¹

Miss Cook lived in Lower Frog Street. She was daughter to Lawrence and Margaret Cook.² Captain Hugh Cook, who served at Trafalgar, was a Pious Benefactor, and lies buried in the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London.

These four pieces represent all the old plate belonging to Tenby Church.

There is, however, another credence paten, hall marked 1856, made by Barnard and Sons, of London, "Dedicated to the service of Almighty God in the Church of St. Mary's, Tenby, A.D. 1851;" a chalice and paten, silver gilt, hall marked 1874; two silver-mounted glass cruets, marked 1869; a brass alms dish 16 inches in diameter, with inscription: "Presented to St. Mary's Church, Tenby, by Henry Bowden and Elizabeth Gundry, as a memorial of their marriage on the 28th of April, 1897."

MSS. AND PRINTED BOOKS.

The following MSS. and printed books are in the custody of the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Mary's, Tenby:

CONTENTS OF IRON CHEST IN VESTRY.

(Figures refer to the numbers on the covers of the several books.)

Registers.

1. Baptisms, Burials and Marriages (mixed) from 1711 to 1728.
2. Baptisms: April, 1730, to August, 1743; Marriages: September, 1730, to September, 1740; Burials: March, 1730, to March, 1741.

¹ Rev. J. T. Evans' *Church Plate of Pembrokeshire*, p. 107.

² See p. 95 ante.

3. Baptisms : April, 1741, to December, 1767 ; Marriages : January, 1741, to March, 1754 ; Burials : April, 1741, to December, 1767.
4. Baptisms and Burials : January, 1768, to December, 1812.
5. Marriages : June, 1754, to November, 1812.
6. Baptisms : January, 1813, to October, 1828.
7. Baptisms : October, 1828, to February, 1842.
8. Baptisms : February, 1842, to December, 1888.
9. Burials : March, 1813, to October, 1835.
10. Burials : October, 1835, to December, 1852.
11. Burials : December, 1852, to November, 1866.
12. Burials : November, 1866, to September, 1891.
13. Marriages : February, 1813, to April, 1837.
14. Marriages : May, 1837, to June, 1837.
15. Marriages : 1837 to 1870.
16. Marriages : 1871 to 1891.
17. Marriages : 1891, in use.

Banns Books.

1. November, 1823, to August, 1833.
2. July, 1832, to December, 1845.
3. January, 1846, to March, 1894.
4. March, 1894, now (1906) in use.

Other Books.

1. Burial and Baptismal Register, 1896.
2. Vestry Book, bound in parchment, 1895.

There are also two books in the chest which do not appear to have the authority of parochial registers. The oldest seems to have been a private memorandum book belonging to a succession of clerks. It contains a record of births, baptisms and deaths, and of fees received by clerks between 1715 and 1804.¹

The other book appears to be a copy of the Register of Baptisms and Burials from 1805 to 1852, made by the clerks for their private use.

¹The first entry runs : "Richard Lewhellin, clerk, his Register Book, the year 1715." Later on, "William Nash, 1764;" again, "Henry Davies, his hand and pen, 1765." Some memoranda entered by these worthies are queer studies in etymology : "For Mr. William Howells on obord it ye Post ellen, Le Learans, master, to be left at ye top of ye Jetty of Bristol to warehouse London." Another runs : "For Mr. John Lewis, Milwrit, in tongs (tennis) court, near the Green Dragoon, in the brick lane, By the way Gloster, Bristol, this hankerchief."

CONTENTS OF TEAK BOX IN VESTRY.

- Royal license for Union of the Rectory and Vicarage of St. Mary's, Tenby ; dated 10th year of Queen Anne's reign.
- License by Bishop of St. David's of New Hedges School Room for Divine worship ; dated January 4, 1854.
- License of St. Mary's (burial ground) Chapel for Divine worship ; dated August, 1854.
- A volume of Parochial Reports, 1855 to 1866.
- Various leases and counterparts.

BOOKS IN CUSTODY OF CHURCHWARDENS.

1. Vestry Minute Book, 1791 to 1841.
2. Do. do. 1841 to 1884.
3. Do. do. 1884, now in use.
4. Parochial Account Book, 1836 to 1838.
5. Do. do. 1838 to 1842.
6. Book with account of life sittings and pew rents, 1791 to 1855.
7. Pew lettings, 1855.
8. Cook's Charity Disbursements.
9. Vouchers, 1855 to 1866.
10. Old Church Rate Books, three volumes.
11. Register Book of Preachers, Offertory, &c., 1862 to 1870 ; 1871 to 1883.
12. Do. 1884 to 1905.
13. Do. 1906, now in use.
14. Church Inventory.

The Church Inventory is in the handwritings of Archdeacon Clark and Rev. G. Huntington. It contains a terrier of all property, real and personal, belonging to the Church of St. Mary, Tenby ; also particulars of church repairs and improvements during the incumbencies of Archdeacon Clark and the Rev. George Huntington ; a note on Bishop Tully's tomb, and a letter from the Rev. Herbert Haines, of Gloucester (author of *A Manual for the Study of Monumental Brasses*), dated July 4, 1866, containing notes on White's tomb, slab with cross in north chapel, slab near Tully's tomb, anatomy monument, so-called nun's tomb, and inscription found buried.

PRINTED BOOKS.

Set of Office books for Communion Service, three volumes, bound in red morocco, in oak cabinet, presented by the Rev. Sir George Ralph Fetherston, Bart., labelled : "At the Feast of Dedication, August 12, 1875."

Another set, two volumes, labelled : "Parish Church, 1856."

Communion and other Services, one volume, labelled : "St. Mary's, Tenby, 1886."

Communion Service, one volume, labelled : "St. Mary's Church, Easter, 1906."

Communion Service without label, used in St. Nicholas' Chapel.

Common Prayer, four volumes, labelled : "St. Mary's, Tenby."

Common Prayer, one volume, labelled : "Presented by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, 1856."

One Bible, labelled : "This Bible was presented to the Rev. G. Huntington for the use of St. Mary's Church, Tenby, in affectionate remembrance of J. L. Smith, Esq., Park Hill, Wandsworth, by Anne Smith, his loving widow, 1897 ;" in use in St. Nicholas' Chapel.

One Bible, labelled : "St. Mary's, Tenby, 1886;" presented by the late Mrs. Dunn.

One Bible, labelled : "Presented to St. Mary's, Tenby, for the use of the preacher, by Miss B. C. Drummond, Advent, 1878."

TABLE OF BENEFACTORS.

The tables erected to commemorate "Benefactors to this Corporation,"¹ now standing at the west end of the south aisle, were originally placed on the eastern wall of the north aisle (in what is now called St. Nicholas' Chapel) over Risam's monument, the whole being surmounted by the Royal arms. This token of loyalty to Queen Anne, as Defender of the Faith and Supreme Head of the Church, was erected on her coronation day, or very soon afterwards. It was banished into the Town Hall, and from thence has found its way into the Local Museum. The arms were painted by Joseph Lord ; he received £3 "for drawing ye Queen's arms, and for a frame, and painting ye wainscott, &c.," Robert and Rice Nash signing as bailiffs.² Queen Anne came

¹ The Mayor and Corporation disposed not only of charities but Church lands.

² See p. 37 *ante*.

to the throne March 8, 1701-2. Joseph Lord's nimble fingers probably painted most of these tables.

I.

HUM. RAY, Esq.
Mayor.

A TABLE OF THE PIOUS BENEFACTORS TO THIS
CORPORATION.

Ann Lloyd, Relict of Dr. Lloyd, of ye University of Oxⁿ., 1619, gave to ye Poor of this town 40 Pounds.

Thos^s Barret, Aldⁿ, 1623, gave to this town 10 Pounds^s, to be lent to Poor Burgesses without interest.

Rich. Budd, Gent., 1630, gave to this town a rent Charge of 26 shillings 8 Pence yearly, to be laid out for bread monthly for the Poor.

Wil^m Risa^m, Aldⁿ, 1633, gave to this town 200 Pounds for fuel and cloth for ye Poor, and to bind out two Poor Burg^{ss} sons to Aprentice, and 50 Pounds more to be lent to five Poor Tradesmen.

Eliz. Pint, Wid^w, 1635, gave to the Poor of this Town 10 Pounds^s, to be laid at intrest to two Burg^{ss} to buy Cloth for ye Poor.

Tho. Wyatt, Aldⁿ, gave to ye Poor of this Town 60 Poun^s to ye use of ye Poor for ever.

Row. Gethin, Gent., 1683, gave to ye Poor of this Town 8 Pounds^s, ye intrest thereof to be laid out in Bread.

Abra Bowen, of ye house of Treloyn, Spin^r, 1676, gave to this Town 250 Pounds^s, ye intrest thereof to contue for ever for ye maintenance of thre^e Poor, aged, sober People born in ye said Town.

Jennet Hunt, Wid^w, 1685, gave to the Releife of the Poor of this Town ye sum of six Pounds.

Jam^s Phillips, Ald^r, Rob. Williams, Ald^r, Jus^{cs} of Peace.

II.

HUM. RAY, Esq.
Mayor.

A TABLE OF THE PIOUS BENEFACTORS TO THIS
CORPORATION.

John Says, Gent., 1693, gave to this Town 40 Shillings, ye Intrest thereof to be laid out on Books for Poor Children.

Antho. Wiliams, Gent., 1696, gave to ye Poor of this Town 45 Pounds.

S^r Hugh Owen, Bar^t, 1698, gave to This Town Ten Pounds, which was laid out in buying a silver flagon for ye Communion Table.

John Jones, Dr. of Phisik, having by his last Will bequeathed a Considerable Part of his Personall Estate for binding out Apprentices and maintenance of Decayed Families in such Parishes as his Brother, the Reverend Mr W^m Jones, his executor, should Nominate, He, the s^d W^m Jones, 1703, gave four hund^d and thirteen Pounds to this Town, being part of y^e s^d Personall Estate, to y^e uses afores^d for ever.

Katherine, the wife of Jam^s Phillips, Aldmⁿ, 1719, gave a Silver Salver to the use of this Church.

Dever^x Hammond, Aldⁿ, 1722, gave twenty shillings, the interest thereof to be laid out in Penny loaves for y^e Poor of this town on Christmass day yearly for ever.

Anna Cock, Wid^w, gave five Pounds, the interest thereof to be laid out in bread monthly for the Poor for ever.

ROD. WILLIAMS, Aldⁿ }
JAMS. PHILLIPS, Aldⁿ } Justes of Peace.

III.

A TABLE OF THE PIOUS BENEFACTORS TO THIS CORPORATION.

Thomas Williams, Gent., 1728, at the request of his late Mother, M^r Eliz. Williams, deceased, Relict of Robert Willms, Aldⁿ, deceas^d, gave Five pounds, y^e Interest thereof to be laid out in Sixpenny loaves of wheaten or household Bread, and given on every Good Friday for ever to the poor Housekeepers not receiving weekly pay.

James Phillips, Aldⁿ, 1734, by his Will bequeathed Fifty Pounds, y^e Interest and Produce thereof, to be applied as follows, viz., to y^e Vicar of this Town and his Successors for ever 20 Shill^s yearly for Preaching of 2 Serm^{ns} in this Church, one upon y^e 11th day of April, being y^e day of y^e Testator's Nativity, and y^e other on y^e day of his Death, being y^e 23rd day of October; 10 Shillings in Bread and 5 Shill^s in Money, to be distributed on each of y^e said days among y^e poor of this Town.

RICHARD WILLIAMS' Esq^r, Mayor.
KYFFYN WILLIAMS, Esq^r. }
RICHARD SHORTING, Aldⁿ } Justices of y^e Peace.
JOHN HOLCOME, A.M., Vicar, MDCCXLII.

IV.

A TABLE OF THE PIOUS BENEFACTORS TO THIS CORPORATION.

Robert Nash, Aldⁿ, 1743, by his last Will bequeathed Ten Pound^s, the

¹In November, 1831, Dr. Humphreys, then rector, refused to preach the charity sermons any longer, or to receive the money. It now goes to the poor.

Interest thereof to be given to the Poor of this Town in household Bread on the Sunday after Lady Day for ever.

Mrs. Mary Lewis, Widow, Who Died February 24th, 1784, Left by her Will fifty pounds to the poor of this town—one moiety of the interest arising from it to be distributed in bread, the other in Money to Such objects as the mayor and council of this Corporation shall in their discretion deem proper.

To Be Given on Lady Day Yearly.

RICHARD SHORTING, Esq., Mayor.

STEPHN. REED Ald^r } Justices

GEORGE HILL Ald^r } of ye Peace.

JOHN HOLCOMBE, M.A., Rector, 1769.

V.

A TABLE OF PIOUS BENEFACTORS.

Cap^{tn} Hugh Cook, R.N., May 19th, 1834, Bequeathed 100 Pounds to the Vestry of this Parish, the Interest thereof to be given on the 8th day of March yearly to Seamen and Widows of Seamen who served in the Royal Navy, born and living in this town (the oldest to be selected), the sum given to each not to exceed 10 shillings, nor less than five shillings. This sum was received on the fourth day of April, 1836, and the Interest is to be paid annually by the Church Wardens according to the Testator's directions.

VI.

I, Samuel Silk, of Tenby, give and bequeath to the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Mary's Church, Tenby, for the time being, the sum of Fifty Pounds, to be invested by them, and the interest given every Christmas equally between six poor widows of the Parish of Tenby.

Strangely enough the most notable benefactor to the poor of this town is not mentioned on these tables. No less a person than Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, made "a gift of £10, left with the Mayor to be distributed to the poor by the churchwardens and overseers of Tenby, August 19, 1649."¹

ENCAUSTIC TILES.

We have evidence (though slight) that encaustic tiles were at one time used in the church, probably as floor ornament for the platform on which the altar stands.

¹Copied from the Corporation Order Book, now missing.

Inserted among the grave slabs in the eastern end of St. Anne's Chapel will be seen thirteen tiles, placed there at the suggestion of the writer. They were discovered in or about the year 1897, embedded in mortar and used as a stop-gap to mend leaks in the roof of the tower at the base of the spire, where they had probably been carried during the restorative operations in 1862.

The tiles themselves are of no great interest, very inferior to the charming heraldic series in the neighbouring church of Carew. There are, as stated, only thirteen specimens, more or less perfect: ten plain, either black or red; one scroll pattern, with fleur de lys; another with a rose branch and eight-pointed star on a bend. The last is chequered red and white; on the white squares, in red, are two inverted S's, and two figures that may represent double A's. Can this be a very provincial method of suggesting St. Albans?¹

THE SUN DIAL.

It seems natural, when a church rejoices in a sun dial and a clock, that the former should in age have preceded the latter.

The dial which surmounts our south porch has at present no inscription; but so lately as the Spring of 1861 the following legend was on its face:—"Davies of Miniver with the Town Clock, fecit 1726."² Possibly another dial preceded this one; certainly there was a town clock before 1726. The dial is perfectly plain; the gnomon and figures were renewed by our publisher, Mr. John Leach, in 1903, the year of his Mayoralty.

THE CLOCK.

In 1650 Thomas Barrett, then Mayor, ordered that two shillings should be paid to George Jessell "ffor keepinge of the

¹The writer is informed that formerly a considerable number of encaustic tiles were stored in the old lime-house; these disappeared when the ancient building was converted into a modern vestry.

²*Cambrian Journal*, 1861, p. 76.

klocke."¹ There is no reason to suppose that this was a new "klocke" in 1650. Probably it had no pendulum, for Christian Huyghens, the Dutchman, does not seem to have invented that regulating power quite so early as the middle of the seventeenth century. This same clock, however, had a striking apparatus in 1673, for we find that Joseph Critchley and David Rees, the churchwardens, paid to Jasper Davies² "for grinding the wheel of the clock, *the striking part*, and other work, 1s. 10d."

In 1698 the time-piece was out of order, for Robert Williams and William Hughes, the bailiffs, paid Mr Russell "for timber to sett up the clock, 5s."³ In 1726 it was deemed necessary to have a new church clock, and application was made to Edward Davies, of Minwear, who undertook the job. On October 14th he gives the following receipt to Robert Gethin, chamberlain:—"Received £5 5s. in part payment for clock made by Edward Davies; same time, £3; more, £3 7s.; making up £20 for clock and dyall, including £1 10s. I was allowed for my several times attending."⁴ It is not a very lucid account, but he seems to have had £20 for clock and sun dial.⁵

In addition to the £20 paid to Davies, Joseph Lord received "£7 for gilding and plumbing a dial plate with ornam'ts, these to be for the new clock, and one pound ten shillings and eight pence being money he laid out for hands for the said Dial plate, in all eight pounds;" and three months later he and Robert Nash, Alderman, got "four pounds for fitting and fixing the dial plate."⁶ From this we see that a new clock with one dial was erected in the year 1726. Of that time-piece there are

¹ See p. 30 *ante.*

² Was Jasper an ancestor of Edward Davies, of Minwear, who made the dial and clock of 1726?

³ See p. 37 *ante.*

⁴ See p. 45 *ante.*

⁵ As we have seen, under head of dial, Edward Davies was an inhabitant of Minwear, near Slebech. It would be difficult to get a church clock made in that district to-day.

⁶ See p. 44 *ante.*

still some slight remains, stone balls which acted as weights, and an iron spindle in the possession of the churchwardens.

We find from a note in the Corporation Order Book that in 1813 a sum of £35 18s. 3d. was paid to George Blethyn and others for work on the clock. Two new dial plates were then added.

A new clock was purchased in 1861, which had appeared at the Great Exhibition held in the Crsytal Palace, Hyde Park, and opened May 1st, 1851. The makers were Cook and Son, York. The York clock was not a good bargain ; at all events it only remained for thirty-eight years. In 1889, by the advice of Mr. James Truscott, churchwarden and watchmaker, a chiming clock was purchased from Messrs. Gillett and Johnson, of Croydon, and a new dial, that facing to the East, was erected. The old clock was sold to J. Sydney Davey, Esq., of Bochym, Cornwall, who fixed it in a tower attached to his house.



Panel in pulpit.

Wardens' Accounts and Clergy List

Wardens' Accounts and Clergy List

How it came about that the Mayor and Corporation of Tenby could and did compel the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Mary's to submit their accounts to the municipal body for audit, &c., is not an easy question to answer.¹

We must seek for the occasion of this abnormal condition in the Reformation period. The group of churches which had formerly constituted the alien Priory of Monkton fell into the hands of the Crown when the great Abbey of St. Alban's was dissolved in 1539.

George Owen, the county historian, writing some fifty years later, tells (but not very clearly) what happened. The patronage and great tithes of Monkton were sold to Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrer.² Patronage to the sinecure rectory of Angle was retained by the Crown.³ Both the impropriation and patronage of Castle-martin⁴ were vested in the Crown; but those of Manorbier had been granted to Christ's College, Cambridge,⁵ which was one of the foundations of the Lady Margaret Beaufort, grandmother to

¹ In *St. David's Diocese Book, 1715*, preserved in the Diocesan Registry, Carmarthen, under the head of Tenby, someone, presumably the Rev. John Holcombe, rector, attempts to explain this anomaly. "An estate of £25 a year has immemorially belonged to the church, and is constantly applied towards the repairs of it; the churchwardens receive and lay out the money, but are accountable for it upon oath to the Mayor and Common Council of Tenby." From this note it would appear that the churchwardens had to account for a bequest of £25 annually to the municipality; in truth they had to submit the balance sheet for their year of office.

² Fac simile edition of *The Taylor's Cussion*; part I., p. 98.

³ Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, part II., p. 304.

⁴ *Ibid.*, part II., p. 309.

⁵ *Ibid.*, part II., p. 309.

King Henry VIII. Concerning Tenby, George Owen writes:

Tynbye.	Rectoria sine cur anima	Patron
Vicaria ibidem		Regina Regina vel rector ibidem

The most remarkable passage in this note is that Queen or Rector appoint the vicar. Formerly this patronage fell to the rector. Was the Queen rector?

Among the wills preserved in Somerset House we find one of which the following is a summary:

Will of William Gwynne, Prest.

Will dated 26 Oct. 1540. To be buried in St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, where I am parson. My niece Katherine Rogers; My nevye Roger Rogers; which Roger and Katherine inhabit with their father in the County of Salop in the parish of Bassechurch, of Nesse Parva. My nephew Richard Rogers, a student at Cambridge. To my nephew William Rogers the advowson of Tynby for the help and finding of hym and his brother, the which vowson is delyvered to Raufe Hichcocke, grocer, of London, for the use of the foresaid William Rogers. Residue to my brother in law. John Rogers and his son William Rogers, "scoler of the King's Honourable College in Cambride." Proved 19 March, 1540.

The Abbey of St. Alban's was surrendered to the King on December 5, 1539, by Richard Boreham, the fortieth and last abbot. Here we find William Gwynne, priest of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, London, ten months after that date bequeathing by will the advowson of Tenby to his nephew William Rogers, for the help and finding of him and his brother.

William Gwynne must then have been a dying man; his will was proved the following March, 1540-41. Who was he? Unlike many other ecclesiastics the abbots and monks of St. Alban's made terms with the King, and were on that account granted many privileges.

Perhaps William Gwynne was, directly or indirectly, connected with St. Alban's, and was thus rewarded for services

rendered when that great abbey surrendered, receiving from the Crown (or the last abbot) an absolute presentation to the next vacancy of the rectory of Tenby, so given that he could bequeath it by will.

Probably in 1539 Thomas Cade was still alive. We find he was rector in 1534.

Whether William Rogers was ever inducted we do not know; but if so he had but a short reign, for in 1547 King Edward VI. was rector of Tenby.¹

How long Tenby enjoyed the very doubtful advantage of Royal rectors we do not know; but it is quite possible that both the Tudor Queens, Mary and Elizabeth, retained the great tithes. At all events the next clerical rector whose name has been recorded is Edmund Smith, who was in residence 1611.

There can be but little doubt that it was during the Royal rectorate that the mayor and bailiffs, as agents of the King, were ordered to check the parish accounts.

Scattered through the municipal MSS. are churchwardens' accounts. These, though by no means continuous, will be found among the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth century papers. The most perfect set date between 1657 and 1673. From these extracts are given below.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

1657-8.

The Accomp of John Adams and John Davies, churchwardens, from March : 57, till Apprell : 58, as followeth :

	l	s	d
Imp ^s . received of John Sayes & John Sherborne last church-wardens, the summe of.....	02	02	04

¹Chantry certificate, No. 75 (see *Church Plate of Pembrokeshire*; J. T. Evans, p. 128):—"Parish of Tenby. Collin's stipend given as 8*l*. 19*s*. 3*d*. Pension 4*l*/i in consideration of themprovement. There is in this parish about 900 housling people. Theres but a vicare and the Kyng is parsonne there."

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby

Rec'd of William Hughes, of Trevaughan.....	00	03	00
Rec'd of William Howell, of St. Buttecks ¹	01	06	08
It. Paide for Monthley Bread the summe of	01	08	02
,, pd William Bedfoorde for himselfe and his man for 7 : weekes and 3 : daies att 12s. p weeke, about the seates and bells	04	11	00
,, pd for slate stones.....	01	02	08
,, pd for slatt stones att a nother tyme.....	00	18	00
,, pd for nayles for the Seates & new wheeles.....	00	11	05
,, pd Mr. Crosse for mendinge the Clocke.....	00	10	00
,, pd the Governor for boardes ²	00	08	02
,, pd the glassier for mendinge the Church windowes and the Schoole house windowes.....	00	13	00
,, pd the Carpenters for fallinge, Squareing and Saweing of Timber for the vse of the Church the summe of.....	01	18	00
,, pd for beere for the Workmen.....	00	02	00
,, pd for beere for the ringers by M ^r Mayors orders.....	00	02	00
,, pd for a Cloke Roope.....	00	01	00
,, pd for the loand of a slegg	00	00	04
,, pd David Rees for Timber for the Seates.....	00	03	00
,, pd for 3 : new roopes for the bells.....	01	02	05
,, pd for silke to mend the Cushen.....	00	00	01

[Many small repairs were done to the church this year. The above extracts are the principal ones. Total expenditure on church, £16 13s.; and on repair of "Phillipp Howells' house" £2 13s. 11d.]

1658-9.

An Acount Given in to Richard Wiatt, maior, and to the rest of the Counsell
this 17th August, 1660, by William Gibbon and James Harries, Curch-
warddens, for on wholl yeare beginning att Easter, 1658, and ending
att Easter, 1659, of all Resaptes belonging to the Curch and of o're
disbursements.

Rents resueed by us ³	I	s	d
of William Lewis his wholl yeares rent.....	6	0	0
of Rice barrow ald. for a close neare St Johne's	1	5	0
mor of Rice barrow ald for two stripes in brodwill hay.....	0	6	8
mor of Rice barrow, ald, for p ^t of the curch yard.....	0	1	0
of devereux hamond for a close in the Chappill hill.....	1	0	0
of Edward howill tyler for the house hee liveth in.....	0	5	0
of John Sellmann for a close neare the Causy brige.....	0	12	0

¹ Budd's Charity.

² The governor lived in the castle and commanded the garrison. In 1659 Captain Cassell held that office. He subsequently founded the Narberth market, and carried on a protracted lawsuit with the Tenby Corporation.

³ This seems to be the earliest existing rent roll of Church property.

Wardens' Accounts and Clergy List 241

of Griffeth Gibbon ald. for the ladey pitte ¹ ins the sowth feele.....	0	5	0
of John Adames for a peece of land in the Rackete feeldes.....	0	16	0
mor of John Adames for a peece of land in the sowth feelds.....	0	16	6
of danyell morres for the owld backe house.....	0	7	0
of William Leawse Cor ² for his howse.....	0	14	0
of John Rogers taylor for his howse.....	0	16	0
of William Leawse for a howse in frog street.....	0	3	0
of John Adames for bridwill ³	0	2	6
of John hayle for a howse and gardeng	0	10	0
of William howill of St' buthokes for a gift yearly lift too the curch	1	6	8
of Deverax hamond for the voulte ⁴	0	5	0

Received for Graves.

for Mrs hamond's graue.....	0	10	0
henry Clarke's graue.. ..	0	5	0
william Liwse graue.....	0	5	0
widdow dorenton's graue.....	0	5	0

£ 16 16 4

Our Disbursements.

in bread to the poore for the wholl yere ⁵	1	6	0
for carring two thousand of stonnes from the key.....	0	1	0
for killing on brocke ⁶ in this pish.....	0	1	0
to Richard Harries for 5 hundred of lath nayles.....	0	2	0
to William bedford & his boy too dayes abowte the bell wheeles...	0	4	8
to Mr Somers for six thousand of slatt stonnes.....	1	19	0
for mending the cloke rope.....	0	0	6
to will bedford for worke on the medle ile.....	0	10	6
to on too feth the money from St' buthoke's.....	0	1	0

[In this year there were many payments to plumbers, and for solder, lead, slates, laths, &c. Total disbursements, £13.]

1659-60.

Given to Richard Wiatt, maior, and the rest of the Council 17th August 1660
by William Gibbon and James Harres, churchwardens. Easter 1659
to Easter 1660.

Among the "Rents received" are these :

of William Lewis for the rent of Carswill.....	6	0	0
of Rice Barrow ald for the close ⁷ hee howlds being neaxt to the			
psnage	1	5	0

¹Sand pits. ²Corvisor (shoemaker). ³In Cresswell Street.

⁴Under St. Isabel's Chapel.

⁵Charity bread ; the payment occurs every year. ⁶Brock = a badger.

⁷"Parson's park," glebe land, lying between the old rectory and Brython Place, was cut through by the new road (1832), and sold 1876 by direction

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby

Received of deuerux hamond for his brother Charles Grave.. o 10 0

Disbursements.

to John Thomas for Cloth to the poore.....	o	17	5
to David howill tucker ¹ for cloth.....	i	2	6
mor in money to the overseers of the poore.....	i	0	0
for splising the bell rope & the cloke rope	o	0	4
payd Rice barrow aid for entertayning Mr bywatter the day hee preacht.....	o	9	6
mor to on for carring the yearth from the Curch stills ²	o	0	4
mor to william bedford for mending the wheel of the fourth bell & timber of his.....	o	1	4
mor to william bedford for worke in the wood & and in the Curch...	i	6	8
mor for carring the timber that did putt vpp the lettell bell ³	o	0	6
for healping vpp the beam to the steepill.....	o	0	4
mor in oyle.....	o	0	2
mor $\frac{1}{2}$ a horsskine for the bells.....	o	2	6
mor for a locke to the church door.....	o	2	6
for 31 ¹ 3 q ² of Ironn.....	o	6	0
for 30 ¹ 3 q ² of rope att 6d. p ⁴	o	15	3
to John Thomas for carring on lod of Timber.....	o	3	0
mor in beare att severall times to the workemen & to the Corkers...	o	4	6

[Other payments for work on the "leds," &c. Total payments, £11 12s. 3d.]

1660-61.

17th Marc, 1661. Given to Rice Barrow, maior, &c., by William Gibbon
and James Harrise, Curchwardens Yeaster, 1660—Yeaster, 1661.

Among Receipts :

More of Deverax (Hammond) for half a year's rent of the vault... ...	o	2	6
mor of John Leache for the other half yearse rent of the vault.....	o	7	0
mor for Timber sowld to Mr. Williams ⁴ of Gumfreston.....	i	9	6

[There are other entries for sale of timber.]

mor Receued att yeaster att the Communeons for bred and wine.....	o	4	6
---	---	---	---

of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In 1653 Edward Carner, the gospeler, was rated for this land (see page 30 *ante*), but as tenant. Now in 1659-60 Rice Barrow, the Mayor, was in possession, though shortly after he had to render it back to the rector, John Roch. During the Commonwealth Church land became State land. (See Bailiffs' Accounts, 1655. Walter Tayler and Arthur Russel gave in their list of decayed burgages: "North towne y^e west side, a burgage y^e States Land in the Tenure of Edward Carner, cler—ls. od.")

¹ Weaver. ² Stiles. ³ Bell on outside of steeple.

⁴ Apparently William Williams, who married Ann, daughter of White of Henllan (and Tenby). Griffith White was one of the leading spirits of the Pembrokeshire Parliamentarians.

mor of the widd. Sherborn for his husband's grave & his two children o 10 o

Owre Disbursements.

ffor breed to the poor for the wholl yeare at 2s. 2d. p month.....	1	6	o
To the Ringers in beare the day the king was proclaymed.....	o	5	o
mor in beare the day that the king came in to london.....	o	6	6
mor to the Ringers on the day of thankes Giuing.....	o	2	o
mor payd for Carring vpp the lim that was in Mr. Palmers sellar on the key ..	o	4	6
mor for on to fill it	o	1	o
mor to them in beare	o	0	2
mor for Carring in the Timber to the Curch that lay in the street...	o	0	6
mor in wine att the Communion at whitson Tide last.....	o	4	0
mor in bread	o	0	4
mor in oyl	o	0	2
in small nayles for the whells	o	0	2
mor to Rinald Coll for worke	o	1	10
mor for nayles about the stilles ¹	o	0	6
mor to william bedford and his boy for 3 dayes and halfe to truse the bells	o	8	o
mor to Thomas Rogers for fower days abowte the bells.....	o	3	o
ffor beare to them that came to healpe a bowte the bells	o	4	6
mor for on quarter of a hundred & 5 <i>fl</i> of rope att 6 <i>½</i> d p pound and frayte	o	18	1 <i>½</i>
to widd. hayle for nayles & oyle and candlees.....	o	4	o
mor for o' Charges & o' horsis to goe to harford a bowte the powle money.....	o	14	o
To the ringars att the fifte of november in drinke.....	o	4	o
To Jespar Davies and Thomas Barrat and david Jermine on day...	o	3	4
To William Bedford for 6 dayes abowte the windowes.....	o	8	o
mor to his boy for seven dayes.....	o	7	o
mor for too pecks of heare ²	o	0	8
mor to the Cuttler for work on the Curch & pewes.....	o	12	1
mor to william wiatt for oyle.....	o	0	3
mor for timber to macke the barse for the windowes.....	o	6	o
for fower hundred of lath nayles.....	o	2	0
mor in wood and colles to heate the glasures Irones att first.....	o	0	2
mor in rope for the cloke from Mr Richard Wiatte.....	o	4	o
mor to John hawkewell for wegis to drive in to the stokes of the bells.....	o	1	6
to william bedford on day to goe ouer to the wood.....	o	1	o
mor to him & his man on day too mend on of the windowes & to put sparse in the skoll howse windowes.....	o	2	4
mor to william bedford for putting spares in the high windowes...	o	6	8
mor for breed and wine at the Communions att yeaster.....	o	12	6

¹ Stiles.

² Hair.

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby

mor to Edward howell and his boy for eyght dayes and halfe to poynt the windowes.....	o 15 6
mor to peeter shakerly for mending of the pulpit coshen.....	o 0 6
mor to Deuaraz Smith for goeing to Carew.....	o 0 4
mor to Richard harries for worke donn on the Cloke.....	o 0 5
mor for men to heave the ladders to the high windowes to poynt them & glase them.....	o 1 6
mor for wood and colles too heate the glasiors Irons.....	o 4 6
mor in beare on the glasior whell hee wrought & the rest of the other workmen.....	o 8 6
mor payd the glasior in money.....	10 16 7
mor payd for feching the rent of St' butoke's.....	o 1 0
mor to the glasior towards the tim that hee stayd for his money... & in beare when wee payd him.....	o 10 0
mor payd att the Commissary Coort.....	o 1 10
mor for fие dayes wee were att wood selling of timber.....	o 5 0
mor for ladders to putt upp to the glase windowes.....	o 1 0
for timber to mend on of the windows & for to bundilles of laths	o 4 0
mor for leather to the bells.....	o 3 6

1661-62.

Will. Wyatts account of what money he Rec^d whilst he was Churchwarden
and ptner with Mr. James Lloyd & John Meyricke, beginninge May, 1661.

Novem. 25th, 1661. Rec ^d of John Rogers for one whole yeare's rent ending machelmas last past 16 ^s all parliament money ¹ lost p exchange 1s.	oo 15 00
for a quart of sacke he [Rice Barrow, Alderman] bestowed vpon Mr. Davis the 11th August, 1662, 2 ^s	
Rec ^d for Mrs. Vaughan's graue and ringinge of the bells.....	o 18 06
It. for Lieutenant Gethen's graue.....	o 13 04
It. for Mrs. Sybill Richards graue.....	o 13 04
It. Rec ^d for offerings at Easter, 1661.....	o 4 8
It. at Easter, 1662.....	o 3 00
Rec ^d for Ashes that was sould.....	

[Under this head is set out a list of persons to whom timber was sold.
Total value, £10 10s.]

Will Wyatt's account of what he disburst whilst he was partner with Mr. James
Lloyd as Churchwarden beginninge Aprill, 1661.

It. p ^d for ringinge vpon the Coronation day.....	oo 00
It. that day nayles 1 ^d , oyle 1 ^d , candles 2½ ^d	oo 4½
It. May 6th p ^d Jesp Daues for poyntinge a litle splat ² vpon the church....	oo 04

¹ Parliament money called in. One in sixteen was a heavy discount.

² Split.

Wardens' Accounts and Clergy List 245

It. May 29th p ^d for ringinge	02	06
It. p ^d Richard Harris for three pieces of wire for the clocke	01	00
It. p ^d for 3 quarts of sacke for the Communion.....	06	00
It. allowed James Harries for one quart he had bought before	02	00
It. p ^d John for 5 loade of lime at 2 ^s 10 ^d p loade & beere 1 ^d	14	03

[There are other purchases of lime, in all 13 loads, at this time.]

It. July 3 ^d p ^d John Thomas of St John's for carrynge 2 loades of ash from Kerswell.....	05	00
It p ^d Will Bedford for 3 dayes worke and 2 dayes and halfe vnto his man for squaring and helping it home.....	06	06
It. August 2 ^d 9 sintebills ¹	03	06
It. p ^d for a new Common prayer booke.....	08	00
It. p ^d for two thousand of tyle stons and carriage from the key.....	14	00
It. p ^d for cleaninge the churchyard.....	00	06
It. p ^d for sintebills.....	00	01

Disburst after John Meyricke became my ptner.

It. the 14th of October p ^d for the hire of the horse for John Meyricke to ride unto Harford.....	02	06
It. October 21 for 2 good strong doore lockes, one for the lime house & another for steeple doore & nayles.....	02	08
It. sallet oylye for the bells	00	01
It. p ^d then unto Thomas Perrot for 5 dayes worke wanting some howers.....	06	03
It. p ^d for ringinge the 5th of 9ber.....	05	00
It. All Saints day at night Candles	00	1½
It. nayles for the wheeles & stayes.....	00	03
It. p ^d for fetching water to make mortar & for cow dung.....	00	06
It. ½ a belch for the clocke.....	01	00
It. p ^d for carryinge some loose boords from the schoolhouse in the church	00	0½
It. unto John Haines for fetching of 22 plants & setting and freething ² them in the churchyard.....	02	06
It. p ^d for the plants.....	02	00
It. p ^d for a common prayer booke for the clarke.....	06	06
It. candles at severall times about Christmas.....	00	10
It. 1661. March 24th 5 ^{lb} of Iron to mend the box for y ^e poore y ^t is in y ^e church.....	00	11
March 28th, 1662. Eight yards of holland to make a table cloth for the communion table at 2 ^s p yard.....	16	00
for making and washing the cloth.....	00	06
It. p ^d Rich Harris for mending of the poore box.....	00	04
It. for sine bills.....	00	01
It. p ^d the first time I was sworne churchwarden.....	00	08

¹ Snitebills=Hedgehogs.

² Frith=a hedge or coppice. "Frith=To plash a hedge."

It. Aprill 15th, 1662, pd for being dischardged of our last yeare's churchwardenship	01	04	
It. pd for being newly sworne.....	01	04	
It. pd the register.....	00	04	
It. the aparitor.....	00	04	
It. a quart of sack vpon Mr Davies & beere.... for exersinge our cominge into Haverfordwest.....	02	06	
It. pd at Easter 1662 for nine quarts of sack for the sacraments... 18	00		
It. pd the ringers for the Coronation day 1662 & for beere.....	04	02	
	1	s	d
It. pd my partner John Meyricke as p his note appeareth.....	1	3	8
It. more pd him towards timber and other things for the churche	4	12	6
It. pd when we were sworne into the artecles, Aprill 1662.....	00	01	04
It. for going 5 severall times to sell trees at Kerswell.....	00	02	06

Will Wyatt's Disbursements, May 1662.

Imp ⁿ eight thousand of tyle stones at 8 ^d p thousand.....	3	04	00
It. five thousand of stones from the key and carriage 7 ^s 6 ^d p...	2	05	00
It. dd. that weeke as followeth :			
It. redgrate.....	00	00	02
It. one mawne ¹ for to lower the stones out of the gutters & to hoysē them up.....	00	00	04
It. A brome.....	00	00	04
It. 24 virginia hogshead staves ² for slabs upon the rafters.....	00	00	03

[Here follow a number of payments for laths, nails, to workmen, &c.]

Total for the first week, £8 11s. 8½d.

Disbursed the next week, beginning the 12th of May, and in the next week,
being the 21st of May, £4 9s. 3½d.

In the following two weeks £4 19s. 9d. was the sum disbursed.

1662-3-4.

A note of what I Walter Child have disburst being church warden w^t John
Meyrick since October 1662.

	1	s	d
Imp ⁿ paid the ringers the fist of november.....	00	05	00
It. paid the ringers y ^e 30th of Jan ^r 1662.....	00	05	00
It. for my paynes to Ride to Mr John Lort and to S ^t Buthoxe the 6th of february.....	00	03	00
It. pd dauid Palmer Ald ^r for timber for y ^e north Ile.....	00	16	00
It. paid for a Lock for the stiple dore.....	00	00	10
It. paid for 10 yards of holland to make a cirplis.....	01	15	00
It. paid for y ^e makeing of it.....	00	05	00
It. paid for putting in o ^r p'sentm ^s & appearance the 23 rd of May	00	02	00
63 It. pd the 5 th of October 1663 at y ^e Bishops Court.....	00	05	00

¹ Maund=a basket.

² Sugar cask staves from Bristol (?)

Wardens' Accounts and Clergy List 247

30th It. paid the Ringers January 1663 for ringing.....	00	05	00
It. paid for mending the bells.....	00	01	03
It. pd ^d Richard Harris for worke.....	00	00	06
It. paid for nayles for y ^e bells.....	00	00	05
It. paid for splicinge y ^e Ropes.....	00	00	06
It. paid for wedges for y ^e bells.....	00	00	06
64 It. pd ^d the Ringers y ^e 23 rd of Aprell 1664.....	00	06	00
It. paid the Ringers y ^e 29 th of May 64.....	00	05	00
It. paid Mr Richard Williams for 3 foxes heads.....	00	03	00
It. pd ^d William Bedford for copeing the head of the pulpett and setting it vp.....	00	07	00
It. paid the 27 th of January 1664 at Hardford west at the Bishops Court	00	05	00
It. for mysef and the horse.....	00	03	00
It. paid dauid Roch for a broke's head.....	00	01	00
It. paid Thomas Payne for wedges and snight bils.....	00	01	03
It. for my charges and horse in goeing to Pembrok to the Bishop's Courte.....	00	02	06

[Total expenditure—£24 4s. 6d.]

Received for Graues (Walter Child).

Rec ^d of Rice Barrowe Aid in part for two graves	00	03	04
Rec ^d of dauid Rees for his wife's graue.....	00	04	06
Rec ^d of John davis 4 ^s : 6 ^d whereof we paid towards his Church Account 2 ^s 2 ^d	00	04	06
Rec ^d of John Rogers for his daughter.....	00	06	08
Rec ^d of Robert Gething for his Mother.....	00	10	00
Rec ^d of Luce Powell for her husband.....	00	08	06
Rec ^d of Walter Hembrough for his granmother's graue.....	00	13	04
Rec ^d of M ^r Price for his dayryman.....	00	13	04
Rec ^d of Henry Sum's for his father in law.....	00	13	04
Rec ^d for 4 trees soold out of Carswell	03	06	00
Rec ^d for offreings at Easter 1665.....	00	12	00
Rec ^d of Thomas Rog ^{rs} Aid for slate stones.....	00	07	00
Rec ^d of Mrs. Mary Prichard for her Seat.....	00	01	00

[Total receipts—£25 2s. 6d.]

1671-2.

Joseph Critchley and David Rees, Churchwardens, Easter 1671 to Easter 1672.

Imp ^r Maye the 9 day 71 : paed at Hauerfordwest at the Arch	l	s	d
Deackons visitacion to a proctor for draing our present- ments.....	00	01	00
Paid when wee gave them into the courtt.....	00	03	00
Paid for the oworth ¹ of Churchwardens.....	00	01	04

¹ Oath.

May the 29 day 71 Paid the Ringers that day.....	00	05	00
and in beere paid.....	00	01	00
Paid M ^r Edward Aprise for on fox head.....	00	01	00
May the 30 day 1671 Paid Zachrey Haris for beere and beskittes that was spentt when theay went proshon ¹	00	06	00
Paid a woman for mending the surpris and making it Lese in the neck.....	00	00	08
Paid for washing the Church Lininge.....	00	01	06
June the 5 day 71 Paid at Pembrock at the Bishopes visitacion when wee gave in our presentmentes in answer to the book of artickles.....	00	03	04
Paid a proctter for draing the presentmentes.....	00	01	06
Paid for our Ordnarey and our horses.....	00	04	00
Paid Mr Edward Apris for 2 brock heeds	00	01	00
Paid at Narbertt when I wentt with M ^r Maior for my charges and hors hire	00	02	00
June the 7 day 1671 Paid Edward Howill and Jesper Davis for washing the church and plastering of it according to bargan	01	15	00
Spentt when wee maid the bargan with them.....	00	00	06
Paid for browems.....	00	00	02
Paid Rees for making the Twesttes ² to the pulpett doore.....	00	00	04
Paid 2 wemen for 4 dayes and $\frac{1}{2}$ for washing the pewes and fettching of watter and Caring the Rulidge away.....	00	04	06
Paid M ^r Syes for 4 earthen pannes.....	00	01	06
June the 2 day 71 paid Jennat Clift for six yardes of Matt.....	00	00	06
Paid for heare to mak plastering mortter.....	00	02	04
June the 10 day paid for two quartes of sack feittched from Pembrock by Elizabeth Rollings—05 ^d and to hir paid 06 ^d & for bread paid.....	00	05	07
Paid Mr Edward Apris for on fox head.....	00	01	00
June the 18 day 71 Paid Jesper Davis for keeping the clock and for oyle 02 ^d	00	06	10
July the 1 day 1671 Gave to 2 semen by M ^r Mayors orders 02 ^d 06 ^d Spannardes that had lost their shippe.....	00	02	06
July the 7 day, 1671 Paid David Gibbon for on fox head.....	00	01	00
Paid for Lether to Line the beeles.....	00	00	04
Paid Mr Edward Apris for on brockes heed.....	00	00	06
August the 20 day 71 Gave to a minister by M ^r Mayer's orders 02 ^d 06 ^d on of westmoreland..	00	02	06
Occt the 5 day 71 Paid at Harfordwestt at the Court paid a proctor for draing our presentmentes.....	00	01	00
Paid John Mason M ^r Bowen's man for 2 heeds.....	00	02	00
Paid Moris Hancock for 3 sittacions to the Court.....	00	01	00
Occt the 13 day 71 Paid Jesper Davies for work over the pourch 2 dayes an Adame 2 dayes.....	00	06	00

¹ Procession.² Handles.

Oett the 13 : day 71 Pd William Rollings for 4 dayes worcke for saudiring the south gootter ¹ and the gotter over the pourch.....	00 08 00
Gave by Mr Mayer's orders to a man of Nangle.....	00 02 00
Paid Llewis Howill of Wedlock for on fox head.....	00 01 00
Paid Dauid Roches man for on brockes head.....	00 00 06
November the 12 day 71 Paid for Candels for the church use...	00 00 06
Pd for on pees of timber to stood the beell that is broken in the cannons	00 00 08
Paid for Candle to the worck.....	00 00 01
Paid for a man for splicing the bell Ropes in.....	00 00 06
Paid for mending the beyer ² and footting it 03 ^d and for nayles or ^d	00 00 04
Dis. the 9 day 1671 paid for washing the Church Lininge against Crismas.....	00 01 06
Des. the 25 day 71 Paid for 3 quarttes of sack—and on peney lofe	00 06 01
January the 3 : day 71 : Payed for Nayles and a Line and a Lock for the Gattes.....	00 01 06
for Candells at Crismas paid..	00 02 06
January the 12 day 1691 Paid John Morides sonne for on fox heed.....	00 01 00
Paid the perettor for 2 sittacions.....	00 00 08
Hugh Davies for thirteen pound and a halfe of sawder for the church	00 13 6
february the 8 day paid Jesper Davies for on day and halfe worck on the Church to mend the steeple windes and the halfe Rose and Gootter ouer the belles.....	00 02 06
Paid Thomas Hewes for making three duble snittbillies and a key for the Lock of the gatt and 2 Ringes for the Clock	00 00 07
february the 26 day 1671 Paid for on pees of sheet Lead which waid seventy and 2 pounde.....	00 07 06
March the 20 day Gave to a bling ³ man that was bound for Ireland by Mr Mayers orders—three shillings.....	00 03 00
Paid Lewis Maidenheed for mending the pew doares in the midell Ile and the seattes in the north Ile and for nayles	00 01 10
March the 27 : day 72 Gave to a strange minister by Mr Mayors orders.....	00 02 00
paid for parchmentt and draying a Rent Rowell.....	00 01 04
March the 27 day 72 Paid for washing the Church Lining against Easter.....	00 01 06
Paid for Tow quarttes and on pintt of wine and bread paid.....	00 04 07
Paid on Loe Easter day for on quartte and on pintt of wine and bread.....	00 03 01
Paid for parchmentt and draing a copy of the Whitt book ⁴	00 01 06

¹Gutter.²Bier.³Blind.⁴White Book (Parish Accounts).

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby

Paid for beare and beskettes on Sinson Thorsday ¹	00	08	00
Paid Mr Edward Apres for 2 brockes heads.....	00	01	00
Paid Lewis maidenhood for mending the bell wheeles.....	00	00	10
Paid at the Archdeackons visittacion at harford to a proctter for drayng our presentmentes.....	00	01	06
When wee gave in the copey of the whitt booke and the pre- sentmentes paid.....	00	02	08
Paid for Mr Robiston charges.....	00	01	06
Paid for on kinder kine ² that was broken when wee washed the church.....	00	01	00
dew to my pardner daved Rees for going with Mr Maior to Narberett for his charges and his hors.....	00	02	00

Receipts, 1671-2.

Received of Lewes Howell of wedlock for timber that he bought with vs at Carswill.....	01	02	00
Received of Waliter Taylor for the vse of fower pound, ³ to the vse of the poore.....	0	05	00
Recvd ffor comunecattes ⁴ at Easter and at Loe Easter, Whitt Sonday and other times.....	0	03	01

Recved ffor graves as ffolleweth.

Recvd for Mr Thomas Roggers Graue.....	0	10	00
Recvd for Mr Thomas Williams Graue.....	0	10	00
Recvd for Mr Hinttons sistters Graue.....	0	05	00

A nott of thoas that have nott paid for Graues in the Church this 14 day of July, 1672.

Mr Grifeth Gibone for Mrs Cradackes Graue in a Ile caled the Rood of Gras.....	13	04	
Like wis dew from him for dorritey Cradockes Graue beloe the spikes.....	05	00	
Mr Hendrey Johnes for standart Childe Graue in St Thomas Ile ⁵	10	00	
Hendrey Somers for his wiffes Graue in the Rood of Gras.....	13	04	
Mrs price widow for hir husbands Graue in the same Ile.....	13	04	
dew for Rouland Rogers Graue in St Thomas Ile.....	10	00	
Marggery Streettes for hir husband Graue bee loe the spickes...	05	00	

£03 10 00

¹ Ascension day.

² Kinderkin, old form of kilderkin, eighteen gallon barrel.

³ Interest on Gethin's Charity money.

⁴ Communion certificates.

⁵ St. Anne's Chapel.

Wardens' Accounts and Clergy List 251

1672-3.

Joseph Critchley and David Rees, Churchwardens, Easter 1672-73.

Among Receipts :

It. Mr Lloyd countted ffor the hous in the Markitt street.....	00	07	00
It. on Hous voyd in High Streett whear John Roggers did formerly Liue.....	00	16	00
Imp ⁿ Re from Mr William Gibbone for the use of Mr Geething monee for three years.....	00	15	00
Rd of Mr Wallter Taylor for the vse of Mr Geethines mones for on year.....	00	05	00
Rd of Margery Streetts for hir husbands Graue beeloe the spicks.....	00	05	00
Received at Easter for comufia ¹	00	03	01
Recved for the ould Cock ² which waid 17 poundes at 6 ^d the pound.....	00	08	06
and for the hard bras which waid 25 poundes at 5½ ^d the pound.....	00	11	05½
on the towen book hear remaines.....	01	16	10
Rec ^d in all by us	00	16	9½

Disbursements.

Imp ⁿ for washing the Church Lininge against Easterter.....	00	01	06
for three quarttes of Sack on Easter day and bread for the church vse.....	00	04	07
ffor Sacke against Loe Easter Day and bread 2 quarttes.....	00	03	07
deleured by Mr Mayors orders two payers of shooes for Elizabeth Hall and ffor Francis Hichings the pris is.....	00	06	00
Paid John thomas man of kinson for on fichaikes ³ heed.....	00	00	02
for on beame to make soll peeses.....	00	05	00
Paid for two heedes to the pewes.....	00	00	08

[Several entries follow for work on pews.]

for timber to St Maris pourch ⁴	00	01	04
Pd for beayer ⁵ to the work don on St Mayres pourch.....	00	04	08
paid for parchment and draing a Copey of the whitt book.....	00	01	08
to John Thomas sonne for on fichates heed..	00	00	02
paid Thomas Hewes for making a platt to come aboutt a coupell	00	01	00
It. dew to mee for my chargis at Harford when I was seued for the mones that was had for the Irish Cattle for my selfe and my hors	00	10	00

Disbursements, 1672-3.

Paid for tow quarttes of Sack against whitt Sunday 04s. 8d. and for bread 1d.....	00	04	09
---	----	----	----

¹ Communion certificates.

² Apparently the present vane was erected in place of the "ould cock."

³ Fichel=a polecat. ⁴ West porch. ⁵ Beer.

St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby

Pd Heugh dauius for mending the Lour Church Gatte and for Nayles.....	00	00	06
Pd Mr Eduard pris for 1 : brocke's heed.....	00	00	06
July the first day Paid Mr Prise for on brocke's heed.....	00	00	06
Pd for on quart of Sack to beestoe on doctor Gouge	00	02	00
Pd for draing our setenkitt ^e to sertife the Reepayres of our church and to the court paid.....	00	01	00
Pd the wemon for Caring vp Tow thousand of slatt stones.....	00	01	02
For packin the stones paid.....	00	00	03
and paid ffor the tou thousand of stones.....	00	15	00
Pd for timber to mend the Scolle hous... .	00	03	00
and to Mr Hembrough for spikes 3 pound.....	00	01	03
paid the portters for helping Rise the Couples to theare plases...	00	00	10
I ^d Richard Thomas for Cottinge thornes and seting then about the ashes in the Church yard.....	00	00	08
Pd for fwe blookes to mak bordes to the pewes.....	01	06	02
and for other timber to that worck.....	00	15	08
[A number of entries follow for timber and wages for this work.]			
Paid David Rouland for on day and halfe for putting on the tweestes on the pew dores... ..	00	02	00
Pd for 3 pound of Candilles for the Church.....	00	01	06
and Eduard Howill for plastring a boutt the new pewes and other worck paid.....	00	01	04
for on quart of Claritt for the Church use and for bread.....	00	00	07
Pd for Lether to Line the beeles.....	00	00	06
Pd paid Mr Richard Barrow for on bridgwatter sholl* for the Church	00	01	08
Pd Jasper Davies for Grinding the wheel of the Cloack, the striking partt and other work.....	00	01	00
for taking downen the hed of the Gatt.....	00	00	01
Pd Eduard Howill for six dayes worck don on the Lades pourch ³	00	08	00
and for three bundles of lathes.....	00	02	06
Pd Jasper dauius for fwe dayes worck.....	00	06	08
and paid a seruitter to that worcke.....	00	03	00
Paid thomas Hewes for sodering the Claper of the beell and Lengthting the other and a man to helpe him.....	00	02	00

Undated account.

Paid the Tilers for mending & pointinge the Roofe.....	08	07	03
Pd John Smith for gouing to Pembroke to seeke the Tylers to work	00	00	04
Pd 2 yarde & a q ^r of Bayes to make a Cushion Case.....	00	03	04
Pd Mr Thomas Rogers for mending the pottle pott..	00	00	06
Pd for mendinge the sericants pue doore.....	00	00	06
Pd Rich Harryes for Boulates to the little bell wayng II ^{lb}	00	03	08
Pd for taking the bell downe & setting of him vpp again.....	00	01	00

*Certificate. *Shovel. ³Lady, or St. Mary's, porch, i.e., West porch.

THE LOCAL CLERGY LIST.

We trace the line of Tenby rectors for seven hundred and thirty years. The first name on the roster is that of Gerald de Barri, well known as Giraldus Cambrensis ; he was presented in 1172.

The alien priory of Monkton (of which Tenby was part) came into existence upwards of seventy years before Gerald's time, so that he might well have had half a dozen predecessors. Tenby, no doubt, had pastors many before she became an appenage of Monkton, but it is not likely that they were styled rectors, for "the canonical signification of this title is an ecclesiastic who is appointed to govern a parish where the chief parochial jurisdiction was vested in a religious corporation, or in some non-resident dignitary."

The parson of Tenby in those far-off days is more likely to have been called "*periglor*," which Welsh word now includes rector, vicar, and curate, but originally seems to have signified the administrator of the rite of extreme unction.

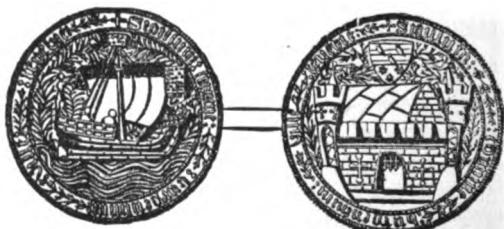
During the rectorate of Giraldus, Tenby and its church were burned by Maelgwn, the latter at all events not being restored until 1245. This may partly account for the great gap we find at this period in the list of our Tenby rectors. After the dissolution of the Abbey of St. Alban's (1539) the presentation to the advowson seems (for one vacancy only) to have fallen into private hands. In 1547, however, King Edward VI. was rector, and apparently his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, and King James I., succeeded ; at all events the next clerical rector whose name is on the roster, Edmund Smith, was in residence 1610. From thenceforward the list seems to be complete.

The rectory and vicarage were consolidated in 1711.

The mediæval vicar of Tenby stood on a different social plane to that occupied by his rector. Popes, kings, and Par-

liaments disputed as to the induction of Tenby rectors; they (the rectors) occupied (or not, as they pleased) a good house outside the town, with garden and lands, acted as cathedral dignitaries, held an excellent position in the county, doing as much or as little duty as they thought fit, for the rector of Tenby had no cure of souls.

The vicar enjoyed a salary of £13 3s. 9d. (we must of course consider the relative value of monies); he was the rector's nominee; did all the work, and occupied a miserable cottage in the south-east corner of the church-yard, next door to the charnel house. At the Reformation period the Crown absorbed the rectory, so two vicars, Collins and Parkly, were in sole charge during the last half of the sixteenth century. With the exception of John Roch, jun., who succeeded his father as rector in 1670, no vicar was ever promoted to the rectory, though the last sinecure rector seems to have neglected to appoint a vicar, presumably doing the duty and appropriating the salary. During the mediæval period such aid as the vicar required was probably accorded by chantry priests. After the Reformation curates were (occasionally) introduced. In 1636 John Owen was licensed "curate and deacon to the church of Tenby and Caldee," and in 1758 William Howell seems to have performed the same duties; he was called *curatus perajendus*. The modern succession of curates was probably established by John Holcombe, rector 1729-1770.



Corporate Seal of the Borough of Tenby
(Third of Original.)

Clergy of St. Mary's, Tenby

The date affixed to each name denotes the year of institution, but when the name is enclosed by brackets it gives the earliest mention of the individual.

RECTORS.

Date.	Patronage.	Rectors.	Notes.
1090	Arnulph de Montgomery	Not recorded	See p. 2 <i>ante</i> .
1098 (<i>circa</i>)	Abbot of Séz	"	"
1172	"	Gerald de Barri	"
1186	"	"	Church burnt. See p. 4 <i>ante</i> .
1203	"	Gerald resigns	See p. 4 <i>ante</i> .
1208	Crown	Not recorded	King John confiscated the alien priories. See Dr. Littledale's article on "Monasticism" in <i>Encyclopædia Britannica</i> .
1213	Abbot of Séz	"	<i>Ibid.</i>
1297	Crown	"	King Edward I. confiscates alien priories.
1297	Abbot of Séz	"	Alien priories restored.
1317	"	[Walter Alexander]	See p. 5 <i>ante</i> .

RECTORS (*continued*).

Date.	Patronage.	Rectors.	Notes.
1337	Crown	... Thomas Melyn and John Seys	King Edward III. confiscates alien priories. The former seems to have been presented by the Pope or Abbot; the latter by the King (patents).
1345		... John Seys	Presented by the King.
1349		... Thomas Melyn died and John Seys acquires his rights	See p. 6 <i>ante</i> .
1354		... [John Parchemin] John Martin	King Edward III. restored the alien priories after the treaty of Bretigny.
1360	Abbot of Séez	... John de More	Died. See p. 7 <i>ante</i> .
1375	"	... [Nicholas Beaunt]	See p. 7 <i>ante</i> .
1375		... Thomas Picton	"
1380		... John de More	King Richard II. confiscates the alien priories.
1389	Crown	... Thomas Picton	Thomas Picton exchanges livings with Nicholas Besaunt.
1389		... John Brochell	King Henry IV. restores the alien priories. See p. 8 <i>ante</i> .
1403	Abbot of Séez	...	Alien priories finally confiscated.
1416	Crown	...	...

Date.	Patronage.	Rectors.	Notes.
1437	Crown	[Hugo ap Owain]	... See sepulchral slab described p. 108 <i>ante</i> , illustrated p. 139 <i>ante</i> . See p. 10 <i>ante</i> .
1440	Humphrey Duke of Gloster	"	... ...
1442	Abbot of St. Alban's	"	... ...
1442	Abbess of De la Pré	"	... " See p. 11 <i>ante</i> .
1461	"	John Smythe	... See p. 12 <i>ante</i> .
1475	"	John Hundun	... On resignation of John Hundun. See p. 15 <i>ante</i> .
1484	"	Richard Langshawe	... De la Pré Nunnery was dissolved, and Tenby church restored to St. Alban's. See p. 18 <i>ante</i> . See p. 19 <i>ante</i> .
1528	Abbot of St. Alban's	... [Thomas Cade]	... When St. Alban's was dissolved, 1539, William Gwynne obtained right of presentation to Tenby, which he bequeathed to his nephew William Rogers in a will dated Oct. 26, 1540, and proved March, 1540-41. See p. 238 <i>ante</i> . We do not know whether William Rogers presented himself. See p. 239 <i>ante</i> .
1534	"	"	... Royal rectors. See p. 239 <i>ante</i> .
1539	William Gwynne	... [William Rogers (?)]	... No evidence that Mary held the rectory.
1540	William Rogers	... [King Edward VI.]	... ...
• 1547	Crown	... Queen Mary (?)	... ...
1553	"		

RECTORS (*continued*).

Date.	Patronage.	Rectors.	Notes.
1558	Crown	[Queen Elizabeth] ... King James I. (?)	See page 238 <i>ante</i> . We do not know whether Elizabeth or James re-appointed a clerical rector; probably the latter.
1603	"	... ... ... [Edmund Smith]	See pp. 24 and 80 <i>ante</i> .
1611	"	... Richard Middleton	"
1617	"	... John Roch	"
1623	"	... ... ... Commonwealth	... ... ... Appointed on resignation of his father. See p. 33 <i>ante</i> .
1649		Edward Carner, gospeller	John Roch expelled. See p. 30 <i>ante</i> .
1653	Protectorate	... John Roch restored	... ... This rector was the last sinecurist. He did not appoint a vicar after John Howell's death, but performed 'the duties and retained the stipend himself during his life. See p. 38 <i>ante</i> .
1660	Crown	... John Roch, jun.	... ... Perhaps son of the late vicar; he was instituted by Queen Anne as rector of the consolidated rectory and vicarage. See p. 39 <i>ante</i> .
1670	"	... [Roger Lloyd]	... ... John Howell
1688	"		
1712	"		

Date.	Patronage.	Rectors.	Notes.
1730	Crown	... John Holcombe	Son of William Holcombe, gent. Born at Mounton, near Pembroke, 1704; educated at Pembroke and Westminster; pensioner St. John's College, Cambridge, 1720; ordained, 1726; licensed to Ampthill, Beds; afterwards Woodchurch, Kent; 1730, instituted rector of Gumfreston; same year to Tenby, getting a dispensation to hold both livings, being of the respective values of £45 and £50; he was appointed Cursal Prebend of St. David's, 1737; Prebend of Llandarog in the collegiate church of Brecon, 1741; died 1770, aged 67. <i>Old Wales</i> , vol. I., p. 90; and see p. 49 <i>ante</i> .
1770	"	... William Edwards	See p. 49 <i>ante</i> .
1795	"	... Edward Hughes	He died 1810. See p. 50 <i>ante</i> .
1811	"	... Nicholas Roch	See p. 50 <i>ante</i> .
1832	"	... John Hunter Humphreys	See note p. 53 <i>ante</i> .
1852	"	... W. Hayward Cox	See p. 57 <i>ante</i> .
1854	"	... George Clark	See p. 58 <i>ante</i> , and elsewhere.
1867	"	... George Huntington	See p. 60 <i>ante</i> .
1905		... Nixon Chetwode Ram	...

VICARS AND CURATES NOMINATED BY THE SINECURE RECTORS OF TENBY.

Date.	Vicars and Curates.	Notes.
1391	Richard Warde, vicar	"To parish of Tenby." Patent, Thomas Picton, rector.
1396	John Pekke, vicar	"Presented to church of Tenby." <i>Sr. David's Institute Book</i> ; Thomas Picton, rector.
1403	Robert de Egerley, vicar	"To Tenby parish church." Patent, John Brochells, rector.
1486	[Phillip Smyth], vicar	Died. See p. 15 <i>ante</i> . Possibly Phillip Smyth might have been related to Dr. John Smythe, or Smith, rector of Tenby 1461-75, Archdeacon of St. David's, and subsequently Bishop of Llandaff, and have been nominated to the vicarage by him.
1486	John ap Rees, vicar	Probably a Tenby man, as Walter Rees was Mayor of that town in 1487, and Jenkin ap Rees, <i>alias</i> Comro, served in 1493. John ap Rees was presented by Richard Langshawe. In 1487 our vicar, while visiting at the house of Nicholas Whyte, in Pembroke (most likely a relative of the ex-Mayor of Tenby), in the company of Master Thomas Tyler of Tenby [chantry priest (?)], John Barrett, and others, met one Roger Burley, chantry priest in St. Mary's, Pembroke, an Irishman, who proceeded to argue with his Welsh brethren concerning the doctrine of the Real Presence. The Irish priest maintained that though indeed the faithful received "the Body of Our Lord," yet to the unbeliever the mass was but bread. This opinion so scandalised the Tenby parsons, Nicholas Whyte, Lavinia his wife, John Barrett, and the rest of the company, that an information was forthwith laid against the Irish priest, and he was

Date.	Vicars and Curates.	Notes.
1486	John ap Rees, vicar	summoned to take his trial for heresy. On November 10th, 1487, the court sat in the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, Lamphey (the ruins still stand in the Bishop's Palace), under the presidency of Hugh Pav, Bishop of St. David's, Master Richard Gely, of the College of Abergwili, William, the Prior of Pilla (Pill), "and other discreet men" acting with him. The court adjourned, and finally brought in a verdict of guilty. Roger Burley submitted, and made a complete retraction, renouncing all errors contrary to the faith and determination of the Holy Roman Church, "humbly, supplicastly and devoutly" paid a fine, and received absolution from the Bishop. Next year there was another heresy trial by the same court, when the defendant was charged with heresy in that he declared "The Son of God was not omnipotent before He rose from the dead." He admitted the charge, but pleaded that so he had been taught by the preaching of Master Smyth, formerly Rector of Tenby and Archdeacon of St. David's, afterwards Bishop of Llandaff. This defendant was also found guilty, submitted, paid a fine, and was absolved. (Carmarthen: Diocesan Register, fifteenth century. See paper contributed by Rev. James Phillips to <i>Pembrokehire Antiquities</i> , 1897.)
1527	[Thomas, otherwise Robert Collins,] vicar	"Thomas, alias Robert," Collins as he is called in the burgage rents, was born in 1490, and seems to have survived until 1560, so he must have been Catholic, Protestant, again Catholic, and again Protestant, moved by the same principle that influenced his more celebrated contemporary the vicar of Bray: "I always kept my principle, which is this, to live and die

VICARS AND CURATES: (*continued*).

Date.	Vicars and Curates.	Notes.
1527	[Thomas, otherwise Robert Collins], vicar	<p>vicar of Bray. We cannot turn the wind, but can turn our mill, and set it so that wheresoever the breeze bloweth our grist shall certainly be grinded." The first thing we hear of Thomas Robert Collins (he was called indifferently by either Christian name) is that on May 1st, 1519 Henry VIII., as vicar of Tenby, he signed a lease in conjunction with John Rogers and Howell Rogers, burgesses, and "cofesses of St. Katherine's Chapple," to William Gibble, of two half measures and two half garden plots without the south gate to hold for 39 years, building and repairs to be borne by the farmer (or lessee), at a rental of six shillings per annum. In 1534 Thomas Colyns, vicar, and Robert Colyns, Master of the Free Chapel of St. John, are mentioned in returns sent up by Thomas Cade, rector. (See p. 20 <i>ante</i>.) In 1536 Robert was Master of the Hospital of St. John, and in receipt of a stipend of £9 3s. 2d. On July 10th, 30th Henry VIII., Robert Collins, vicar of parish church of the Blessed Mary in Tenby, seffactor of the lands, and keeper of the Chapel of Jesus under the church, grants a lease for 40 years to William Cadiey of Roulston, near Stackpole. In the chantry reports, 1547, it is stated that Thomas Collyns has in hand "ij harness gyrdelles safly to be kept, which was leid to gaige by one Nicholas Dawes, valedow at xiiij. iiijd." These belonged to Angle parish. At this time "there is but a vicare at Tenby and the king is parsonne there." Collins' stipend at the Free Chapel of St. John's is commuted for a pension of £4, in consideration of "thimprovement," </p>

Date.	Vicars and Curates.	Notes.
1527	[Thomas, otherwise Robert Collins], vicar	and apparently he is left in sole charge of the parish ; he was then 57 years of age. Collins seems to have feathered his nest pretty well in the Reformation scramble. First of all he was enabled to take to himself a wife, one Agnet. It appears that Roger Barlow, of Slebech, brother to the Bishop of St. David's, obtained a lease of the chantry lands of Tenby. Agnet Collins was apparently a friend of his, and so she and her husband were given under leases on easy terms. From Sir Roger, Robert Collins obtained the mansion house or Hospital of St. John's, with St. John's Croft. Agnet had as her share St. John's Moor, the "Cleekittes," one acre of marsh land, and twelve acres in various parts of Tenby. From the Crown direct "Thomas, otherwise Robert Collins, clerk," rented one messuage lying in Market Street at the annual value of 6s. 8d., lately given and granted for the maintenance of one mass obsequy. Agnet obtained from the same source the lease of a house in Sergeant's Lane (no rent mentioned), to which perhaps she retired in her widowhood. The Collins family seem to have resided in Tenby for some time. In 1460 and 1474 John Collins was Mayor ; and in 1538 a John Collins was bailiff, and again in 1563.
1548	[Richard Thomas] chantry priest, curate	Served the altar of Jesus (under the Parish Church). See p. 23 <i>ante</i> .
1548	[Richard Williams] chantry priest, curate	Served the altar of St. Anne. See p. 23 <i>ante</i> .

VICARS AND CURATES (*continued*).

Date.	Vicars and Curates.	Notes.
1548	[John Morgan] priest, curate chantry	Served the altar of the Rood of Grace. See p. 23 <i>ante</i> .
1560	George Parkly, vicar	Presented to the vicarage by Queen Elizabeth, who was rector.
1622	Richard ffairt, vicar	Probably presented by Richard Middleton. See p. 24 <i>ante</i> .
1636	John Owen, curate	Curate and deacon of Tenby and Caldey. See p. 28 <i>ante</i> .
1650	[John Roch, junior (?)], vicar	It seems pretty clear that John Roch, junior, was serving his father as curate when the latter was expelled from his rectory.
1650	Various	During the Commonwealth Edward Carter was installed at the rectory, <i>vice</i> John Roch expelled. There do not seem to have been vicars or curates, but "ministers" came from far and near to preach in St. Mary's. They were hospitably entertained, receiving five shillings and a quart of sack as remuneration. See pp. 29, 30, 31, 32, <i>ante</i> .
1660	John Roch (?), vicar	When John Roch, senior, returned to his rectory, in all probability his son, John Roch, junior, was reinstated in the vicarage. In the accounts rendered by the bailiffs of Tenby for the year 1660 is the following: "A note of those y ^e are in arrear to the town: Mr. Roch, for y ^e parsonage house and y ^e vicarage, £o 2s. od."

Date.	Vicars and Curates.	Notes.
1670	William Robinson, vicar	... This year John Roch, senior, resigned the rectory to his son, John Roch, junior, the vicar, who appointed William Robinson vicar in his stead. See p. 33 <i>ante</i> .
1686	[William James] vicar	... Was presented by Roger Lloyd. See p. 35 and 36 <i>ante</i> .
1690	[John Lloyd], vicar	... See p. 36 <i>ante</i> . Most likely John was the rector's son.
1666	John Howell, vicar	... Was presented by Roger Lloyd; he pre-deceased his rector, and the latter did not appoint another vicar. At his death, in 1711, the offices were consolidated.

CURATES APPOINTED BY RECTORS SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE LIVING IN 1711.

In this list no attempt has been made to fix the dates of appointments; those given show the date of earliest and latest signatures preserved in the various registers quoted.

Date.	Curates.	Notes.
1764-70	John Higgon	Marriage Register, June 2, 1754; November 17, 1812. See pp. 109, 110, 197.
1758-67	Lewis Evans	"
1773-74	William Davies	"
1778-81	Thomas Dalton	"
1781-84	Christopher Luxmore	"
1786-95	Edward Hughes	"
1814	William Hassall	Burial Register, March 4, 1813, to October 9, 1835.
1815-16	William Phillips	"
1816-30	J. Hughes	"
1826-30	H. Hughes	"
1830-31	J. Phelps	"

Date.	Curates.	Notes.
1848-57	... J. B. Smith	Burial Register, October 13, 1835, to December 5, 1852; and December 17, 1852, to November 29, 1866.
1857-59	... A. J. M. Green	"
1858-60	... Charles Andrews	"
1860-61	... William Dougias	"
1861-63	... A. R. D'Arcy	"
1863-64	... George Breton Sharpe	"
1864-65	... Henry Morris	"
1865-66	... J. Selwood Tanner	"
1867-71	... J. Hearne Popplewell	Burial Register, November 55, 1866, to September 9, 1891; and Register beginning September 21, 1891, now current.
1868-70	... Edward F. Willis	"
1871-73	... Edgecumbe Staley	"
1872-88	... Charles M. Phelps	"
1874	... Nah. Cotton	"
1875-78	... F. H. Hastings	"

CURATES (*continued*).

Date.	Curates.		Notes.
1878-82	F. O. Ellis	...	Burial Register (<i>continued</i>),
1883-86	J. H. A. Griffiths	...	"
1885-88	George Ralph Fetherston, Bart.	...	"
1887-89	G. E. Warlow	...	"
1888-92	A. Noel Hunt	...	"
1889-97	G. C. Rowe	...	"
1890-92	W. F. Williams	...	"
1892-25	R. W. F. Davies	...	"
1892-94	Harold Glover	...	"
1893-98	Godfrey Wolfe	...	"
1895-98	D. Ambrose Jones	...	"
1898-1900	John Thomas Owen	...	"
1899-1906	J. J. Davies	...	"
1901	J. D. Fowden	..	"
1906	S. B. Williams	...	"

Index

Index

(N signifies Note.)

A

- Abbitinton, Rector of, 104
“A + C 1810” tomb, 123
Abergwyly, 67
Ackland, James, of Amroth Castle,
tablet and tomb, 90, 100
Adams, John, churchwarden 1657,
239, 241
Adams, Thomas, mason, tomb, 120
Adams, William and Ann, tomb,
122
Advowson bequeathed to William
Gwynne, 21, 238
“A H 1760” tomb, 98
Ainsworth, John, of Spotland,
Lancs., tomb, 134
Aisle, Middle, 27
„ North, 27
„ „ Chancel, 160, 175 N
„ Rood of Grace, 27, 51, 250
„ South, 27, 148 N
„ „ South wall of, 156
„ „ S. Thomas, 27, 154 N
Alban, St., Abbey of, 10, 18
Alban, St., Abbot of, 9, 11, 12, 14,
15, 19, 20, 257
Alban, St., agents of, 12
Alexander VI., Pope, 15
Alexander, Walter, Rector, 5, 255
Alien Priories, 5, 6, 7, 9
Allen, Bird, R.N., tablet, 84, 92
Allen, Charles and Mary, tablet, 92
Allen, Charles, heating apparatus
in memory of, 61, 139
Allen, Edward W., of Hay, Brecon,
tomb, 131
Allen, Egerton, 37, 54, 179, 223
Allen, John Bartlett, daughter's
tomb, 133
Allen, Thomas, 208

- Allen, Thomas, Mrs., 208
Allen's *Sheriffs of Pembrokeshire*
quoted, 216, N
Alleston, Pem., 193
Alms dish, 224
Altar, description of, 207
„ high, 23
„ in St. Nicholas Chapel, 61
„ of Jesus, 22, 23, 176
„ of Rood of Grace, 22, 23
„ of St. Anne, 22
„ piece, 208
„ portable, Indult for, 8
„ slab, 154, 207
„ steps, 23, 144 N, 175
„ stone found, 61
Amroth Castle, Ackland of, 90, 100
Amsterdam ship, 107
Andrews, Charles, curate, 267
Andrew's, St., School, tablet to
members of, 92
Angels, figures of, 160
Angelus bell, 34 N, 211, 252
Angle Church, Pem., given to
Abbey of Séez, 3
Angle, Pem., sacred girdle from, 262
Anne, Queen, 39
Anne, St., altar of, 22
Anne, St., Chapel of, 9, 27 N, 59 N,
65, 67, 68, 145, 154 N, 207, 208
Anne, St., Chapel of, borrowed light
and cornice, 155 N, 160, 177
Ap Owain, rector, 257
„ „ tomb of, 108, 139
Ap Rees, John, vicar, 15, 260
Ap Rees, Margareta, 77, 79
Ap Rees, pedigree, 79
Ap Rees, quarterings, 78
Ap Rees, Thomas, 23
Ap Rhys, John, 178

Ap Rice, Edward, 248, 250, 252
 Ap Rice, Elizabeth, 33, 81
 Ap Rice, John, 33
Archæologia Cambrensis quoted, 3,
 9 N, 57 N, 70 N, 107 N, 143, 179 N,
 182 N, 201
 Arches, construction of, 145
 " segmental flattened, 160
 Arnulph de Montgomery, 3, 255
 Arundel Church, 297
 Ashton, Thomas Go — of, 110
 Athoe, Francis, 35
 Atwood, Thomas Hastings van,
 tomb, 134
 Aumbry, 156 N

B

Babb, M., 1763, tomb, 98
 Ball, Dorothy, tomb, 96
 Ballantine, Mrs. Mary, tomb, 99
 Bangeston, Pem., Griffith Dawes
 of, 193
 Bank Lane, Tenby, 195
 Baptistry, position of, 161
 Barbe, 66 N
 Barclay, Fergusson, tablet to his
 mother, 88
 Barlow, Hugh, of Lawrenny, 215,
 216 N
 Barlow, John, of Cryswwl, 94 N
 Barlow, Roger, 19
 Barlow, William, Bishop of St.
 David's, 19
 Barnaschone, Martha, tomb, 116
 Barnet, co. Herts, 12
 Barnwell, Rev. E. L., 67, 201
 Barnwell, Rev. E. L., *Perrot Notes*
 quoted, 23 N, 24 N
 Barret family, 106 N
 Barret, Thomas, charity of, 228
 Barrett, Peter, 38
 Barri, Gerald de, rector (see
Giraldus Cambrensis), 3, 4, 253,
 255
 Barrow, Rice, Mayor in 1660, &c.,
 32, 240, 241, 242 N, 247
 Barrow, Walter, Mayor in 1626, 25
 Barry, Anne, 81
 Bartlett, P. C., tomb, 137
 Bartley, James E. W., tomb, 127
 Barton, Charles Wemyss, tomb, 129
 Barton, Montague, child's tomb, 135
 Barwell, bell founder, Birmingham,
 216
 Barzey, Richard, bailiff 1615, 198
 Base moulding, Perpendicular, 187

Bateman, Rev. Mr. Mallet, wife's
 tomb, 104
 Batman of Honeyborough, arms of,
 78
 Bayly, J. A. Sparval, F.S.A.,
 quoted, 34 N
 Bearsley, Charles, tomb, 105
 Bearsley, Edward, tomb, 105
 Beckington, Bishop, anatomy of, 70
 Bedford, Jasper, Duke of, 11, 13,
 17, 178 N, 201
 Bedford, John, Duke of, 9
 Bedford, William, workman, 209,
 213, 240, 241, 242
 Belfry, 27, 148
 " door, 148 N
 Bell, Angelus, 34 N, 211, 242 N, 252
 " curfew taken down, 61
 " tenor, 48
 Bell founders, 37, 40
 Bell founding, 212
 Bell founding at Tenby and Lam-
 phey, 213 N, 214 N
 Bell metal in church, 37
 Bell-ringers' chamber, disused light
 in, 156 N
 Bell ringers, teaching the, 49
 Bells, 33, 34, 59, 211, 240, 241, 242,
 243
 Bells, ring of, at Tenby, 216
 Benefactors, tables of, 227 to 230
 Bennett, Bishop, anatomy of, 70
 Bennett, John, of Hereford, tablet,
 89
 Besaunt, Nicholas, rector, 7, 256
 Bevans, Joseph, child's tomb, 128
 " B. H. 1757," tomb, 98
 Births, baptisms and deaths, regis-
 ters of, 225
 Bishop, entertainment of, 34, 36
 Bishop's secretary, subscribing
 church orders, 36
 Blaengwaith, Willy of, 104
 Blue Book quoted, 54 N
 Bodleian Library, 7 N, 16 N, 38 N,
 41 N, 162 N
 Bogue, Dr., M.D., tomb, 107
 Boncere, Rev. John, 38
 Bond, Anne, wife of Norman, tomb,
 97
 Bones under heating apparatus, 177
 Boniface VIII., Pope, 8 N
 Bonville's Court, Pem., Johnes of,
 94
 Books in custody of churchwardens,
 226

Books, printed, 227
Booth, E. M. I., wife of Patrick, tablet, 94
Boreham, Richard, alias Stevynache, last Abbot of St. Alban's, 20, 238
Borgia, Pope, 18
Borrowed light, 154
Bosses in roof of nave and chancel, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173
Bosherston, Pem., effigy at, 66
Bosworth, Battle of, 14
Boutell, *Monumental Brasses*, quoted, 67
Bowen, Abra, charity of, 228
Bowen, James, churchwarden, 69
Bowen, Joe, 35
Bowen, John, 44
Bowers, John, of Edgbaston, tomb, 131
Bowman's Point stone, 65, 66
Bradford, J. Hardy, M.P. for, window to, 138
Brass, matrix of, 70
 " to John Sayes, 86
Brasses, note on, 86 N
Bridget, St., dedication to, 3, 16
Bridgewater shovel, 252
Brief, patent for, 25
Briggs, Elizabeth, wife of David of Strathearn, tablet, 91
Brinn, David, tomb, 126
Brittany, Duke of Richmond's escape to, 14
Brixham, Devon, 120
Brochells, Brockheles, rector, 8, 256
Brock's heads paid for, 241, 248, 249
Broughall, Lord of, in Tenby 1658, 32
Broughton, Captain William, R.N., tomb, 134
Bruce, Lieut.-Col. Evans, tablet, 89
Brut y Tywysogion quoted, 3 N
Bryan, Guy de, 5, 6 N, 7 N, 145, 156
Brython, Tenby, church land near, 55
Brython, Tenby, Edward Laws of, 93, 138
Budd, Richard, charity of, 55, 228, 240 N
Budocks, St., Buthokes, St. (St. Botolph's), 55, 241
Bulkeley, Lady Elizabeth, 193, 194, 200
Bulkeley, Viscount, 193, 200 N
Burford, co. Salop, Green of, 121

Butler, Eliza, tomb, 119
Butler, Isabella, wife of Thomas White, 13, 71
Buttress, flying, 160
 " removed, 56
 " replaced, 186
Byddlestone Park, Bucks, Morgan of, 138
Bywatter, Mr., preacher, 242

C

C., John, 1805, tomb, 105
Cade, Thomas, rector, 19, 239, 257
Cadwallader, Thomas, tomb, 129
Caldey Island, 131
 " curate for, 28, 254
Caldey, Will, 176
Cale, Sarah, tomb, 115
Calendar of Patent Rolls quoted, 7 N
Callen, Sarah, tomb, 114
Cambrian Journal quoted, 231 N
Campbell, John Hook, 194
Candles to the guards, 29
 " for church use, 243, 244
Canon, John, Mayor in 1678, 34
Canon, Sir Thomas, knt., 25
Canons Ashby, Northants, six-centred arch at, 175
Cannon ball, Cromwellian, 29
Canterbury, John Morton, Archbishop of, 15
Canterbury, Sutton, Archbishop of, 110
Capitals of Piers, 158
Carden, Sir John, Templemore, Ireland, sister's tomb, 100
Cardiff Free Library, sketches in, 14 N, 68, 186
Cardigan, Richard Middleton, Archdeacon of, 24
Cardigan, Priory Church of, 182
 " stranger from, 32
Carew, 37
Carew Castle, 6 N
Carew, Churchwardens' account quoted, 213, 214 N
Carew church-yard, 201
Carew, Sir John, 6 N
Carew, Sir John, canonry of Llandewi Brefi in the gift of, 7 N
Carmarthen Diocesan Registry—*Consistory Court Book* quoted, 35 N
Episcopal Acts quoted, 8 N, 16 N, 17 N, 23 N, 49 N
Episcopal Acts Register quoted, 28 N

- Carmarthen Diocesan Registry (*continued*)—**
- Register of Principle Acts*
 - quoted, 33 N
 - St. David's Diocese Book*
 - quoted, 46 N, 49 N, 237 N
 - Carmarthen, Glendower's march to,** 9
 - Carmarthen, Father Resident of,** 8
 - Carmarthen, St. Peter's Church,** 28 N
 - Carmarthen, Thornton of,** 135
 - Carmelite Convent,** 8, 17, 20, 194
 - Carner (or Coroner), Edward, gos-**
peller, 30, 242 N, 258
 - Carswell farm Church property,** 54,
213
 - Carter, Catherine, tomb,** 102
 - Cassell, Governor of Tenby,** 240 N
 - Cassells (or Cashell), Bulkeley of,**
200 N
 - Castle Hill, Ayrshire, Ballantine of,**
99
 - Castlemartin, Pem., given to Abbey**
of Séez, 3
 - Caswell, Elizabeth, tomb,** 120
 - Catherine's, St., Island of,** 75
 - Catholic, Roman, only one in Tenby**
in 1729, 46
 - Cawdor, first Baron,** 194
 - Ceiling, new, formed,** 1811, 51
 - Cemetery chapel founded,** 57
 - Chalice, Elizabethan,** 221
 - Chambers, Isaac, tomb,** 135
 - Chancel arch,** 149
 - , roof, inscription on, 11
 - , repair of, 56, 58
 - , screen, 219
 - , " erected, 61
 - Chapel of Jesus under the church,**
176
 - Chapel, South,** 59
 - Chapel (see also under Anne, Cemetery, Isabel, Julian, Katharine, Mary and Nicholas)**
 - Chantryies,** 176
 - " confiscation of, 22
 - Chantry priests acted as curates, 254
 - Charity bread,** 241 N
 - Charity children, names and sub-**
jects 1730, 46
 - Charity Commissioners visit Tenby**
1833, 54
 - Charity Trust Room, part of old**
Town Hall, 200
 - Charnel house or chevill,** 201, 202
 - Chate, William, Preventive Service,**
tomb, 127
 - Chater, George, M.D., font in**
memory of, 61, 139, 209
 - Child, Eliza, house of,** 56, 68,
160 N, 186
 - Child, John,** 43
 - Child, Walter, churchwarden** 1662,
&c., 209, 246
 - Childs, Sarah, tomb,** 112
 - Chiles, George, tomb in his wine**
cellar, 195
 - Choir stalls,** 62, 219,
 - Chrisoms on White's tomb,** 74
 - Christ Church, London, Dr. John**
Smith buried there, 12
 - Church, exterior white washed,** 40
 - Church, description of,** 1720, Joseph
Lord's, 41
 - Church Register** quoted, 50 N
 - Church Park,** 55
 - Church Terrier** quoted, 58 N, 164
 - Church Inventory** quoted, 60 N,
61 N
 - Church stile, east,** 203
 - Church Plate of Pembrokeshire**
quoted, 21, 221, 223 N, 224 N,
239 N
 - Churchwardens' accounts,** 239 to 252
 - Churchwardens' accounts, Carew,**
213-214 N
 - Churchwardens, Messrs. Truscott**
and Bowen, 144
 - Churchwardens summoned,** 32
 - Church-yard, description of,** 191
 - " extension, 52
 - " public paths through,
191
 - " C J," tomb,** 98
 - Clarbaston, Pem., font at,** 161 N
 - Claritt for the church,** 252
 - Clark, Archdeacon—**
 - appointed rector, 57, 259
 - account of repairs, 58
 - regarding fonts, 61 N, 208
 - altered monument, 66
 - inscription copied for, 72 N
 - closed belfry door, 148 N
 - mention of, 154 N
 - alterations by, 160 N, 210
 - Clark's Earls, Earldom and Castle**
of Pembroke quoted, 4 N
 - Clement VII., Pope, abolished De**
la Pré, 18
 - Clerestory windows—**
 - opened in memory of Georgina
E. Laws, 138, 185
 - mentioned, 154
 - shut up, 173

Clergy List, local, 253
Clock, description of, 231
Clock dial, chimes, 44, 45, 59, 61
Clock-keeping and repairs, 30, 37,
240, 241, 244, 245, 248
Clonre, David, proctor 1527, 17
Cloyne, Prebend of, 7
Clydey, Prebend of, 7 N
Cochrane, J. H., of Edinburgh,
tomb, 97
Cock, Ann or Anna, charity, 55,
229
Cock, the ould, 251
Coedkenlas, Pem., Butler of, 13
Coffyn, Richard, see Moore tablet
and note, 90, 91 N
Cole, John, Prior of St. Nicholas,
Pembroke, 8
Coleford, Glouc., Eliz. Morgan of,
92
Coles, Edith, tomb, 133
College garden thrown into church-
yard, 53, 191, 196
College of St. Mary, Tenby, 8, 17,
194, 195
Collins, Agnet, 19, 23
Collins, Robert *alias* Thomas, vicar,
17, 19, 20, 23, 176, 239, 254, 261
Colour, indications of, in the church,
159
Communion bread and wine, 242,
243, 245, 246, 248, 249, 251, &c.
Communion certificates mentioned,
250, 251
Connor, James, mason, wife's tomb,
135
Consistory Court Book, Carmarthen,
quoted, 35 N
Convent, Carmelite, 8, 17, 21, 194
garden, 198
Cook, Captain Hugh, charity of,
224, 230
Cook, Lawrence, family of, tombs,
95, 101
Cook, Martha, plate given by, 224
Cook, Peter, mariner, wife's tomb,
131
Cook, Susanna, tomb, 101
Cornhill, Bearsley, woollen draper,
of, 105
Cornice, St. Anne's Chapel, 177
,, St. Anne's Chapel, inscrip-
tion on, 155 N, 160
Coronation day, 244, 246
Corporation Act, 22, 36 N
Corporation of Tenby act as Crown
agents for church, 21, 22

Corporation of Tenby as auditors,
237
Correction, House of, 199
Cosby, family of, Killane, co. Cavan,
tablet and tombs, 84, 95, 96
Cosheston, Mr. Davyes of, minister,
32
Cotton, Nat., curate, 267
Cotts, Cottesmore, Rudbaxton
parish, Pem., Peel of, 86 N, 97 N
Court, Roman, 6, 7
Cousins, Jane, tomb, 111
Covell, R. Shelton, spelt Covile in
letter re burial ground, 53
Covell, R. Shelton, tomb of, 109,
110
Covell, R. Shelton, father-in-law to
N. Dunn, 196
Cox, W. Hayward, rector, 57, 259
Crackwell Street, Tenby, White's
house in, 14
Cradocke, Dorothy, payment for
her grave, 250
Credence paten, 223
Cresselly, Pem., Bartlett Allen of,
133
Cresswell Street, Tenby, Church
land, 56
Cripps' *Old English Plate* quoted,
221, 222, 223 N
Critchett, Elizabeth, tomb, 121
Critchley, Joseph, churchwarden,
217
Crockford quoted, 71 N
Croft House, Tenby, Richards of,
93
Cromwell, Lieut.-General, gallon
of wine for, 29
Cromwell, Oliver, pious benefactor,
230
Crownwere, parish of, Pem., 14
Crucifixion, mural painting of, 151
Crypt, 23
Curates, modern, introduced by
John Holcombe, 254
Curates of Tenby, list of, since
consolidation of living, 266 to 268
Curatus perajendus, 254
Cushion case, baize for, 252
Cushion, silk to mend, 240

D

Dale Castle MS. referred to, 13,
71 N, 94 N
Dalton, Thomas, curate, 266
Daniel's, St., hermitage of, granted
to Tenby, 15

D'Arcy, William, curate, 267
 David, Robert, 43
David's, St., Diocese Book quoted,
 46 N, 49 N, 237 N
David's, St., History of, Jones and
 Freeman (see Jones)
 David's, St., Palace, six-centred
 arch there, 175
 Davies, Edward, of Minwear, 45,
 232
 Davies, I., tomb, 112
 Davies, J. J., curate, 268
 Davies, Jane, tomb, 122
 Davies, Jasper, 213
 Davies, John, 29, 239
 Davies, John, mariner, tomb, 114
 Davies, John, shipwright, 121
 Davies, Mary, tomb, 128
 Davies, Peggy, bathing woman,
 tablet, 90
 Davies, R., 1819, tomb, 116
 Davies, Rachel, tomb, 129
 Davies, Robert, gent., 43
 Davies, R. W. F., curate, 268
 Davies, Thomas Watkins, tomb,
 102
 Davies, William, curate, 266
 Davies, William, tomb, 116
 Davis, Griffith, repairer of steeple,
 35
 Davis, Jane, tomb, 111
 Davis, Owen, mariner, tomb, 113
 Dawes, Griffith, of Bangeston, 193
 Dawson, A. P., 219
 Day, George, tablet and tomb, 91,
 99
 Decorated light, triangular, 180
 " period, additions, 152
 De la Pré, Abbess of, 15, 20, 257
 " " " Nunnery, 10, 15, 18, 20
 Denbey, John, Archdeacon, 11
 Dettingen, Battle of, 103
 Devonish, Edward, M.D., tomb, 96
 Diocesan Registry, Carmarthen (see
 Carmarthen)
 Dissenters, none in 1729, 46
 Donne, Thomas, agent of St.
 Alban's, 12
 Door, west, 173
 Doorways in church-yard closed, 51
 " on Norman-Welsh wall,
 148
 Dordrecht, South Africa, 92
 Dorenhton, Widow, payment for
 her grave, 241
 Douglas, William, curate, 267
 Duggan, John, tomb, 113

Dunn, John, Esq., 53
 Dunn, Lucy Venn, tablet and tomb,
 89, 114
 Dunn, Mary Annie, tomb, 114
 Dunn, Nicholas J., letter of, 196
 Dunraven, heiress of, 107
 Dwnn, Lewis, quoted, 24 N, 70 N,
 107 N
 Dyster, F. D., M.D., presented
 organ, 61, 138, 211

E

Early English Church, 147
 Earth tables supporting piers, 176
 " E. B. 1757 C.J. 95," tomb, 98
 Edgbaston, John Bowers of, 131
 Edinburgh, J. H. Cochrane of, 97
 Edmonds, David, tomb, 113
 Edward I., 19
 Edward III. confiscates alien
 priories, 5, 6
 Edward IV. re-grants Pembroke
 Priory to St. Alban's, 11
 Edward VI., Royal rector, 21, 22,
 239, 253, 257
 Edwards, John, rector, 239, 253
 " " " tomb, 101
 Edwards, David, wine merchant, of
 Bristol, tomb, 132
 Edwards, James, tomb, 125
 Edwards, William, rector, 49, 101,
 259
 Edwards, William, town clerk,
 tomb, 99
 Effigy, unknown lady, I., 5, 66
 " " II., 67
 " anatomy of an ecclesiastic,
 70
 " Thomas White, 71
 " John White, 74
 " Margaretta ap Rees, 77
 " William Risam, 81
 " at Bosherston referred to, 66
 Egerley, Robert de, vicar, 260
 Eglwyscymyn, Carmarthen, 6 N
 Eliot, A., 48
 Eliot, G., Mayor in 1725, 43
 Ellis, F. O., curate, 268
 Elizabeth, Princess, daughter of
 George III., 109 N
 Elizabeth, Queen, Royal rector, 20,
 21, 22, 238, 239, 253
 Elizabeth, Queen, lease of lands to
 Tenby, 23 N
 Emsworth, Hants, sloop from, 98
 Environment, 191

Episcopal Act Book (see Carmarthen)
 Episcopal Acts, Register of (see Carmarthen)
 Evans, Betty, tomb, 111
 Evans, Jane, tomb, 120
 Evans, J. T., *Church Plate of Pembrokeshire* quoted, 21, 221, 223 N, 224 N, 239 N
 Evans, Lewis, grammar school master, 48
 Evans, Lewis, curate of Tenby, 266
 Eynon, Christina, 14. 76
 Eynon, Elizabeth, widow of Captain John, tomb, 97
 Eynon, James, burgages held by, 53, 196
 Eynon, Jane, tomb, 136
 Eynon, Sarah, 114
 Exterior of Church, 185

F

Fabric, 143
 Fareham, Hants, Edward Jenkins, vicar of, 84
 Father Resident, Carmarthen, 8
 Faulkner, Thomas James, tomb, 102
 Fenloe, co. Clare, Thomas Hickman of, 65, 83, 86, 96
 Fenton, Richard, 163
 Fenton's, Richard, *Pembrokeshire* quoted, 6 N, 8 N, 12 N, 13 N, 17 N, 23 N, 107 N
 Ferrar, Bishop, mentioned on tablet, 87
 Ferrars, Thomas, Brigadier General, 193
 Ferrior, Caroline, tablet, 88
 Ferrior, Colonel Charles, tablet, 88
 Ferrior, Colonel Samuel, tablet, 88
 Fetherston, George R., Bart., curate, 268
 ffarrant, Richard, vicar, 24, 264
 ffraid or Bridget, Saint, 3, 16
 Fichaike's head paid for, 251 N
 Field, Mrs. Mary, tomb, 96
 Field, Theophilus, Bishop of St. David's, 26
 Figures supporting chancel roof, 173
 Fish market against church, 192
 Five Arches, stocks and dungeon near, 198, 199
 Flagon, silver, 222
 Flags relaid, 60
 Fletcher, Elias, of Dublin, ship broker, tomb, 119

Floor and altar steps, 175
 Font at Clarbeston, 61 N
 .. new, 61, 161, 209
 .. old, 161, 208
 .. mason's mark on, 208
 Fonts, description of, 208
 Fontenoy, Battle of, 84, 103
 Footway through church-yard stopped, 56
 Fothergill and Sons, bells sent to, 215
 Fowden, J. D., curate, 268
 Fowke, Ann Llewellyn, tablet, 86
 Fox, Bishop, anatomy of, at Winchester, 70
 Fox, George, the Quaker, visits Tenby, 31
 Fox heads paid for, 248, 249
 Freeing, Robert Pennington, tomb, 135
 Freeman, Lucy Lowder, tomb, 135
 Freeman, Professor, opinion of Tenby Church, 143, 175, 181
 Freestone, Carew parish, Pem., Allen of, 208
 Frog Street, chapel in, 17
 Frogmore House, Church charity property, 54
 Frost, Mary, tomb, 137
 Froude's *History of England* referred to, 15
 Funeral of a pauper in 1702, 38
 Furniture and appurtenances, 207

G

Gable, Early English, 179
 .. north-east and south-east built, 61
 Galleries removed, 61
 Gallery, 51 N
 Garter knight, Guy de Bryan, 6 N
 Gas standards set up, 61
 George III.'s daughter Elizabeth, 109 N
 George Street, Tenby, chantry land in, 23
Gerald the Welshman, H. Owen, quoted, 3 N, 4 N
 Germyn, Abbeas, 15 N
 Germyn family, of Tenby, 15 N
 Gethin, Lieut.'s grave, 1661, 244
 Gethin, Rowland, 1661, charity of, 55
 Gethin, Mr., money spoken of, 1672
 251
 Gethin, Row, 228

- Gethin, Robert, alderman and chamberlain 1702, 37, 43, 45
 Gething, J. S. B., Lieut., brass to members of St. Andrew's School, 92
 Gething, Robert, 1662-3, 247
 Gibbon, David, Mayor in 1615, 198
 " " 1685, 35
 Gibbon, Griffith, 1723-40, 42, 48
 Gibbon, Griffith, alderman 1658, 241
 Gibbs, Thomas, gardener, wife's tomb, 126
 Gilbert, John, Bishop of St. David's, 7
 Giraldus Cambrensis (see Barri)
 Girdle, sacred, from Angle, 262
 Glass, coloured, 29, 183
 Glendower, Owen, 9
 Gloucester, bell founders at, 48
 Gloucester, Humphrey, Duke of, 9, 10, 11, 257
 Gloucester, Jacqueline, Duchess of, 10
 Gloucester, Richard, Duke of, 12, 14
 Glover, Harold, curate, 268
 Gloves, sacramental, paid for, 35
 Gough, MS., Bodleian, quoted, 30 N, 38 N
 Gould, Margaret, tomb, 120
 Grammar school, 47, 48
 Grant, John, mercer, tablet, 93
 Gratrix, Mary, wife of Thomas, banker, Monmouth, tomb, 99
 Graves, tending of, 29
 Greaves, Douglas, tomb, 126
 Green, A. J. M., curate, 267
 Green, Rev. Edward, Bursford, Salop, son's tomb, 121
 Griffin, John, Mayor in 1723, 42, 43, 46, 47
 Griffith, James Sinnett, tablet, 93
 Griffith, John, alderman, 43, 47
 Griffith, John, tide surveyor, tomb, 106
 Griffith, Thomas, tablet and tomb, 93, 107
 Griffith, Thomas, mariner, tomb, 102
 Grondre, Pem., James Lewis of, 138
 Grufudd ap Rhys, 3
 Guildhall (see also Town Hall), 200
 Guillelard, Susan, organ in memory of, 138
 Gumfreston Church, 154
 Gumfreston Church, chancel arch, 147
 Gumfreston, John Holcombe, rector of, 45
 Gumfreston registers, 31
 Gumfreston, Williams of, 242
 Gundry, Henry B., and Elizabeth, 224
 Guns and carriages in the church, 32, 37
 Gwynne, Mrs., Guide quoted, 180 N, 183 N
 Gwynne, William, patron, 257
 Gwynne, William, patron, will of, 21, 238
 Gwyther, John, tomb, 115
 Gwyther, Warlow Teague, tablet and tomb, 93, 108

H

- Haines, Rev. H., author of *Memorial Brasses*, quoted, 66 N, 71 N, 75, 76, 106 N
 Haines, Rev. H., inscription copied by, 72
 Hales, John and Elizabeth, tomb, 102
Hall's South Wales, 210
 Hamilton, Captain Robert, R.N., tomb, 118
 Hamilton, William, Edinburgh, tomb, 118
 Hammersmith, Francis Thomas Atwood, vicar of, 134
 Hammond, Devereux, alderman and chamberlain 1658-71, 33, 35, 37, 38, 55, 229, 240, 241, 242
 Hammond, Thomas, R.N., tomb, 95
 Hancock, Morris, paid for citations, 248
 Handcock, George, tomb, 130
 Hands, William, teacher of bell ringing, 49
 Handstocks, 198
 Hanguest, Jean de, Sire de Hugueville, 9
 Hankok, Henry, fined for riding on the Lord's day, 30
 Hanley, Magister Roger, rector, 14, 15
 Hanney, Priors or East, Berks, 6, 7
 Hardy, Miss M. A., gave stained glass window, 138, 185
 Harnessed girdles from Angle, 262

- Harries, Benjamin, child's tomb, 128
 Harries, Elizabeth, 197 N
 Harries, Elizabeth, tomb, 114
 Harries, William Malcolm, tablet and tomb, 89, 115
 Harries, William, of Llandarog, Carmarthen, daughter's tomb, 133
 Harris, David, tomb, 122
 Harris, John, and family, tomb, 117
 Harris, Orlando, 51 N, 177 N
 Harry ap Gwylym, 70 N
 Hassal, William, curate, 266
 Hastings, F. H., curate, 267
 Hastings, John, the younger, Earl of Pembroke, 6 N
 Havanna, siege of the, 103
 Haverfordwest burned down 1405, 9
 Haverfordwest, St. Mary's Church, Roger Lloyd rector of, 35, 38
 Hay, co. Brecon, Edward Allen of, 131
 Headstone in College wall, 195
 Heating apparatus in memory of Charles Allen, 61, 177
 Hehir, Anne, tomb, 119
 Hembrough, Walter, pays for grave, 247
 Hemms, Harry, of Exeter, 219
 Henllan, heiress of, 14, 72, 193
 Henry IV. presents Picton to rectory, 8
 Henry V., brother to Duke Humphrey, 9
 Henry VI. affirms gift of Tenby to St. Alban's, 10
 Henry VII., nephew of Jasper Tudor, 13
 Henry VII., friend of Thomas White, 74
 Henry VII., buildings in his reign, 17, 173
 Henry VIII., 19
 Hereford, John Bennet, citizen of, 89
 Hereford, Lucy Arabella of Sutton Court, co. Hereford, tomb, 134
 Herringsford, co. Down, Knox of, 103
 Hewett, John, of Stratton, Leicestershire, tomb, 107
 Hickman, Catherine and Grace, medallions, 63, 83
 Hickman, Catherine and Grace, tablet and tomb, 86, 96
 Hicks, David, presented for not keeping the prison clean, 200
 Higgon, Rev. John, curate, 266
 Higgon, Rev. John, tomb, 110
 Higgon, Rev. John, tomb of wife and daughter, 109, 110
 High Street corner (Lantern House), 23
 Hill, George, alderman, 230
 Hills, Jenet, 38
 Hinton, Mr., sister's grave paid for, 250
 Hitchings, George, wine hooper, and Ann his wife, charity of, 90
 Hitchings, George, wine hooper, and Ann his wife, tombs, 100
 Hitchings, Lettitia, tomb, 111
 Holcombe, John, rector, instituted, 45, 259
 Holcombe, John, rector, receives salary for keeping grammar school, 47
 Holcombe, John, rector, died, 54
 Holcombe, John, rector, other mention, 46 N, 48, 220, 229
 Hood, Jane, tomb, 134
 Hook, John, Lyon King of Arms, 193
 Hopkins, James, 48
 Hopkins, William and Maud, tomb, 43, 101
 Horman, John, mariner of Jersey, tomb, 129
 Hour glass for the church, 29
 Housing people or communicants, 239
 Howel ab Jenkin of Nevarn, 72
 Howel, Johanna, 13, 17, 76
 Howell Howell, mayor in 1605, 200 N
 Howell, Rev. John, senior, last vicar, 36, 265
 Howell, Rev. John, junior, rector, 40, 43, 258
 Howell, Richard, mayor in 1631, 26, 209
 Howell, William, of St. Buttecks, 240
 Howell, William, travelling curate, 49
 Howell, William, west window in memory of, 138
 Howells, Mrs, Croft Lodge, Tenby, 211
 Howells, William and Elizabeth, tomb, 136
 Hughes, Edward, curate and rector, 50, 259, 266

Hughes, H., curate, 266
 Hughes J., curate, 266
 Hughes, William, bailiff and mayor, 37, 38
 Hughes, William, of Trevaughan (1657), 240
 Humphreys, J. H., senior, customer of Pembroke, 53 N
 Humphreys, J. H., junior, rector, 53, 259
 Humphreys, J. H., junior, rector, discontinues charity sermon, 229 N
 Humphreys, J. H., junior, rector, window in memory of, 138
 Hundon, John, Magister, rector of Tenby. Bishop of Llandaff, and Archdeacon of St. David's, 12, 15, 70, 71, 257
 Hunt, A. N., curate, 268
 Hunt, Jenet, charity of, 228
 Huntington, George, rector—
 instituted, 60, 259
 died, 62
 mention of, 144, 154, 160
 notes of, in terrier, 216

I.

Ichnography, Joseph Lord's (see Lord)
 "I K + E K + P K + S. 179." Tomb, 116
 Incumbency in private hands, 253
 Indult of non-residence, 8
 ,, portable altar, 8
 Inscription now on wall of tower, inside church, 16
 Inventory made (1866), 58
 Ipsden House, Oxon, J. Reade, of, 99
 Iron chest, contents of, 224
 Isabel, St., Chapel of, 111, 201, 202, 241 N
 Ivy Tower, Pem., William Williams of, 51 N, 87 N, 106

J

Jail at Tenby, 200 N
 James I., rector (?), 21, 253
 James, E. J., wife of John, Parliament Street, London, tomb, 130

James, John, of Newcastle Emlyn, tomb, 123
 James, Thomas, mariner, tomb, 116
 James, Thomas, tailor, 136
 James, William, vicar, 35, 36, 202, 265
 Janney, S., *Life of Fox* quoted, 31 N
 Jasper Tudor (see Tudor)
 "J B 1770 C E." Tomb, 96
 Jenkin ab Einion, 72
 Jenkins, David, tomb, 118
 Jenkins, Dorothy, schoolmistress, 47
 Jenkins, Edward, vicar of Fareham, on tablet, 84
 Jenkins, Elizabeth, tomb, 118
 Jenkins, Martha, tomb, 98
 Jenkins' *Tour through South Wales* quoted, 153 N, 218
 Jenkins, William, alderman, tomb, 99
 Jermyn, Bishop of Brechin, 219
 Jermyne, Elizabeth, tomb, 127
 Jermyne, William and Mary, tomb, 121
 Jesson, Sir William, co. Warwick, 107
 Jesus, altar of, 22, 23, 176
 Jesus College, Oxford, 24
 Jewels given to church by Warine de Munchensy, 4
 John ap John, the Quaker, thrown into prison, 31
 John Baptist, St., hospital, of Tenby, 4, 5, 17, 19, 20, 22
 John, David, tomb, 126
 John, King, founded abbey of De la Pré, 10
 John, William, tomb, 127
 John, William and Phebe, children's tomb, 127
 Johnes, Elizabeth, tablet, 85
 Johnes, Henry, alderman 1674, 94, 33
 Johnes, William, mayor in 1630, 33
 Johns, Bonville's Court, quarterings of, 223
 Johnson, Catherine, tomb, 133
 Jones and Freeman's *History of St. David's* quoted, 5 N, 6 N, 7 N, 8 N, 11 N, 12 N, 24 N, 70 N, 71, 108 N
 Jones, D. Ambrose, curate, 268
 Jones, Devereux, of Cardigan, 223
 Jones, Frank Havard, tomb, 130
 Jones, Harry Longueville, 67
 Jones, Inigo, 193

Jones, John, Dr., charity of, 47,
200, 229
Jones, Rev. William, 200
Jones, Theophilus, letter to, 106
Jones, William, tomb, 131
Jones, William, of Croft Terrace,
Tenby, tablet, 90
Jowett, Ellen, daughter of Benjamin,
tomb, 128
Julian, St., Chapel, repairs of, 37
Julian, St., Nunnery of, 10
Jury, Grand, 36

K

Katherine, St., Chapel of, 17
Kemeys, Sir Robert J. T., tomb,
110
Kething, Edward, paid for gloves,
35
Killanne, co. Cavan, Cosby of, 84,
95, 96
Kilmerry, co. Brecon, Price of, 85
King, 1848, tomb, 116
King's lands, Tenby, 14
King's Langley, Oxon, J. Hunden,
Prior of, 12
Kingston Seymour, Somerset, W.
Tuder, rector of, 94
Kites as scavengers, 201 N
Kite's Nest, 201
Knightston, Henry Webb of, tomb,
130
Knox, John, tomb and note, 103
Kymer, Mary Ann, sketch by, 179,
180

L

Ladey pittes, 241
Lamp in the church, 22
Lancet window, Early English, 149
Langshawe, Dominus Richard,
rector, 15, 16, 257
Lantsey (Lamphey, Pem.), patron
at, 16
Last Sole, The, pencil sketch, 186
Laston, house in, Tenby, 23
Laud, William, Bishop of St.
David's, 175
Laugharne, Carmarthen—
Guy de Bryan, Lord of, 5
Mr. Thomas of, 32
Peacock, family of, 13, 71 N, 72,
74
Lawrence, Hoell, burgess, 17

Lawrenny, Pem.—
Hugh Barlow of (1789), 215, 216 N
Roger Lloyd, rector of (1711), 38
Laws, Edward—
brass, 93, 138
Little England Beyond Wales
quoted, 3 N, 4 N, 19 N, 28 N,
146 N
Lawsuit, Churchwardens *versus*
Mayor, 40, 43
Lazar House, 20
Leach, John, churchwarden 1684,
34
Leach, John and Catherine, tomb,
123
Leach, John, Tenby (1907), 67
Leach, Mary, wife of William,
tomb, 115
Leache, John (1661), 242
Learnmonth, Emily Mary, window
in memory of, 138
Lectern, 61, 209
Lecture sermon, 30
Leeds, Sir Joseph E., fourth son of,
tomb, 128
Leicester, St. Mary's Church,
Norman piscina there, 149 N
Leman, Elizabeth, tomb, 134
Le Neve, 12
" " quoted by Browne Willis,
70 N
Lepers, relief of, 4
Lewes, Margaret, daughter of
Eustace, tomb, 131
Lewhellin, register book, 225 N
Lewis, George Turner, tomb, 120
Lewis, James, of Grondre, Pem.,
window in memory of, 138
Lewis, Mary, charity of, 230
Lewis, Mary, wife of William,
tomb, 99
Lewis, Owen, churchwarden 1687,
35
Lewis, Stephen, Canon of St.
David's, 51
Libelling the church, 51
Liber Institutionum quoted, 24 N
Lime-house, 177
Litchet, Dorsetshire, Trenchard of,
109
Llandaff, Hunden, Bishop of (see
Hunden)
Llandarog, Carmarthen, Harries of,
133
Llandawke, Carmarthen, 6 N
Llandegwy, Carmarthen, T. Picton,
Prebendary of, 7

- Llandewi Brefi, Pem., John Ceys, Canon of, 7
 Llandigwydd, Cardigan, Johnson of, 133
 Llangaing, Carmarthen, Read, family of, 101
 Llangwarren, Pem., Mathias of, 41
 Llanstinan, Pem., Owen of, 110
 Llanwenarth, Mon., Morgan of, 92
 Llanwnda, Pem., living of, 3
 Llawhaden, Pem., Skyrme of, 110 N
 Lt. Betty, tomb, 96
 Llewellyn, John Lock, tomb, 102
 Llewellyn, Thomas, guardian of St. Mary's, Haverfordwest, 35
 Lloyd, Ann, charity of, 228
 Lloyd, George, Captain R.N., tablet, 93
 Lloyd, James, mayor in 1661, &c., 34, 102, 213
 Lloyd, Mary, tomb, 136
 Lloyd, Rev. John, vicar, 36, 265
 Lloyd, Rev. Roger—
 first mention of, 35
 died, 38
 last sinecure rector, 258
 Lloyd, Richard (1702), 38
 Lloyd, Richard, mariner (1815), tomb, 123
 Llwyn Madoc, Henry Thomas of, 37
 Lock, John, and family, tombs, 101, 102
 Lock, Mary Ann, wife of William, solicitor, tomb, 99
 Lock, William, town clerk 1838, 56
 Longe, Hopkin, bailiff, tomb, 26, 103 N
 Longe, Evan, mayor in 1640, 103 N
 Lonsdale and Tarver's *Illustrations of Medieval Costume* quoted, 66 N
 Lord, Joseph—
 Ichnography of, 16, 41, 80, 152 N, 154 N, 157 N, 159, 173, 186, 197 N, 207, 209
 arms painted by, 37, 227
 payments to for painting, &c., 37, 38
 agreement with Mathias, church-warden, 40
 letter to Browne Willis, 41, 207
 sister's grave, 44
 notes of, 161, 162
 Lord, Joseph, junior, 44
 Lort, John, 246
 Lowell, John, of Padstow, 40
 Lucy, Bishop of St. David's, 28
 Lukis, Rev. W. C., *An Account of Church Bells*, quoted, 212 N
 Luxmore, Christopher, curate, 266
 Lyons, tomb, 97
 Lyons, William, window in memory of, 138
 Lyster, Rev. J., wife's tomb, 119

M

- Mack, Deveroux, tomb, 133
 Maddox, William, builder, tomb, 135
 Maelgwn, son of Rhys, 4
 Maidenhead, Lewis, carpenter, 246
 Mainwaring, Roger, Bishop of St. David's, 28
 "Majesty" in roof of nave, 163, 164 N
 Mallory, Ann, widow of Robert Harvey, tablet and tomb, 88, 125
 Malpas, Monmouthshire, Kemeyns of, 110
 Mann, Mrs. Rebecca, tomb, 100
 Mannix, Sir Henry, 52 N, 177 N
 Manorlair Church, 3, 10, 146 N
 Maredudd ab Grufudd, 3
 Market Street, Tenby, house for "obsequious mass," 23
 Marloes, Richard, 78
 Marriage ceremony, mayors of Tenby perform at Gurneston, 31
 Marriage, dates of registers, 225
 Marshall, Anslem, 4
 Marshall, Gilbert, 4
 Marshall, Joan, 4, 147
 Marshall, William, 4
 Marston, Long, Yorks, paten at, 222
 Martin, Arnold, of Cemmaes, 78
 Martin, David, Bishop of St. David's, 7 N
 Martin, John, rector, 7, 257
 Mary, Queen, 21, 239, 253
 Mary, St., Chapel of, Tenby, 154
 Mary, St., Church of, Haverfordwest, 35, 38
 Mary, St., College of, Tenby, 8, 17, 20, 194, 195
 Mary, St., Maudlin's Hospital, Tenby, 4, 20
 Mary, St., Nunnery of De la Pré, 10, 15, 18, 195
 Mary's Hill, St., Tenby, 4
 Mason, Frank, photograph given by, 219 N

Mason, Richard—
list of mayors published by, 26
tablet to, 94, 150
Mason's *Guide to Tenby* quoted,
16 N, 71 N, 106 N
Mathias, Thomas, churchwarden
1715, &c., 40, 43, 48, 217
Mathry, Pem., Thomas Moore,
Prebend of, 7 N
Maudlin Hospital (see Mary)
Mawne (basket) mentioned, 246 N
Mayor and bailiffs agents for the
Crown, 22
Mayor and Corporation dispose of
church lands, 227 N
Mayor and Mayoress' seat, 27
"M E 1776." Tomb, 104
Medlicott, Edward, churchwarden
1723, 42
Melyn, Thomas, rector, 6, 256
Melyn family, 6 N
Memorials, non-sepulchral, 137
Mends, George Gwynne, tomb, 121
Mercer family, 81
Mercer, Margaretta, 23, 24, 77, 81,
178
Mercer, Rodolph or Rudolph, 24,
80
Merchant Adventurer, tomb and
note, 105, 106 N, 145
Meyrick, John, 244, 245, 246
"M. H." Tomb, 111
Middle Row market, 186
Middleton, Marmaduke, Bishop of
St. David's, 24
Middleton, Richard, rector, 24,
258
Milk Street, London, Rogers of,
46, 83
Miller, Ann, tomb, 104
Mills at Tenby, 4
Ministers, dieting and entertain-
ment of, 30, 31, 32
,, called before the sheriffs
at Carew, 32
Minwear, Pem., clock-making at,
232
Monkton, Priory of, 3, 6, 9, 10
Monmouth, Gratrix of, 99
Monmouth, Thomas Watkins
Davies of, 102
Monstrelet's *Chronicles* quoted, 9 N
Montgomery, Arnulph de, 3
Monuments, 65
,, lamlacked, 41
,, re-arranged, 59, 60

Moore, John, of Moorhayes, tablet
and note on, 65, 90, 91 N
Moore, Harriet and Elizabeth,
tablet, 94, 150
Moorhayes, Moore of, 90, 91 N
Moory Park, 52, 203
More, Thomas de, rector, 7 257
Morgan, Anne, daughter of John,
of Bristol, tomb, 104
Morgan, Charles, tomb, 103
Morgan, Edmund, Captain, window
in memory of, 138
Morgan, Emily, daughter of
William, tomb and tablet, 92,
104
Morgan, Emma and Rebecca, tomb
and tablet, 112
Morgan, Harry, citizen of Bristol,
tablet, 92
Morgan, Henry and Elizabeth,
tomb, 103
Morgan, James Hungerford, Lieut.
R.N., tablet, 93
Morgan, John, chantry priest, 23,
264
Morgan, Richard, 1849, tomb, 115
Morgan, Richard, 1853, tomb, 113
Morgan, Sir Charles, of Tredegar,
daughter's tomb, 110
Morgan, Thomas, of Dublin, tomb,
95
Morris, Caleb, tomb, 126
Morris, Jane, tomb, 115
Morris, John, of Sperricomb, tomb,
131
Morris, Lewis, eighteenth century
antiquary, 69
Morris, Mary, tomb, 125
Morris, M. E., widow of W. R.,
solicitor, 133
Morris, Thomas, Lieut., brass to
members of St. Andrew's School,
92
Morris, William, tomb, 117, 136
Morse, Sarah and Thomas, tomb,
130
Mortar, 150 N
Morton, Cardinal John, 15, 18
Mortuary, 177
MSS. and printed books, 224
Munchensy, Warren de, 4, 145, 147
Munchensy, Joan de, 4, 147
Municipal Corporations Act 1835,
22
Mural painting in St. Anne's
Chapel, 154
Mural painting, rood stair, 151

- Mural tablets, 84
 Museum, Tenby, cannon ball in, 29
 Myddleton, Ann, wife of Rev. P. P., tomb, 109
- N**
- Narberth market, petition against, 33
 Nash, Abner, schoolmaster 1730, 46, 47
 Nash, Griffith, "proctor of the key" 1626, 25
 Nash, Rice, bailiff 1701, 37
 Nash, Robert, bailiff 1701, 37, 42, 43, 48
 Nash, Robert, bailiff, charity of, 229
 Nashe, James, parish clerk 1648, 29
 Ness Parva, Baschurch, Salop, 21, 231
 Nevern, Pem., 13, 72
 Newbury, Berks, Sleeman of, 92
 Newland, Glouc., steeple-jack from, 50, 217
 Newton, *Display of Heraldry* quoted, 106 N
 Nicholas, *Annals and Antiquities of the Counties of Wales* quoted, 107 N
 Nicholas, Peter, deputy mayor 1730, 42, 46
 Nicholas, St., Chapel of, 65, 145, 162, 178 N, 208
 Nicholas, St., Church of, Monkton, 3, 11
 Nicholas, St., Cole Abbey, 20, 238
 Nicols, Watkyn, 178 N
 Nicolls (Nicholls), T., Trafford, 54; tomb, 96
 Noble, Jeffery Whitelock, Captain R.N., child's tomb, 132
 Non-residence, Indult of, 8
 Noot, E., tomb, 118
 Noot, George, tomb, 136
 Noot, M., tomb, 118
 Norman Welsh wall, 156 N, 187
 Norris, Charles—
Etchings of Tenby quoted, 5, 26, 37, 71, 163, 173, 194 N, 197 N, 202
 sketches by, mentioned, 14, 16, 17, 80, 94, 186
 as local politician, 54, 55
 as churchwarden, 56
 tomb of his child, 132
- North Cliff House, Tenby, R. Mason of, 94
 Northland, Viscount, brother's tomb, and note on, 103 N
 Norton Cottage, Tenby, Voyle of, 89 N
 Norwich, diocese of, 5
Notes and Queries quoted, 9 N
Notitia Monastica, Tanner, quoted, 10 N
- O**
- Obit, 22
 Obsequious Mass, 23
Observations on Letter to Burgesses of Tenby and Carmarthen quoted, 202 N
Old Pembroke Families, Henry Owen, quoted, 3 N, 6 N, 7 N
 Oliver, William, chamberlain 1790, 49
 Oliver, William and Ann, tomb of, 106
 Oporto, C. Bearsley, of, 105
 Organs, 61, 210, 211 N
 Orielton, Pem., Owen of, 44
 Oshoek, South Africa, 92
 Our Lady's Park, 23
 Owen, Angelina Maria Cecilia, tomb, 110
 Owen, Corbeta, 44
 Owen, Edward, 69
 Owen, George, *Pembrokeshire* quoted, 4 N, 5 N, 14 N, 193, 237 N
 Owen Glendower, 9
 Owen, Henry, *Gerald the Welshman* quoted, 3 N, 4 N
 Owen, Henry, *Old Pembroke Families* quoted, 3 N, 6 N, 7 N
 Owen, J. H., tomb, 112
 Owen, John, Bishop of St. David's, 220
 Owen, John, curate and deacon of Tenby and Caldee, 28, 264
 Owen, Lady, 51 N, 177 N
 Owen, Sir Arthur, third baronet, 44
 Owen, Sir Hugh, sixth baronet, 44 silver flagon of, 42, 222, 228
 Owen, Sir John, lines on, 45
 Owen, Thomas, curate, 268
 Owen, Wyne, sequestrator, 56
 Owen, Wyriot, 216 N
 Oxford Lodge, Tenby, church charity property, 54

P

Padstow, Cornwall—
slates from, 40
P. Trescotthick, engraver of, 136
Paley, *Baptismal Fonts* quoted,
208 N
Palladian architecture, 193
Palmer, Mary, tomb, 113
Papal chaplain, John Parchemin, 7
Papal Registers quoted, 5 N, 7 N, 8 N
Parcell, Philip and Ann, tomb, 118
Parchemin, John, rector, 7, 256
Parkly, George, vicar, 23, 254, 264
Parliament money called in, 244 N
Parliament Street, London—
James of, 130
Vacher of, 87
Parrott, George, bailiff 1688, 36, 198
Parson's Park, 241 N
Patent Rolls Calendar quoted, 7 N
Paths in church-yard, 191
Patrons of Tenby living, 255 to 259
Pauper's funeral, 38
Paxton, Sir William, 194
Peacock, Elinor, 13, 71 N
Peacock, Jenkin, 71 N, 72, 74
Peach, advertiser for contract, 50
Pearce, Edmund, plate mark, 223
Peel, Johnathan Haworth, of the
Cotts, tablet and tomb, 86, 97
Pekke, John, vicar, 260
Pembroke, Earl of—
John Hastings, the younger, 6 N
Henry Heribert, 193
Jasper Tudor (see Tudor)
Pembroke, manor of, 11
" priory, 8, 11
" *The County Guardian*
quoted, 38 N
Pendine, Telpin, flags from quarry
near, 65
Percival, Cecil, purchase of E. L.
Barnwell's collection, 67
Perajendus curatus, 49 N
Periglor, 253
Perpendicular transformation, 156
Perrot, Catherine, 23
Perrot, John, husband of Isabella
Verney, 9, 23, 68, 69, 70 N
Perrot, Thomas, 70 N
Perrot, Thomas, workman, 245
Perrot Notes by Barnwell, quoted,
23 N, 24 N
Peters, Hugh, burnt sack for, 29
Petition as to seating in the church,
26

Pews, 28
Phelpe, Margareta, 14, 76 N
Phelpe, Henry, bailiff 1698, 37
Phelps, C. M., curate, 267
Phelps, J., curate, 266
Philips, Dame Elizabeth, of Picton
Castle, 38, 47, 85
Philipps, Dame Mary, 38
Philipps, Erasmus Bulkely, tomb,
96
Philipps, John and Edward, of
Picton Castle, 47, 85
Philipps, Sir John, 37, 38, 47, 85
Phillipps, James, alderman, J.P.,
36, 42, 228
Philipps, James, of Pentyparc,
Pem., 223
Philipps, Katherine, gift of silver
salver, 42, 229
Phillipps, Richard, bell founder, 37
Phillipps, Sir Thomas, collector of
books, 68
Phillips, clerk of the works to
Brandon, letter of, 182
Phillips, Henry, tomb, 122
Phillips, James, of Haverfordwest,
tomb, 127
Phillips, John and Phebe, child's
tomb, 128
Phillips, Mary, tomb, 120
Phillips, William, curate, 266
Phillips, William, mariner, tomb,
118
Philpin, 95 N
Philpin, Kathrine, 94
Picton Castle, Philipps of, 37, 38,
47, 85
Picton, Thomas, rector, 7, 8, 256
Piers and arches, 157, 160
" portraits on, 157
Piers Ploughman's Vision quoted,
210 N
Pikes in the north aisle, 28 N
" called "spicke," 250
Pillar south-east of nave reduced, 52
Pillman, Elizabeth, tomb, 124
Pint, Elizabeth, charity of, 228
Piscina, Norman, 23, 149
" St. Anne's Chapel, 153
" Perpendicular, in the
Chapel of Jesus, 23, 162
Piscinas, indicate three altars, 207
Plate belonging to church in 1245, 4
" " 1723, 42
" " 220
Platt, Jo., 25
Plinths of pillars, 143, 144

Plummer, Elizabeth, tomb, 135
 Poole, George, tomb, 135
 Pope, Jane Isabella, tomb, 121
 Popplewell, J. Hearne, curate, 267
 Porch, cruciform, 16, 52 N, 173,
 174, 191, 197 N
 l'orch, Lady's, 175 N, 252
 Porch, north, 59, 179
 St. Mary's, 251
 " south, 178, 187
 Portlidge, Devon, Coffyn of, 90
 Pottle pot, 252
 Powell, Luce, paid for grave, 247
 Powis, Charles, tablet, 88
 Powle money, 243
 Pratt, Mathias, mayor 1688, 36, 198
 Price, Peter, tablet, 86
 Price, Rees, of Kilmerry, Brecon,
 tablet, 85
 Price, Rice, churchwarden 1723, 42
 Priories, alien, 5, 6, 7, 9
 Proctor, Thomas White, 173
 Proctors for the church, 17
 Prosser, Harriet E., tomb, 105
 Protherough, John, mayor 1653, 30
 Pulpit, 28, 53, 209
 Putney, Surrey, Walker of, 94

Q

Queen Anne consolidates the rectory
 and vicarage, 39
 Queen Elizabeth as rector of Tenby,
 21, 22, 238, 239, 253
 Queen Mary as rector of Tenby, 21,
 239, 253
 Queen's arms, 37

R

Ram, Rev. Nixon Chetwode, 144,
 150, 259
 Ramus, Charles Louis, tomb, 108,
 109 N
 Ranfurley, Baron, 103 N
 Rawlins, Bishop of St. David's, 18
 Ray, Humphrey—
 receives communion certificate
 1686, 35
 mayor 1702, 38, 228
 Ray, John and Margaret, tomb, 124
 Read, William and Elizabeth, of
 Llangaing, tomb, 101
 Reade, Elizabeth, Ipsden House,
 Oxon, tomb, 99
 Reading, Parliament held at, 11

Record of Lands belonging to
 Chauntries quoted, 23 N
 Recorde family, house of, 5
 Rector, definition of, 253
 " last sinecure, 38
 Rectors of Tenby, list of, 255 to 259
 Rectors, royal, 21, 22, 239, 253,
 258
 Rectory and vicarage, consolidation
 of, 39
 Rectory, old, assessment of, 30
 " " inscription in wall of,
 24
 " present, built 1877, 61
 Reed, Stephen and Catherine, tomb,
 105
 Reed, Stephen, mayor in 1748, 49,
 230
 Reed, William and Elizabeth,
 tablet, 91
 Rees, Benjamin, tomb, 112
 Rees, David, churchwarden 1672,
 217
 Rees, Elizabeth, tomb, 124
 Rees, James, master of smack
 Betsey, tomb, 124
 Rees, Martha, tomb, 117
 Rees, Mary, tomb, 115
 Rees, Mary, wife of William,
 mariner, tomb, 123
 Rees, Thomas and Rachel, 114
 Regiment, 1st Life Guards, 88
 " 5th of Foot, 108, 109
 " 6th Dragoon Guards, 92
 " 11th of Foot, 103
 " 43rd H.M.I.S., 88
 " 46th, 103, 109
 " South Wales Borderers,
 92
 Cape Mounted Rifles, 92
 Register quoted, 50
 Register book, Lewhellin, 225 N
 Register of *Principle Acts*, Carmar-
 then, quoted, 33
 Registers, dates of, 224, 225
Registrum Abbatia Johannis Whet-
hamstede, Rolls Series, quoted,
 11 N, 12 N, 14 N, 15 N, 71 N
 Registry, Diocesan, Carmarthen
 (see Carmarthen)
 Reid, Douglas A., churchwarden,
 219
 Rent roll of church property, 240 N
 Repairs of church 1684, 34
 Reredos completed, 58
 Reynolds, Bridget, tomb, 134
 Reynolds, John, 43

Reynolds, Thomas, alderman 1841,
tomb, 134
Rhys ap Grufudd, 3, 4
Rhys ap Thomas, 78
Rhydtturner, Pem., E. Smyth of, 98
Rice, Daniell, bailiff 1698, 37
Rikon's Park, 82
Richard, Duke of Gloucester—
promised presentation, 12
promises presentation to Roger
Hanley, 14
Richard II., Earl of Pembroke, 6;
confiscates alien priories, 7
Richards, Abram and Theodosia,
tomb, 114
Richards, Jacob, and family, tomb
and note, 57 N
Richards, Jacob, tablet to daughter,
93
Richards, John, tomb, 114
Richards, Rebekah, tomb, 115
Richards, Sybill, 1661, 244
Richards, William, 57 N
Richards, William Henry, 57 N
Richings, John, tomb, 127
Richings Lodge, Bucks, Sullivan
of, 97
Rieux, Jean de, Marshall of France, 9
Risam, William—
monument repaired, 49
tomb, 81
bailiff 1615, 198
charity 1633, 228
Road, Martha, tombstone erected
by, 114
Roberts, Amelia J., tomb, 119
Roberts, William Mortimer, 134
Robeston Wathen, Pem., Smyth of,
98
Robinson, Rev. Will, vicar, 33, 35,
265
Roch, Elizabeth, tomb, 131
Roch, John, senior, rector, 33, 258
Roch, John, junior, vicar and rector,
24, 33, 35, 258, 264
Roch, Nicholas, rector—
instituted, 50, 259
served as mayor, 54
altered arch, 157 N
enlarged burial ground, 191, 196,
203
Roch, John, tomb and note, 96 N
Roche, Lucia de la, 70, 78
Rogers, Hannah, tomb, 98
Rogers, John, burgess 1527, 17
Rogers, John, of Ness Parva, Salop,
21

Rogers, Thomas and Mary, child's
tomb, 130
Rogers, Thomas, mayor 1671, 33,
46, 83
Rogers, Thomas, junior, mercer, of
London, 46, 83
Rogers, William, advowson of
Tenby bequeathed to, 21, 238,
257
Rolland, Felix, family of, tomb, 117
Rome, Court of, 6, 7
Rood of Grace—
altar of, 22, 23
aisle of, 27, 51
", graves in, 250
piscina at foot of stair, 23, 150
stair, description of, 150
", mural painting, 151
Roof, inscription on bosses in
chancel, 11
", of carved oak, 13
", description of, 162, 164
", oak bosses in, 165 to 173
Roper, Elizabeth, tablet on organ,
138
Roulston, near Stackpole, Pem.,
chauntry land, 23
Routh and Peach, advertisers, 50
Routh, Catherine, widow of William,
tomb, 97, 52 N
Rowe, G. C., curate, 268
Rowe, Henry, carpenter, tomb, 136
Royal Commission, 22
Rudhall, Abell, bell founder, 48,
215
Russel, Arthur, churchwarden 1684,
34, 37
Rymer's *Fœdera* quoted, 18 N

S

Sabbath-breaking, fines for, 30
Sabo, Stephen, tomb, 116
Sack, quart of, given to ministers, 31
Sacrament compulsory, 36
Sacramental gloves bought, 35
Sarcistry built 1885, 61, 177
Salisbury, Priors Hanney in the
diocese of, 6
Salisbury, anatomy of Bishop
Bennet, 70
Salter, Robert, master of *Kelmostoun*
sloop, tomb, 98
Salver of silver, 223
Samson Cross Roads, 194
Saxthorpe, Stenchy, co. Norfolk, 5

- Sayer, Thomas, of the Lion Inn, Tenby (1810), 106 N
 Sayes, John—
 “late mayor” 1658, 32
 died 1693, 36
 brass to, 65, 86
 charity of, 228
 churchwarden in 1657, 239
 School-house, repair of, 1657–1687, 35, 240, 243
 School-house, mention of 1688, 36, 203
 School-room, or porch, pulled down 1817, 52
 Scotsborough, Thomas ap Rees of, 1610, 35
 “John ap Rice of, 1672, 33
 “Perrot of, 9, 70
 “Isabella Verney of, 9, 70
 “tomb, 77
 “vault, 177
 Scourfield, John, tomb, 126
 Screen, chancel, 219
 Seating in the church, 26, 51, 60
 Seddon, the architect, 177, 180
 Sedgwick, Henrietta Rose, tomb, 132
 Séez, Abbot of, Monkton and Tenby given to, 3; representative of, 6
 Séez, Abbot of, administered living of Tenby, 255, 256
 Sepulchral slabs, 94
 “ “ in church-yard, III
 Sequestration, 56 N
 Sessions, Court of Great, 1626, 25
 General, 1688, 36
 Seys, or Ceys, John, rector, 6, 7, 256
 Sharpe, G. B., curate, 267
 Sharpin, Archdale, tablet to, 137
 Sherburne, Jno., churchwarden in 1657, 35, 239
 Sheriff of Pembrokeshire summons the ministers to Carew, 32
 Ship *James of Tewkesbury*, Thomas Jeffereys master, 48
 Shorting, Mary, tomb, 100
 Shorting, Richard, mayor in 1740, 47, 48, 230
 Shorting, Thomas, tomb, 95
 Silk, Samuel, charity of, 230
 Sintebills (snitebills, or nycebills) paid for, 245
 Sion House, Tenby, Catherine Routh of, 97
 “s J 1817.” Tomb, 96
 Skone, Thomas, 48
 Skyrme, John, tomb, 110
 Slapton Priory, co. Devon, founded by Guy de Bryan, 6 N
 Slate House, Tenby, church property, 54
 Sleeman, Thomas, tombs of his family, 80, 91, 92
 Smith, Ambrose and Mary, tomb, 113
 Smith, Deverax, 1660, 244
 Smith, or Smythe, Dr. John—
 presented to Tenby rectorate, 11, 257
 exchanged Tenby for bishopric of Llandaff, 12, 71
 built or repaired church roof, 163, 173
 accused of heresy, 261
 Smith, Edmund, rector—
 21, 24, 258
 erects tomb to his son-in-law, 80
 family of, 81
 in residence 1610–1611, 239, 253
 Smith, Elizabeth, tomb, 112
 Smith, John, carpenter, tomb, 116
 Smith, J. B., curate, 267
 Smith, Thomas, tomb, 116
 Smith, W. and E., of Tenby Infant School, children's tomb, 128
 Smith, William and Frances, child's tomb, 131
 Smyrna, an Amsterdam ship from, 107
 Smyth, Ann, wife of William, tomb, 104
 Smyth, Elizabeth, of Rhydtturner, tomb, 98
 Smyth, ffra, mayor 1684, 34, 35, 36, 213
 Smyth, Frederick and Ann, tomb, 134, 135
 Smyth, Frederick C. Travers, tomb, 134, 135
 Smyth, Philip, vicar, 15, 260
 Soldier, nameless, tomb, 103
 Somers, Hendrey (1672), 241, 250
 Somerset House, Gwynne's will in, 20
 South Gate, two half garden plots without, 17
 Span, E. G. M., brass to members of St. Andrew's School, 92

Spaniards that had lost their ship, 248
 Sparks, Philip Walter, tomb, 133
 Sperricomb, near Tenby, Morris of, 131
 Spire mentioned, 1676, 33
 ,, repairing and whitewashing, 50
 ,, description of, 153
 Spotland, Lancs., Ainsworth of, 134
 Squibb, Mrs. Judith, mentioned on tablet, 85
 Squires, James Evans, tomb, 120
 Squires, William Evans, tomb, 120
 Stackpole papers, 44
 Stainton St. John, Oxon, Squibb of, 85
 Staircase of Town Hall, rent for, 49
 Staley, E., curate, 267
 Standard newspaper quoted, 91 N
 Stanard Childe's grave, 250
 Stanton, Ann, mentioned on tablet, 85
 Steeple repaired, 36, 37, 242
 Stevens, James, tomb, 135
 Stevynnache, or Boreham, Abbot of St. Alban's, 20
 Stokes, John, Abbot of St. Alban's, 11
 Stone, George and Martha, tomb, 115
 Stone, George and Mary, tomb, 135
 Strata Florida, 196
 Strathairly, Fifeshire, Briggs of, 91
 Stratton, Leicestershire, Hewett of, 107
 Street, Margery, 250
 Stubbs' *Constitutional History* quoted, 21
 Sudbury, Father Thomas, 15
 Sullivan, Jane Maria, daughter of John Augustus, tomb, 97
 Sumers, Humphrie, mayor 1654, 30
 Sun dial, 187, 231
 Sunimore (see Swynemore)
 Survey of the town 1653, 30
Survey of 20 Counties quoted, 211 N
Surveys of Wales quoted, 17 N, 22, 176
 Sutton Court, Hereford, Hereford of, 134
 Sutton, Colonel Manners, tomb, 110
 Sutton, Dr. J. Maule, 210
 Sutton, John, mark on silver flagon, 222
 Swaffham, Norfolk, Sharpin of, 137

Swynemore, John de, convent founded by, 8, 17, 194
 Sympson, Mary Ellen Walcott, widow in St. Anne's Chapel, 138

T

Tabberer, Joseph, tomb, 131
 Tanner, J. S., curate, 267
 Tanner's *Notitia Monastica* quoted, 10 N
 Tanton, Ann, wife of Henry Johnes, 95
 Taungs, South Africa, 92
Taylor's Cussion, Owen, quoted, 237 N
 Taylor's Round, 198
 Teak box, contents of, 226
 Telpin flags, 65
 Templemore, Ireland, Carden of, 226
 Temple Sowerby, Westmoreland, Moore of, 94
 Tenby Corporation Papers quoted; notes on pages 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 175, 197, 202, 209, 230
 Tewkesbury Abbey rebuilt by Guy de Bryan, 6
 Tewkesbury battle, 13
 "T x H." Tomb, 137
 "T h o e 1761." Tomb, 97
 Thomas, Ann, 1875, tomb, 114
 Thomas, Ann, Jane, Eliz. and Sarah, tomb, 125
 Thomas, Elizabeth, tomb, 116
 Thomas, George, 121
 Thomas, Henry, of Llwyn Madoc, tablet, 87
 Thomas, Hugh, collector 1626, 25
 Thomas, John, A.B., schoolmaster 1725, 43
 Thomas, Rebekah, tomb, 130
 Thomas, Richard, chantry priest, 23, 263
 Thomas, Sarah, tomb, 122
 Thomas, Thomas, tomb, 97
 Thomas, St., aisle of, 154
 Thomas, St., of Canterbury, 75
 Thomas, William, of Bristol, tomb, 98
 Thompson, George and Louisa, tomb, 119
 Thornton, Charles, of Carmarthen, 135
 Tiles, encaustic, 230
 ,, disappearance of, 231 N

Tonkin, Peter, mariner, tomb, 100
 Tonks' houses, site of church lands,
 55
 Tonks, of Birmingham, 219
 Tournour, Tym, 25
 Tower, mentioned in 1676, 33
 " repaired 1862, 60
 " description of, 147
 Town Hall, old, purchase of, 1733,
 47
 " " " steps to, 49 N
 " " " description of, 198
 201
 Trafalgar, Captain H. Cook at
 battle of, 224
 Trefine, Bishop Tully's residence, 13
 Trefodyn, John Hundin, Pre-
 bendary of (1482), 12
 Trenchard, Thomas, grandson of
 Sir John, tomb, 109
 Trent, Council of, 8
 Trevaughan, William Hughes of
 (1657), 240
 Truscott, James, churchwarden, 69
 219
 Truscott, Lewis, tomb, 132
 Tudor family—
 tombs and tablets, 94, 104, 125
 east window in memory of, 137
 Tudor, Frances, north porch, 139
 Tudor, Miss, window restored by,
 181
 Tudor, of Tudor Square, 54, 104 N
 Tudor, Jasper, Earl of Pembroke
 and Duke of Bedford—
 held Parliament at Reading
 1453, 11
 rebuilt walls of Tenby, 13
 patron of St. John's Hospital,
 Tenby, 17
 owner of St. Isabel's Chapel,
 201
 rents belonging to, 178 N
 Tully, Robert, Bishop of St.
 David's—
 buried at Tenby, 12, 13
 tomb, 70
 Turch, Erasmus (1605), 199 N
 Tutshill House, Glouc., Waters of,
 101

U

Unknown lady, No. I., tomb, 5,
 66, 149 N, 155
 Unknown lady, No. II., tomb, 67

V

Vacher, Thomas Brittain, mentioned
 on tablet, 87
 Vaick, Captain John, tomb, 107
 Valence, Aymer de, 5
 Valence, Joan de, 4, 5
 Valence, William de, 4, 5
Valor Ecclesiasticus quoted, 19 N
 Vane of church, 217
 Vaughan, David, custodian of St.
 John's Hospital, Tenby, 17
 Vaughan, Mrs., payment for grave
 (1661), 244
 Vaughan, Walter, of Dunraven,
 tomb, 28, 107 N
 Velans, de or le, William, 70 N, 78
 Verney, Isabella, wife of John
 Perrot, 9, 23, 68, 69, 70 N, 78,
 145, 178
 Verney, Robert, 9, 70 N
 Vestry, repaired 1857, 59
 " new, built, 1885, 61
 Vestry book begins, 1791, 49
 " quoted, 50 N, 51 N,
 52 N, 53 N, 54 N,
 55 N, 56 N, 57 N,
 61 N
 Vestry room, licence in, quoted,
 39 N
 Vicar, social status of, 253
 Vicars of Tenby, list of, 260 to 265
 Vicarage, old, 202
 " walls of, a nuisance, 36,
 202
 " walls of, lease to Cor-
 poration, 47
 " given up by Dr. Roch, 52
 Virginia hogsheads, 246
 Vowles, of Bristol, 211
 Voyle, Lieut.-Colonel Elliot, tablet,
 89

W

Wadin Nicols' lane, 178
 Walker, Jane Hoare, tomb, 136
 Walters, Elizabeth, tomb, 113
 Walters, William and Martha, tomb,
 114
 Walters, William, 1816, tomb, 124
 Walwyn's Castle, Pem., 5 N
 Ward, Richard, vicar, 260
 Warlow, G. E., curate, 268
 Warren de Munchensy, 4, 145, 147
 Washer, Will, 29
 Waters, Thomas, Tutshill House,
 Glouc., tomb, 101

- Waterwynch, Norris of, 132
 Watkins, W., tomb, 117
 Watson, Bishop of St. David's, 35
 Way, John, tomb, 137
 Weathercock, repairs to, 40, 50, 60,
 61
 erected, 251
 Webb, Henry, of Knightson, tomb,
 130
 Wedgwood, John, tomb, 133
 Wedlock Farm, 249
 Wellbourne, Agatha, 19
 Wells, Charles, churchwarden 1838,
 56
 Wells Cathedral, anatomy of Bishop
 Beckington, 70
 Welsh Norman Church, 146
 Westbury, Glouc., Ann Tanton of,
 95
 Weston, William, A.B., grammar-
 school master, 47
 Whethamstede, John of, 9, 10, 11
 White, Ann, Worldham, Hants,
 tomb, 125
 White, Griffith, 242 N
 White, Jasper (1269), 13
 White, John, 14, 193
 " tomb, 74, 176 N
 White, Thomas, 13, 14, 65, 200
 " " tomb, 71, 72
 " " pedigree of, 72
 White Hart Inn, Tenby, Morse of,
 130
 White's House, Tenby, 14, 192,
 194, 197 N
 Whitewashing the church, 40, 41,
 57
 Whitsand Gate, 23
 Wickland, Ben, tomb, 113
 Wilkin, tombs, 99, 120
 Wilkin, John, tomb, 106, 119, 121
 Wilkinson, William Lawrence,
 tomb, 133
 Williams IV., 22
 Williams, Antho., charity of, 228
 Williams, Captain George, tablet,
 88
 Williams, David, draper, tomb,
 129
 Williams, Elizabeth, charity of, 229
 " " tomb, 104
 Williams, Elizabeth Tasker, tomb,
 112
 Williams, George, tomb, 131
 Williams of Gumfreston, 242
 Williams, Henry, alderman—
 tomb, 103
 J.P. in 1688, 36
 Williams, James, tomb, 124
 Williams, Jane, tomb, 129
 Williams, John—
 tomb, 129
 mayor 1687, &c., 35, 36
 warden, 1741, 48
 Williams, Kyffin, J.P., 229
 Williams, Mary Ann and Hannah,
 tomb, 124
 Williams, Morgan, tomb, 87
 Williams, Richard, chantry priest,
 23, 154, 263
 Williams, Richard, shipwright,
 tablet, 91
 Williams, Robert, J.P., 228
 " " mayor in 1702, 38
 " " " " 1731, 47
 Williams, Sarah, tomb, 134
 Williams, S. B., curate, 268
 Williams, Stephen, *Strata Florida*
 quoted, 196
 Williams, Susannah, tomb, 112
 Williams, W. B., 132
 Williams, W. F., curate, 268
 Williams, William, alderman 1731,
 47
 Williams, William, alderman 1748,
 49
 Williams, William, tomb 1839, 128
 Williams, William, of Ivy Tower—
 letter, 106, 51 N
 tablet, 87
 Willis, Browne—
 MS. quoted, 7 N, 16 N, 41 N, 70 N
 letter to quoted, 41 N, 162 N, 207,
 215
 Willis, Edward F., curate, 267
 Willy, Richard, Blaengwaith, Pem.,
 Ann Smyth, daughter of, tomb,
 104
 Wimble, 66 N
 Winchester, anatomy of Bishop
 Fox, 70
 Windmill-field offered as burial
 ground, 57
 Window, triangular, 155
 Windows, 179
 restored, 58
 Wine, French, for the bishop, 34,
 Winslow church, effigy in, 67
 Wlwardenton, 5
 Wogan, Etheldred, vicar of Penally,
 35 N
 Wogan, Lewis, mayor 1696, 36

- Wolfe, Godfrey, curate, 268
 Wolsey, Cardinal, 18
 Wood, Anthony, quoted, 24 N
 Woodcote, Warwicks., Mallory of,
 88, 125
 Woodford, Jacob, 35
 Worcester, diocese of, 5
 Workhouse, repairs of, 47
 Working Men's Club, church
 charity property, 54
 Worldham, Hants, Ann White of,
 125
 "W. W." Tomb, 137
- Wyatt, or Wiatt, Richard, mayor
 1659, 32, 240, 241
 Wyatt, or Wiatt, Thomas, charity
 of, 228
 Wyatt, or Wiatt, Will, church-
 warden 1661, 244
 Wyett, Thos., alderman, wife's
 tomb, 224

Y

- Yardley, Edward, author of *Menevia Sacra*, 11
 Ynysar, Glam., Kemeys of, 110

THE END.

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Please return promptly.

